ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, December 31, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of readers verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see Saturday's issue of this paper.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rate for "The Times" for one year—£1 11s. Inland, £3 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BROOKES-SMITH.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at 7, Hill Top-way, Stanmore, Middlesex, to MAY and COLIN BROOKES-SMITH a daughter.

FARMER.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Five Mile House, Blackheath, to EDITH, wife of F. S. H. FARMER—a son.

GODSON.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at Torrington House, East Molesey, to ENID (née Dent), wife of R. McCREADIE Godson—a daughter.

HASELL.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at 117, Ashley-gardens, S.W.1, to ETHEL DOROTHY (née Ross-Frames), wife of G. S. HASELL—a son.

HOLLOWAY.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 42, Tyrone-road, Thorpe Bay, to BARBARA (née Dixon), wife of NORMAN HOLLOWAY—a daughter.

KEEPING.—On Dec. 20, 1930, to JESSIE, wife of FLIGHT LIEUTENANT E. G. KEEPING, R.A.F. Base, Malta—a daughter.

LINNELL.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at 159, Old Orchard-grove, Toronto, to JOHN and AILSA LINNELL—a son.

MACKINNON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Pampa 3240, Buenos Aires, to MOLLIE, wife of DONALD MACKINNON—a son.

MARTIN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Alsadan, South Persia, to ROSETTA (née AVERY), wife of WILLIAM T. SPENCE MARTIN—a son.

MOTT.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at "Tall Trees," Reigate, Surrey, to EDWARD and BEATRICE MOTT—a son.

SOUTHWOLD.—On Dec. 21, 1930, to EDITH, wife of STEPHEN SOUTHWOLD, of Georgeham, N. Devon—a daughter (STEPHANIE).

SULLIVAN-TAILYOUR.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Crowfield, Harborne, to EDITH (née JAGGER), wife of CAPT. E. E. SULLIVAN-TAILYOUR, M.C., The Sherwood Foresters—a son.

MARRIAGES

BARNETT : DUTTON.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at Malta, LIEUT. GUY ST. JOHN BARNETT, R.N., to GERWAINE, youngest daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. E. L. DUTTON, of Barcelona.

CROOK : WILMOT.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Foy, HENRY SUCKLIFFE CROOK, son of the late Rev. J. S. Crook, to KATHARINE JOYCE WILMOT, fifth daughter of the late Rev. F. St. J. Wilmot and Mrs. Wilmot, of Pettistone Towers, Herefordshire.

FRANKLIN : WHITE.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at the Chapel of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, by the Instructor Captain C. S. P. FRANKLIN, Royal Navy, to EVELYN GRAYSON WHITE.

HARRIS : SWORD.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Wells Cathedral, CHARLES WYNDHAM, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. GRANVILLE HARRIS, of Wookey Hall, Bruton, to DENSTROUX, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. DENSTROUX SWORD, of Rochester.

LEPLAT : DEBENHAM.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at the Brompton Oratory, RENÉ JULES LEPLAT to ALISON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ERNEST R. DEBENHAM, of 8, Addison-road, W.14.

WILLS : STAPLETON.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at Perth, Western Australia, PERCY LOVELL BATHURST WILLS to LUCIFER WINIFRED (SITA) STAPLETON. (By cable.)

WOLFE BARRY : CREE.—On Dec. 23, 1930, in Hong-kong Cathedral, JOHN GERALD WOLFE BARRY, Royal Artillery, second son of Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Wolfe Barry, to CONSTANCE BELL, younger daughter of the late Mr. CHARLES D. CREE and Mrs. CREE.

DEATHS

ACKERS.—On Dec. 28, 1930, suddenly, at Taunton, EDITH JANE, eldest daughter of the late B. S. ACKERS, of Hartley Manor, Gloucester. Funeral Taunton.

ADKINS.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Ravenswell, Langdown, Bath, HENRY ADKINS, aged 74.

ANDERSON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Ironfield, Knockholt, GRACE VIOLET AUBREY, daughter of WILLIAM ANDERSON, of Pretoria, South Africa, aged 40.

BRADBURNE.—On Dec. 19, 1930, suddenly, in the South of France, CHARLES WYNDHAM, youngest son of the late F. A. BRADBURNE, of Lyburn, Wilts. (F.M.S. papers, please copy.)

BRIGGS.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Winchester, ALBERT EDMUND BRIGGS, A.K.C., Priest, youngest son of the late Henry Briggs, of Prittlewell, Essex, and beloved husband of Lilian Agatha Briggs (née Fuller), Vicar of Owsthorp and Rector of Morstead, aged 66 years. Within the tiles of Holy Church. R.I.P. Funeral at Owsthorp, 2.30, Friday, January 2.

BROWN.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Butt Hill, Prestwich, near Manchester, KATHLEEN BROWN, aged 73. Interment at Prestwich Parish Church to-day (Wednesday), at 12 noon.

BRUCE-PRYCE.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at Abberylohne, Cheltenham, SUSANNAH MARY SUSNOT, wife of the late ALAN CAMPBELL BRUCE-PRYCE, of Cheltenham, and Monkmash, Glamorganshire, formerly of Duffryn St. Nicholas, and daughter of the late George Woode Maunsell, D.L., of Oakly Park, Celleridge, Co. Kildare.

BURDER.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at Birchwood, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester, ALICE MARY BURDER.

BURTON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at The Laurels, Roehampton, LUCY CONSTANCE BURTON. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), 12.45 p.m., at Ewerby, Lincoln. Memorial service at Roehampton, 12 noon.

CATTY.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at 73, Parkside, Eltham Park, after a long illness, bravely borne, KATHLEEN JANE RICH, wife of F. B. CATTY.

CLACK.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at his residence at Blackheath, Kent, THOMAS AUGUSTUS STABLE CLACK, son of the late and grandson of the late Thomas Edward Clack, of Larkbeare Manor, in the County of Devon, in his 74th year. Funeral leaves "Arran" to-day (Wednesday), 11.30; St. Germain's, Blackheath, 11.40.

COBB.—On Dec. 29, 1930, of pneumonia, in a nursing home, HENRY FINFIELD COBB, of 4, Down-street, and the Stock Exchange, aged 64. Funeral privately at Brookwood. No flowers or mourning, by request. memorial service will be held at St. Michael's, Cornhill, on Monday, Jan. 5, at 12.15 p.m.

COCKBURN.—On Dec. 29, 1930, suddenly, JOHN STIRLING COCKBURN, for many years General Manager of the National Bank of Scotland.

COMBER.—On Christmas Day, 1930, suddenly, at Kalaw, Burma, MONTAGU BRYAN COMBER ("BUNNY"), son of the late Capt. G. M. Comber, R.N., and Mrs. Comber, Bath. (By cable.)

COOPER.—On Dec. 27, 1930, very peacefully, at Wells Somerset, ANNIE HENDLEY, widow of ALFRED HENDLEY COOKE, of Watford. Funeral, Stanmore Church, at 2 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), and afterwards at Elm House, Stanmore. No mourning, please.

COOKE.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at 38, Lovelace-road, West Dulwich, CHARLES WYNDHAM, son of the late WILLIAM DEVEREUX COOKE, of Jermyn-street, and Brixton, aged 56 years.

CROSTHWAIT.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Hong-kong, suddenly, from heart failure, the Rev. WILLIAM FREDERICK CROSTHWAIT, M.C., C.F.

CUTHILL.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Edinburgh, suddenly, JOHN RUSSELL CUTHILL, formerly of Bethshéa and Co., Melbourne, Australia, in his 76th year. Funeral, private to-day (Wednesday), at Edenbridge Church, Kent, at 1 o'clock. (Australian papers, please copy.)

DALE.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at 6, Amherst-road, Ealing, FRANCES ANN, widow of C. J. DALE, of Crouch End, aged 83 years. Interment Highgate Cemetery, Friday, Jan. 2, 2.30. No flowers, by request.

DAVIS.—On Dec. 26, 1930, ELLEN JEPSON (NELLIE), wife of FRANK DAVIS, of Leicester, eldest daughter of the late Edward Witham, of Leicester. Funeral at Margate Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 p.m.

DIXON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at the Rectory, Bartonle-Clay, Bedford, KATHERINE, wife of THOMAS HAROLD DIXON, Rector of Barton.

DRAPER.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 1, Hillsborough-terrace, Ilfracombe, after a few days' illness, the Rev. JOHN DRAPER, M.A., sometime Rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel. Service at Parish Church, Ilfracombe, to-day (Wednesday), at 2.30. Interment at New Cemetery.

FORTEY.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at The Old Cottage, Burcote-on-Thames, Abingdon, BELLE, the dearly loved wife of the late JAMES DRYDEN FORTEY, of Armestrey, Herefordshire, and Mossley Hill, Liverpool, and darling mother of Dorothy Fortey and Kathleen Allen. Funeral arrangements later.

FULLER.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at Neston Park, Corsham, Wilts, EMILY GEORGINA JANE, widow of GEORGE PARSHER FULLER. Funeral Corsham Church, 2.30 Friday.

GIFFARD.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at Kingsmead, Farnborough, Hants, LILLY SUSANNA, daughter of the late MAJOR EDWARD CARTER-GIFFARD, aged 74. Funeral service at Farnborough Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30.

HALL.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at 2, Mirador-crescent, Swansea, the Rev. RICHARD JAMES HALL, Minister of Swansea Unitarian Church, beloved husband of the late Mary Lonsdale Hall (née Carscarten), in his 49th year. Service in the Unitarian Church, High-street, Swansea, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m., followed by interment at Oystermouth Cemetery.

HEMELRYKWAITE.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Brampton House, Swansea, ALETHEA LUCY, widow of LOUIS HEMELRYKWAITE, of Hull and Hornsea. No flowers, by request.

IVE.—On Dec. 29, 1930, THOMAS JAMES IVE, of the London Stock Exchange, the beloved husband of Florence Ive, aged 64. Funeral at Brookwood, Friday, Jan. 2. Train leaves Necropolis Station, Waterloo, S.E., at 11.40 a.m. Flowers to A. and W. Birch, 114, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

JACKSON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 44, Fitzwilliamsquare, Dublin, HENRY WILLIAM JACKSON, K.C., late Master of the King's Bench in Ireland, aged 78.

LAW.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at the Convent of the Visitation, Harrow-on-the-Hill, MATILDA ISABELLA (MAUD), daughter of the late HOURLE WILLIAM T. LAW by his first wife, the Hon. Augusta Champagne Graves, in her 93rd year. R.I.P.

DEATHS (continued)

LIDDERDALE.—On Monday, Dec. 29, 1930, at Fair Acres, Boxmoor, Herts, KATHARINE MAUDE, beloved wife of ARTHUR HECTOR LIDDERDALE. Funeral service at St. Augustine's Church, Wimborne-road, Bournemouth, at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, Jan. 2, Interment at Wimborne-road Cemetery. Flowers may be sent to Ellison and Dale, St. Paul's-lane, Bournemouth.

LONGRIDGE.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Oxford, WILLIAM HAWKES LONGRIDGE, of The Society of St. John the Evangelist, aged 82. Funeral, 11 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday), St. John the Evangelist's Church, Oxford.

MacLENNAN.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Horsham, JULIA MACLENNAN, widow of Donald MacLennan, aged 83. Funeral Highgate Cemetery, Friday, Jan. 2.

MARTIN.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Alsadan, South Persia, to ROSETTA (née AVERY), wife of WILLIAM T. SPENCE MARTIN—a son.

MOTT.—On Dec. 30, 1930, at "Tall Trees," Reigate, Surrey, to EDWARD and BEATRICE MOTT—a son.

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SWELL.—On Dec. 30, 1930, from heart failure, LOUIS DURRIDN DOUGLAS SEWELL of 55 Elizabeth-street, S.W.1, Veterinary Surgeon, beloved husband of Marion Sewell, and only surviving son of Alfred Joseph Sewell, Esq., M.R.C.S., aged 58. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30.

STRINGER.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Crescent-road, Alexandra Park, WILLIAM STRINGER, for many years with the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd., in his 88th year.

STROTHER.—On Dec. 29, 1930, suddenly, THOMAS WILLIAM, beloved husband of the late EMILY MAUDE STROTHER, of Westfield, Killinghall, Harrogate, aged 70. Interment Killinghall Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

THOMSON.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Hill House, Berkswell, Coventry, LAURA MARIA, widow of JOHN THOMSON, of Woodperry, and The Old Bank, Oxford, aged 85. Funeral at Stanton St. John, to-day (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

TOWNSEND.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Myrtle Bank, Crosby-road, Waterloo, Liverpool, FRANK TUFFANY, late of Leeds and Leamington Spa, late Timber Arbitrator, in his 82nd year. Interment at Milverton Cemetery, Leamington Spa, to-morrow (Thursday), at noon. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation. No flowers.

VERNON.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at The Tower House, Hilton Park, SELINA ANNE, widow of AUGUSTUS LEVESON VERNON, of Hilton Park, Wolverhampton. Funeral at Shareshill Church to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

WALKER.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Farnborough, Kent, EDITH KATE WALKER, late of Henbeare, Bristol, and formerly of Harborne, Staffs, in her 66th year.

WEARNE.—On Dec. 29, 1930, in London, after a long illness, VIOLETTA, dear wife of JOHN HERBERT WEARNE, and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Jowers, of Hove.

WILSON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, in a nursing home, after an operation, JOHN WILSON, retired Sugar Planter, Demerara.

WYATT.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at a nursing home, EMMA CHARLOTTE, widow of Dr. A. W. WYATT, R.N. (Ret.), formerly of Annandale, 27, St. Ronan's-road, Southsea.

WINTOUR.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at 8, Norfolk-square, Brighton, MARY FANNY, the dearly loved wife of CAPTAIN FREDERICK FITZ-GERALD WINTOUR, passed peacefully away to her rest.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BULLOUGH.—To the dear memory of "BERTIE" on his birthday, MAJOR C. B. BULLOUGH, D.S.O., Royal Artillery, killed at Reninghelst, April 25, 1918.

McLAUGHLIN.—In ever living and loving memory of my darling G., MAJOR GEORGE HALE MCLAUGHLIN, R.H.A., who passed on Dec. 31, 1914.

PODMORE.—To the dear memory of BERTIE, ACT. LT.-COL. HUBERT PODMORE, D.S.O. (Major, 6th Battalion, "Poddens" of Rugby and Trinity, Oxford, killed in Flanders, Dec. 31, 1917, aged 30.

"A hero in the mould of other days;
Fearless, and yet so gentle in your ways,
We hardly guessed the greatness of your soul."

BUGLER, ARTHUR JOHN.—In loving memory of my dear husband (DADDA), who passed away suddenly but peacefully at his residence, Ivor, Coolhurst-road, Crouch End, Dec. 31, 1929.

CELY-TREVILIAN.—In ever-loving, tender, and grateful memory of dear Mrs. JOHN RAYMOND CELY-TREVILIAN (Debden Hall, Essex, and 40, Onslow-street, Chelsea Embankment. She died Dec. 31, 1914.

CHURCHER.—In memory of my beloved husband, BRYAN CHURCHER, Lt.-Col., A.M.S., War Office, died Dec. 31, 1918.

CROSLAND JONES.—In loving memory of SIDNEY CROSLAND JONES, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.—MAY MARGARET THERESE, Dec. 31.

JESSOP.—In grateful memory of Miss SARAH MAYFIELD JESSOP, who died Dec. 31, 1926, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for the Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

PREVITE.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, HENRY FRANCIS PREVITE, who passed away on Dec. 31, 1929.—DAISY ELLEN PREVITE.

SAALFELD.—In constant, loving memory of our beloved devoted husband and father, ALFRED, died Dec. 31, 1913. "A man greatly beloved."

FUNERALS

NEWTON.—Previous arrangements for funeral of the late MARGARET NEWTON, at Twyford, Hants, are cancelled. Funeral will take place at Hampstead Cemetery, London, on Saturday; time later.

RUTHERFORD. The funeral of the late SIR ROBERT RUTHERFORD will take place at Reigate Parish Church at 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). A memorial service will be held at the same time at All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORIA, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Paddington 2065. 12, Church-street, Kensington, Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or EXCHANGED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

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Central Office: 39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

DOUG.—Just possible to save situation; call at office.—P. G.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MUHAMMED ALI, Nawab of the Carnatic (1771-95); give old OIL PAINTING for SALE (size 93 by 57).—Write Box T.268, The Times, E.C.4.

SETTLEMENT in SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in cooperation with the Overseas Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office, 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—Spenser's Faerie Queene, 1596, for SALE.—Phone James Millward, Imperial House, Regent-street. 'Phone, Regent 4112.

COAL for EMPTY GRATES.—Friends of the Poor, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, supply hundreds of old and sick of all classes needing warmth.

PILOT with own machine offers SERVICES, home or abroad; journalistic work preferred.—Write Box 08141, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE to send DONATION to JOHN POUNDS MISSION, Wellesley-st., Stepney, on behalf of SLUM CHILDREN and AGED POOR. Thank you!

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

"SOMETHING CAUGHT AT MY HEART when I visited the ROYAL HOSPITAL and HOME for INCURABLES, PUTNEY, to-day. I wanted to weep when I saw the poor twisted hands and the stiff limbs, when I realized how the patients there are shut off from nearly all the pleasures of life; how they have lost so many of the excitements of the world. I yearned to do something to make up to them for their privations. Could I not serve them in some way?" Send a cheque to the Hon. Treasurer, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a career. Settlers and Pupils with necessary capital can be given introduction to farmers in E. Africa.

UNWANTED Fish, Game, Poultry, urgently wanted for our Oriental Ash Work.—Ivory Cross, 57A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

YOUNG DISCARDED CLOTHES or anything else you can spare, gratefully received for Christmas Parcels and donations, will be gratefully received.—Dockland Settlements, 3, Streets-mews, Aldford-street, W.1.

COOKING taught in FIVE DAYS; Buron method basic principles.—Write Box T.1527, The Times, E.C.4.

REMEMBER ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, LONDON, has been a help to the sick and suffering for 700 years. Will you be a help in the New Year by becoming an annual subscriber of £2 2s. or more?

HAMPSTEAD, BELSIZE PARK.—A LADY RESIDENT has one large unfurnished and two furnished ROOMS; sitting room, double bed room; excellent full or partial service.—Write Box W.861, The Times, E.C.4.

BELGRAVIA.—Well and comfortably FURNISHED FLAT to LET, 2 to 3 rooms, bath, kitchen; constant hot water; two telephones. Reduced rent long period. No agents.—Write Box T.283, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH FRANCE.—Sunny country district overlooking Toulon Harbour, Hyeres Castelvelle 10 kilometres. —FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; five bed rooms, seven beds, kitchen, dining room, salon, bath room, two w.c.s, garage, tennis court; winter climate; summer; Italian servants optional.—Chelmondeley, Le Pradet, Var.

A GIRL would like ANOTHER Girl with a Job to SHARE FLAT in London, West End; February.—Write Box W.855, The Times, E.C.4.

DEAF.—Well-known SPECIALIST TEACHER has VACANCY, daily lessons.—Write Box W.857, The Times, E.C.4.

LIEUT.-COLONEL (Regular, retired), 49, requires POSITION of trust anywhere; experienced; Oxford management, &c.—Write Box T.270, The Times, E.C.4.

PARENTS (University Lecturer and wife, Cambridge) desire GIRL COMPANION for DAUGHTER 5½ years; share expenses; nursery governess; day school; pleasant healthy house.—Write Box W.853, The Times, E.C.4.

O.W. 28, fruit growing, Kent, has VACANCY for PUPIL.—Write Box W.860, The Times, E.C.4.

MR. G. EATON, M.C., COACHES Universities, Matric., Public Schools.—19, Chilworth-st., W.2. Padd. 8271.

BOURNEMOUTH.—To be SOLD, a labour-saving HOUSE in the best part of the town, easy distance from the sea; 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, gate into the Public Gardens. Suitable for invalid. Three large rooms and bath room on ground floor, on a level with large garden. Three bedrooms and usual first floor, with second bath room; excellent offices; well-stocked garden in perfect order. Miniature golf course (18 holes), rose garden; good garage. Five minutes' walk from Mercy's Pier. Price £5,000.—View by appointment only. No agents.—Write Box 2068, Smith's, Square, Bournemouth.

A Small private income ensures the possessor of a comfortable living in British Columbia. "Where living costs little, low taxation, &c.; much money go farther."—Information Dept. T, Agent-General for British Columbia, 1/3, Regent-street, S.W.1.

MUSEUM PIECES.—Tiger Skin, Head, Teeth, Claws, Art Ornament, Carpet, Rug.—Apply, Hunt, Imperial Arts Institute, S.W.7.

FURNITURE.—DINING and BED-ROOM APPOINTMENTS in Old Queen Anne Walnut (Reproduction), Chinese Lacquer Bed-room Suite and Pair Twin Beds, Old English Oak Refectory Table and Dresser, and remaining contents of well-furnished Residence, to be viewed separately, cheap. No dealers.—Write Box W.846, The Times, E.C.4.

YOU WISH TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC? Then join classes of the Anti-Socialist Union, 9, Victoria-street, S.W.1, resuming next week. Booklet free.

A Mother wishes to RECOMMEND a SCHOOL on South Coast; specially suitable for delicate or only girls; good education; care paid to health and general culture.—M.378, Shelley's, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

DELIGHTFUL FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, vacant; suit two.—Phone before noon. Kelvin 9334.

FIRM of ACCOUNTANTS (London) REQUIRED to AUDIT BOOKS of small company, recently formed. Preference given to young firm.—Box 204, care of R. Anderson and Co., 14, King William-street, W.C.2.

MINERVA 1929 Show Model 32 h.p., special body by Windover; cost £1,575; driven by one first-rate chauffeur only; in perfect running order and if repainted practically equal to new; £300.—Write to "Minerva," care of Abbott's, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

HIGH SHERIFF'S CAR.—For SALE, after January Assizes; very smart and roomy; excellent condition; 30 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley, enclosed drive; £300.—Write Box C.598, The Times, E.C.4.

NO CAPITAL essential.—Headmaster old-established Preparatory School requires PARTNER who can bring about 25 boys; magnificent premises and playing fields; easy reach London.—Write Box 07643, The Times, E.C.4.

Rhs from 22s. 6d. each to 10gns.

750 Dining Room Chairs, in Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, &c., from 10s. 6d. each.

300 Real Hide Lounge Chairs, fitted Velvet Cushion, £3 15s. each; to 15gns. Settees to match.

6 only 3-piece Chesterfield Suites in French Damask and Velours, £6 17s. 6d. each. (Worth double.)

The above are only a few of the Bargains on offer.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of a well-known Peer's Mansion (recently deceased), all of which is equal to new, being sold at third original cost. Exclusive designed 50l. hand-made Italian figured Walnut Bedroom Suite, with Bedstead, Staples Spring, &c., cost 170 guineas, now 85 guineas. Drawing and Dining Rooms in Chinese Lacquer, Walnut, &c. Every item for furnishing. All goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view, 9-8 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES
(patronised by the Crown Agents for Colonies),
114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1.
Buses, Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal routes pass. Phone, MUSEUM 1837. North 0758.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS

WANTED, number SOLID BUFFER HOPPER WAGONS, gauge 2ft. 6in. gauge.—Address "Wagons," The Forestry and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

JEWELRY, &c., WANTED

JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD.—Trade with the original firm of 1785. Maximum prices for artificial teeth, gold, &c. Call at once.—Call or write Mappin and Webb (Dept. T.), 2218, Oxford-street, W.

PIANOFORTES

A PIANOFORTE SALE.—Very slightly used models by Bechstein, Broadwood, Collard, Steinway, Waltham, Wurlitzer, and several first prices. Bechstein Hall, Wigmore-street. Ten years' guarantee. W.1. (Bond-street Tube.)

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

Diamonds, Jewels, Silver, Antiques, Curios, Coins, Gold, Medals, Bought. Valuations. Robert Lewis, Calculators, Established 1760. Regd. Reg. No. Robert 5793.

PERSONAL (continued)

"BLESS the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."—Ps. ciii. 1, 2.

WILL Mr. TERENCE BOYLE BARRY please COMMUNICATE with Messrs. Snell and Co., Solicitors, 10, Lonsdale-gardens, Tunbridge Wells?

IN "THE BYSTANDER" of November 19th last a paragraph appeared regarding the withdrawal of the late Editor, Mr. Gerald Barry, and his staff from the "Saturday Review," in which it was stated that they went off to found another Review. It is now ascertained that it was entirely contrary to the fact that they had left to found another Review, and further that the "Week End Review," of which Mr. Barry is now Editor, was founded and produced both in idea and substance wholly subsequent to his resignation from the "Saturday Review." The Proprietors of "THE BYSTANDER" therefore apologise for the error into which their Editor has fallen and express their sincere regret to Mr. Barry and those associated with him for any annoyance which suggested that they had treated the Proprietors of the "Saturday Review" unfairly.

MOTOR HIRE.—Young Lady (Press) WANTS to HIRE SMALL CAR with DRIVER three mornings a week. Must be moderate.—Write Box R.62, The Times, E.C.4.

SERVICE FLAT to be LET, Long or Short Lease; two bed rooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, entrance hall, kitchenette, servants' room, and bath room; exceptionally well decorated; 17gns. per week.—Apply 42, Upper Brook-street, W.1.

DR. RICHTER of BERLIN UNIVERSITY teaches German, Spanish (Madrid diploma); moderate.—Write Box 4984, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

ROLLS-ROYCE 40/50 h.p. Phantom I, brand new, not unregistered; car originally ordered for shipment overseas, but owing trade depression order cancelled; Weymann Saloon body by H. J. Mulliner and Co., replete with every luxury; Rolls-Royce three years' guarantee; shipper willing to cut loss and sell complete car for less than net cost; opportunity to obtain new car at second-hand price.—Write Box 966, care of Judds, 47, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

LADY OWNER-DRIVER Austin 16 Saloon car; 6d. mile.—'Phone Padd. 7622.

CHILDREN NEED our Help—we need YOURS. Please SEND a GIFT to EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.1.

BACHELOR (35) invites SUGGESTIONS spend three weeks' HOLIDAY; fond all sports.—Write Box 07640, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN (father, Oxford Don), 37, left with little boy and baby, seeks to place them with approved FOSTER MOTHER.—Write Box W.864, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY recommends young gentlewoman for Cooking; housework, sewing.—Z. 72, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

CONCERT GRAND PIANO for SALE; Steinway; ebony case; excellent condition.—Write Box C.596, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMPS.—Collection about 12,000 Loose-Leaved Albums, £250. No dealers.—Write Box R.56, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. PER MILE.—Late model saloons, chauffeur-driven. 'Phone, Padd. 5306.

GOLF MADE EASY.—Write for "How to Become Operated."—Golf School, 315, Regent-street, W.1.

PROFESSIONAL SINGER, unable to work this season, strongly RECOMMENDS her ACCOMPANIST; keen, efficient; 4s. per hour.—Phone North 3250.

PYRENEES.—Few GUESTS RECEIVED gentleman farmer's home; delightful holidays; tennis; wild flowers; summer climate; comfort; running water; garage; marvellous scenery; excursions, Carcassonne, Spain, Andorra; 4gns. weekly; references.—M. Barran, Chateau La Forge, Montgaillard, Ariège, France.

SPANISH by young lady, Madrid University diploma.—Write Box 4992, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED in CENTRAL LONDON, Unfurnished HOUSE for three years. Rent £250; four bed rooms, two reception.—Write full details Box 07652, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

HENRY WILLIAM PRICE deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925.—Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having any claims against the Estate of HENRY WILLIAM PRICE late of Oaklands, Hambledon, Godalming, Surrey, a Lieutenant-Colonel in His Majesty's Indian Army (S. & T. Corps) (retired) who died on 25th May 1930 are hereby required to send

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

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COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TOURS.
Six or Seven weeks (18 or 25 days in Egypt) from £66 10s.
Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	—	Jan. 2
*Mantua ..	11,000	Bignell	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Nansura ..	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Makola ..	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
†Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Mar. 13	Mar. 20
Macedonia ..	11,000	Dickinson	—	Mar. 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	—	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Makola ..	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
*Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	Mar. 20	Mar. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 13	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	—	Jan. 2
Oronsay	20,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
†Somali (cargo)	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Reilly	Feb. 5	—
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.
* One class only at 3rd Cabin fares.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

(Calling at Alexandria if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
*KENYA ..	10,000	—	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
*DUMRA ..	9,441	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 2
*CHINKOA ..	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2
†*MASULA ..	7,320	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 23

* Cargo Steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Port Sudan if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANORA ..	7,929	—	Jan. 3	Jan. 10
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
MULBERA ..	9,109	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
MALDA ..	9,066	Feb. 4	Feb. 14	Feb. 21

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATTANA	9,067	—	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MANTOLA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODALA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 3	Mar. 13	Mar. 18
MANELA	8,303	Mar. 21	Apl. 1	Apl. 10	Apl. 18

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française, 5 & 6, 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col.C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.
FREIGHT BROKERS:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlemiss' to Bombay and Karachi; Cosmos and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RANGITATA ..	17,600 tons	Southampton	Jan. 16
RANGITANE ..	17,000 „	Southampton	Feb. 13
REMUERA ..	17,000 „	Southampton	Mar. 13

and thereafter every 28 days.
Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

From		From	
Vancouver.		San Francisco.	
MAKURA	—	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—	—
MONOWAI	—	—	Feb. 18
AORANGI	Mar. 4	—	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line, via Tahiti, Raratonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liv'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶Carrying H.M. Mails and calling at Marseilles and Aden.
Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	—	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTFORD ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Apl. 25	May 1	May 3

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson Green and Co., Ltd., Head Offices, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Poona	7,485	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
†CITY of Calcutta	7,079	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi

(†) Calls Marseilles.

WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS

By s.s. City of London, 17,928 tons displacement.
From London, Jan. 31, 1931.
ROUND AFRICA IN 60 DAYS. BOMBAY 91 DAYS.
17,335 miles. 13 Days in India. £130.
SOUTH AFRICA 37 DAYS' ROUND VOYAGE.
15,714 miles. 23 Days in South Africa. £62 10s.
Single tickets issued to Bombay and all intermediate ports. Sailing subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Avenue 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. „ Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. „ Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
ATHOS II. .. Jan. 15 and Jan. 29 D'ARTAGNAN
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
LECONTE DE LISLE .. Jan. 9 and Jan. 23 CHAMPOLLION
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
THÉO. GAUTIER .. Jan. 20 and Feb. 3 LOTUS
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Jan. 14 and Jan. 30 MARIETTE PACHA
For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	10,700	Jan. 2	Jan. 7	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-8.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Liverpool	Sailing	Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	15,000	Jan. 23	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Staffordshire	15,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	Feb. 14
Gloucestershire	12,000	Feb. 20	Feb. 28	Feb. 28

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

FABRE LINE.

SPRING CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN.

s.s. "PATRIA" (16,000 tons) from VILLEFRANCHE March 23rd .. 24 days.
s.s. "PROVIDENCE" (16,000 tons) from NAPLES April 27th (Marseilles 24th) .. 23 days.
Visiting:—Messina, Piraeus (for Athens), Constantinople, Beirut, Haifa (for Jerusalem), Port Said (for Cairo), Alexandria, Malta, Syracuse.
1st Class Return Fares from London from £50.
Optional Shore Excursions at each port.
Apply:—JAPP, HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1. Gerrard 4434, and all Travel Agents.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
31	MAJESTIC ..	b Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC ..	†, c Liverpool	White Star
3	CARONIA ..	d Southampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA ..	c Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA ..	b Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA ..	d, c Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA ..	c Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA ..	c Glasgow	Anchor
14	HOMERIC ..	b Southampton	White Star
14	PENNLAND ..	b Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..	d Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC ..	c Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA ..	c Glasgow	Anchor
20	EMPRESS OF FRANCE ..	b Southampton	Can. Pac.
21	MAJESTIC ..	b Southampton	White Star
23	AURANIA ..	d, c Southampton	Cunard
24	WESTERNLAND ..	b Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA ..	c Liverpool	Cunard
24	ALAUNIA ..	Glasgow	Anchor
28	AQUITANIA ..	b Southampton	Cunard
30	CAMERONIA ..	c, c Glasgow	Anchor
31	ADRIATIC ..	c Liverpool	White Star
Feb.			
4	MAURETANIA ..	b Southampton	Cunard
6	AUSONIA ..	d Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast.
d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville.
g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Jan.	Steamer.	From	Line.
3	CARONIA ..	g Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA ..	g, c Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA ..	c Liverpool	Cunard
14	PENNLAND ..	a Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA ..	g Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC ..	a Liverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA ..	g, a Southampton	Cunard
24	WESTERNLAND ..	a Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA ..	a Liverpool	Cunard
31	ADRIATIC ..	a Liverpool	White Star
Feb.			
6	AUSONIA ..	g Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Jan.	Steamer.	From	Line.
2	MONTCLARE ..	k Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM ..	m Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK ..	k Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	MELITA ..	k Liverpool	Can. Pac.
30	MINNEDOSA ..	k Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Feb.			
6	MONTROSE ..	m Liverpool	Can. Pac.

k Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Havre. s Via Queenstown.
Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" FRANCE " (c)	.. Dec. 31	Jan. 6
" PARIS " (c)	.. Jan. 7	Jan. 13
" DE GRASSE " (c)	.. Jan. 21	Jan. 29
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c) ..	.. Jan. 28	Feb. 4
" LAFAYETTE " (c) ..	.. Feb. 4	Feb. 12
" PARIS " (c)	.. Feb. 11	Feb. 17

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO HOUSTON

HAVRE TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. " CUBA " ..	Jan. 26
S.S. " PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE " ..	Feb. 23

and then; Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.
ALSO SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £33 15s.) ..	Jan. 3
ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £41) ..	Jan. 22

U.K. to NORTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. FIRST CLASS
FARE TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO FROM £57.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. (Tele. No. Ger. 5440.)

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	Jan. 1	—
‡LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 2
‡LLANDOVERY CASTLE ..	Jan. 8	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 9

Via Madeira. ‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ¶ To Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

†CILICIA ..	Jan. 10	*TUSCANIA ..	Feb. 7
*CASTALIA ..	Jan. 14	†CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
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Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

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" CHINDWIN "	16th Jan.	24th Jan.

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S.S. " CRYNSSEN "	Jan. 31
M.V. " COLOMBIA "	Feb. 14
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M.V. " POMPEWEG "	Jan. 7
S.S. " NICKERIE "	Jan. 28
S.S. " STUYVESANT "	Feb. 18

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*ARLANZA ..	Jan. 16	DEMERARA ..	Jan. 3
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	Jan. 29	DARRO ..	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA ..	Feb. 13	DESEADO ..	Feb. 14
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	Feb. 26	DESNA ..	Feb. 28

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ORBITA ..	Jan. 29	ORCOMA ..	Mar. 5

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE, close Albert-gate.—MANSION FLAT, with ultra-modern furniture; wonderful lighting effect; central heating; constant hot water, &c.; to be LET furnished, or Lease and contents would be sold at really reasonable figure; two reception, two to three bed rooms, &c.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 4240.

£140 PER ANNUM.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—Small self-contained Unfurnished FLAT to be LET; bed room, sitting room, and bath room. Small premium for fittings; constant hot water, passenger lift.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—An excellent CORNER MANSION FLAT to be LET FURNISHED from now for three months; two reception rooms, two bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen. Rent 12 to 14 guineas per week, open to offer, according to period.—Recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

LARGE FIRST-FLOOR FLAT in prominent position in SOUTH KENSINGTON to be LET Unfurnished; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, basement flr.; constant hot water; porter. NO PREMIUM. Rent £275.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

MAYFAIR.—Excellent FURNISHED SUITE. Two rooms, kitchen, bath. Rent 3½gns. including service.—Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

MAYFAIR, 36, CLARGES-STREET, W.1.—Excellently FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES. Every convenience; valeting. Single 3gns., double 5gns. Grosvenor House.

MAYFAIR.—Exceptional SERVICE FLAT, unfurnished; sitting room (parquet floor), bed room; both very large rooms; bath room, large hall; rent £300, including use of service. Might consider furnished.—16, Stratton-street.

PALL-MALL (No. 14).—Self-contained FLATS; well Furnished; efficient service; telephone; lift; excellent cuisine. Moderate tariff. Regent 2044.

SUNNY OUTLOOK OVER PARK.
PICCADILLY.—Attractive BALCONY SERVICE FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.; constant hot water, part central heating; first-class service. Rent £450 per annum inclusive of rates. Furnished 10 to 12 gns. weekly.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

PORTMAN-SQUARE LEASE of beautifully fitted luxury FLAT and garage with rooms over for DISPOSAL; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; central heating, constant hot water. Reasonable premium. Furniture might be sold.—Apply F. R. HADSLEY, 71, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (adjacent). — FURNISHED SUITE of sitting room, double bed room, bath room; constant hot water; phone; electric fires, public lounges and dining room if desired; maid available. Including full board meals 11 guineas weekly.—Norland Court, 82-3-4, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 2896.

ONLY £120 P.A. INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.
PUTNEY (in a fine Mansion Block with passenger and two goods lifts and liveried porter).—Newly decorated FLAT, with three bed rooms, bath room, reception room, &c.—To view apply Porter, University Mansions, Lower Richmond-road, S.W.15.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.
REGENT'S PARK (close to).—Compact MANSION FLAT, South aspect; two bed, reception room, bath, kitchen. New lease and fittings £100.—Sole Agents:—
£145 P.A. DRUCE and Co., 55, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 8191.

RIDGEMOUNT-GARDENS, W.C.1. Museum 9491.—To be LET immediately FLAT; constant hot water, &c.; two reception, one panelled and parquet flooring, three bed rooms; newly decorated. Rent £296.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS,
De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (10 lines).

UNFURNISHED.
STREATHAM HILL.—Charming Unfurnished FLAT near station; two reception, three bed, bath, kitchen, &c.; c.h.w., all services; modern, labour-saving, new throughout. Inclusive rent £165 p.a. Unique opportunity owing to sublet, all others let.—Write Box C.599, The Times, E.C.4.

TASTEFULLY FURNISHED and decorated SERVICE FLAT in a luxurious modern building; three bed rooms, reception room, and bath room.—Further particulars apply Resident Manager, 11, Portland-place, W.1. Langham 1266.

WHITEHALL COURT, S.W.1.
VERY comfortably FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT available by arrangement for several months; two bed rooms, reception room, and bath room.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

RENT ONLY £160 PER ANNUM.
WESTMINSTER.—A very attractive FOURTH FLOOR FLAT (lift); three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Small premium for six years' lease.—BOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

£300 PER ANNUM OR OFFER.
WEST KENSINGTON.—An ideal MANSION FLAT, fitted with central heating and constant hot water, &c., comprising five bed, two reception, bath, kitchen, &c. Strongly recommended by Agents, GEO. GOULD-SMITH, SON and OLLIFF, 2, Pont-street, S.W.1. Sloane 2542.

43, LOWER BELGRAVE-STREET, S.W.1.—FURNISHED FLAT; sitting room, large bath room, two bed rooms, and kitchen; 4-4½gns. weekly.—Apply between 11-1, 2.30-5 o'clock, or write.

SIX BED AND TWO RECEPTION ROOMS.
£425 P.A.—Quiet situation, close St. James's Park.—MANSION FLAT. New lease. No premium.—HOND and Co., 27, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

4GNS. PER WEEK.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—An attractive FLAT of three rooms, kitchen, and bath room, available for few months.—Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., Estate Office, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET, Harley-street and district; whole and part time; lists sent on application.—KLOOUD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2001.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

WANTED

SOUTH KENSINGTON and DISTRICT.
A TOP FLOOR FLAT of three rooms, kitchen and bath required by good tenant. Rent £125 to £150 per annum.—Details to Agents, JOHN MEACOCK and Co., Estate Office, adjoining South Kensington Station. Kensington 5682 and 8275.

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED, Belgravia preferred. Three-four bed, two reception; April for six months or longer. Good rent offered for suitable flat.—Particulars to Miss F., care of ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT wanted, central; two-three bed rooms, &c.; 5-8gns.—Full particulars to Box 4956, Homefinders, 74, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

WANTED early in New Year, Unfurnished FLAT or well-arranged MAISONNETTE, convenient for Gloucester-road Station; four or five bed rooms and two reception rooms; not exceeding £300 p.a.—Lady W., care of SAUNDERS, 40, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 6611-2.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

A Warm, cosy little HOUSE facing sea to be LET well FURNISHED; electric light and power. Rent according to period.—Mrs. Copping, 1, Pleasant-row, Hastings.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA. HOUSE AGENTS,
COODEN BEACH. STEVENS & SON,
1, Sea-road. Tele. 400.

NORTH DEVON.—Charming HOUSE; two sitting, three bed rooms, bath; £2 week; five months.—Write Box T.266, The Times, E.C.4.

SUNNY WARM HOUSE, country, near Brighton, offered careful tenant; 2gns. weekly; six weeks from end January.—Write Box C.601, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

ADVERTISER (who is a private purchaser) REQUIRES a well equipped HOUSE within 40 miles of London; not Essex or Thames Valley; must be of good design with at least seven-eight bed rooms; garage for two cars essential, with chauffeur's quarters; established secluded gardens, 2-10 ACRES necessary. Suitable offers will be inspected at once.—Write in first instance to Box T.259, The Times, E.C.4.

BERKS.—WANTED to PURCHASE, a medium-sized COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, to comprise a House with about six or eight bed rooms, and garden and land of about three or four Acres. Price about £3,000. Would pay few hundreds more if cottage.—Particulars to L. B., Esq., care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

HAVING sold large property in the North, advertiser has ambitions to BUY a smaller RESIDENTIAL ESTATE in Southern or Western Counties within about 100 miles radius of London or near Bournemouth. Nice Country Residence; three-four reception rooms, nine-twelve bed rooms, and at least two bath rooms. Having been interested and capital in farming now only requires about 20-30 Acres; one cottage absolutely essential. For a desirable and well-positioned property up to £10,000 will be paid. Only genuine sellers please reply.—Write Box Z.1122, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE, about one hour of Town, with fair hunting and golf; eight to 10 bed; nice gardens, tennis, garage. £3,000 paid.—M. and H., 2, Bennet-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED in Suffolk or Norfolk, Lincolnshire or Cambridge, preferably within about 30 miles of Newmarket (Yorkshire also considered), a HOUSE(S) with about 15 bed rooms, and at least 100 Acres and up to 500 Acres of land; standing high on a light or limestone soil.—Write to "Barton," care of Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 23, Berkeley-square, W.1.

WANTED, Unfurnished HOUSE; five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, &c.; close to a park. Rent about £200.—Write Box 07646, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

N. COTSWOLD OR HEYTHROP.
REQUIRED to PURCHASE, a RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, containing 12 to 15 bed rooms, four reception; secluded position, attractive grounds, and land 20 to 30 ACRES.—Details in first instance to Col. M., care of HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

WANTED, Unfurnished, SMALL HOUSE or COTTAGE, with good garden, five to six bed rooms, at least two sitting; Haslemere district preferred.—Reply to Mrs. Rowland Nevill, 35, Kensington Palace-mansions, De Vere-gardens, W.8.

WANTED to PURCHASE, within an hour of Town, gentleman's ESTATE of about 1,000 ACRES, principally pasture.—Particulars in first instance to C., care of GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

WANTED to RENT, Unfurnished small HOUSE; five-six bed rooms; 10 miles' walk station, about 40 minutes City. Agents please note.—Write E. R., c/o J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

FACTORIES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

AND NOW
THE BIJOU FACTORY.
To meet the demands of Manufacturers who do not require a large floor space we are now building small SUITES OF FACTORIES, which have all the well-known facilities of our larger types, and the rents of which are only
£80 PER ANNUM.
Apply to
Dept. "A," SLOUGH ESTATES, Ltd., TRADING ESTATE, SLOUGH.
'Phone: Slough 240.

15,000 FT.—GROUND-FLOOR top-lighted FACTORY, CAMDEN TOWN, to be LET for two, nine, or 21 years; £950 per annum; now empty.—To view, phone Mr. V. Broom, Sloane 9131.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

4 *lines* 16*s.* (*minimum*)

TO DOCTORS
SALMON ODY "GENUIN" BALL-AND-SOCKET TRUSSES can be ordered from the makers, SALMON ODY, Ltd., 7, New Oxford-street, London, AND NOWHERE ELSE.
Established over a Century.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 *lines* 16*s.* (*minimum*)

APPLICATION for a LICENCE of the BOARD of TRADE.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the 18th Section of the Companies Act, 1929, APPLICATION has been made to the BOARD OF TRADE for a LICENCE directing the ASSOCIATION about to be FORMED under the NAME of "THE BRITISH DENTAL HOSPITAL," to be registered with Limited Liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name. The objects for which the Association is proposed to be established are:—
(a) To take over the property, assets and liabilities of the British Dentists' Hospital as founded in 1911, now known as the British Dental Hospital, or such part thereof as may lawfully be taken over by the Association.
(b) The organization of dental and other health services.
(c) The institution, formation, and maintenance of dental surgeries, clinics, and health treatment centres.
(d) The provision of dental treatment or other health treatment by qualified and registered dental and medical practitioners for persons of limited means, on such terms and conditions as may be found desirable.
(e) The provision of free dental treatment and artificial dentures for the necessitous poor in such cases as may be deemed expedient.
(f) The instruction of the public in dental hygiene and other health matters by means of lectures, pamphlets, papers, and such other means of instruction as may be deemed suitable.

The other objects of the Association are set out in extenso in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of the Solicitors, Messrs. Lewington and Dommett, 27, College-street, E.C.4.

Notice is hereby further given that any person, company, or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Board of Trade on or before the 17th day of January, 1931, by a letter addressed to the Controller of the Companies Department, Board of Trade, Great George-street, S.W.1.
Dated this 22nd day of December, 1930.
W. F. LANSBURY, Secretary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.
The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites APPLICATIONS from REGISTERED MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS (Men and Women under 45 years of age on 30th January, 1931) for admission to the panel for the year 1931-32 for filling VACANCIES for TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS for SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK. The inclusive rate of pay is 30s. a session of 2½ hours, subject to periodical review. Except in special circumstances married women are ineligible.
Special experience of the medical examination of children is necessary. Employment will depend upon the needs of the work, but normally practitioners will work three sessions a week during school terms.
Applications must be made on the official form, copies of which (with full particulars) may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Medical Officer of Health (S.D.5), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. Forms must be returned by 26th January. Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

RUGBY SCHOOL.
APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.
I. The Governors invite APPLICATIONS for the above POST.
II. The salary will be not less than £750 per annum with biennial increments of £50 to £1,200.
III. The candidate appointed will be expected to take up his duties on April 27th.
IV. Candidates should be under 45 years of age.
V. They are asked to send in their names, with a statement of their careers and the names of three referees, to
The HEADMASTER, School House, Rugby,
as soon as possible, in any case before January 21st.
He will be glad to give candidates any additional information that they may require.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* (*minimum*); *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ACCOUNTANT (Chartered or Incorporated) with extensive and varied experience for service overseas (good climate); age 30-40; suggested commencing salary about £600 and furnished quarters.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3412-3.

A Few vacancies for smart Salesmen. Must have A written references, good character and appearance.—Apply Gray's Office, 336a, Station-road, Harrow. Interview between 2.30 and 4.

A National Company, which has been running a service to many parts of the country, wants fresh material from which to make branch managers and executives; all these positions are filled from London representatives, who are given every chance to make good; probationary period must be served in London.—Write Box R.54, The Times, E.C.4.

A Gentleman required to represent a well-established process engraving house; good opportunity for one with influence and energy; salary and commission.—Write Box W.852, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

GENTLEMAN required immediately, resident in and with large social connexion in Guildford and district, for position in newly opened lodge club.—Phone Guildford 1072.

IRISH Milling Company with well-equipped plant requires services of responsible and competent man to take charge of both Milling and Sales Departments; good opportunity for experienced man of character and ability.—Reply with full particulars to Kevans and Son, Auditors and Accountants), 31, Dame-street, Dublin.

MANAGER for first-class licensed restaurant with bars, in Yorkshire. Only men of personality, with good catering experience, will be considered. Interview in London or Leeds. Commencing salary £300 per annum. No living accommodation.—Write Box W.844, The Times, E.C.4.

TRAVELLER, bakers' sundries; must have good connection London, Western area; assumed bakers, restaurants, &c.; salary £260 plus 2½ per cent. commission and expenses.—Write particulars in confidence to Box W.850, The Times, E.C.4.

TUTOR wanted (resident); small class little boys.—Send particulars, with salary required (must be moderate), Parent, Shelley's, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free. Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Great Guide to Business Careers is free to you.—The School of Accountancy 180-page Guide has directed more men to commercial success than any other book. It explains how you can qualify by spare-time study for a highly-paid appointment as Manager, Accountant, Company Secretary, Cost Accountant, Auditor, Office Manager, or Cashier. Send for your free copy of the Guide to-day.—The Principal, The School of Accountancy, 111, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

BUSINESS and Professional Men who are anxious to improve their positions should consult Mr. George Brook. They must be first-class men of an earning capacity of not less than £300 per annum, with unassailable references.—Write, call, or 'phone for full particulars, George Brook, Ltd., Appointment Specialists, 20-31, High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 8421-8341.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch. Day and evening. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., the British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Service.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other Services; world travel; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food. Also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialized Courses for trade positions. All students assisted to appointments.—Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses, Dept. 7, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Established 34 years. Tele., Flaxman 8721.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL and consulting chemist desires youth as Pupil; Public School boy preferred; good opening; premium.—D.C.75, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

A Woman Office Assistant required by a Housing Society; experience useful but ladies had not be confined to regular office work; some knowledge of domestic matters and house repairs would be useful; age not under 30; salary £3 a week.—Write Box 07647, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY Secretary required from middle of January for private secretarial work; must be highly educated and, an efficient shorthand writer and typist; lady with University degree preferred.—Apply, giving full particulars, to S. B., care of Bingham and Co., 97, Mount-street, W.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 *lines* 3*s.* (*minimum*) ; *Employment Agencies and Schools*, 4 *lines* 10*s.* (*minimum*)

ACCOUNTANT, Chartered Secretary, with wide experience, secretarial, accountancy, investigations, organization, costing, financial control, commercial and works management, South Kensington rooms; London with well-known firm, present income approaching £1,500 per annum, desires change; appointment sought must be progressive and permanent with scope leading to early directorship with substantial well-established concern; headquarters, London preferred, provinces considered; engineering or heavy manufacturing and contractors' negotiations specially sought; only in strict confidence.—Write Box C.600, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Oxford Graduate, good shorthand, typing, 'Varsity experience, seeks Secretarial Post, London.—Write Box T.264, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Sales Manager-Secretary; capable young man (stenography), accountancy and correspondent; good organizing and administrative ability; wide general experience; highest credentials; moderate salary.—Write Box 4978, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books young, suitable men, physique, suitable for semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men suitable for managers, position of trust, &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Victoria 0646.

ENGLISHMAN, 29, Public School, travelled, tall, well dressed, requires Temporary Employment, Town or country; possessing business qualifications; drives car, rides, &c.—Write Box 07656, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, 38, energetic, with wide commercial experience; English, French, German correspondent, requires suitable post; excellent references.—Please write S., 16, Ribblesdale-road, Hornsey, N.8.

GRADUATE (M.A.) Public School; excellent organizer; good secretary; accustomed managing staff. Lay reader—has taken charge of parishes for long periods; seeks post as Secretary, or take charge of affairs.—Write Box Z.1134, The Times, E.C.4.

MAN, 21, intelligent, adaptable, desires situation, London, Provinces, abroad; any work; knowledge of languages; capacity.—Write Box 07657, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MIDDLE-AGED Dutch Deep-Sea Captain seeks position on shore. Knowledge English, working French, German, and Spanish language; willing to take position in a foreign country.—Appy to No. 4883, Advertentie Bureau, Rotterdam, Holland.

YOUNG Swiss seeks position with Forwarding or Shipping Company; three years' apprenticeship with such a business and one year with British Forwarding Agency in Switzerland; shorthand in German, French and English fluently; rudiments of Spanish; wants to get thorough knowledge of English; salary moderate.—Write Box 5481, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

YOUTH, 20, 6ft., seeks employment; four years in Colonies, dairy farming, &c.; thereby returning for family reasons; glad anything with future prospects; anywhere in the British Isles.—

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

HYDE PARK.

A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM in beautifully furnished and decorated house; divan bed. Connection washbasin, fitted basin with hot and cold water; bath room to every two rooms; inspection invited; terms from £2 2s., including breakfast, service, bath, &c.—36, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Ambassador 2942.

A RARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; sitting-room furniture; single 27s., double 35s., including service, electric light and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (Gloucester-road Tube) (Western 1256), and (adjoining) 14, Emperor's-gate (Western 0266).

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Rare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. Large doubles now available. Bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d. Young society. Padd. 8858.

HILLS.

A Rare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1867.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 29s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st., Phone, Padd. 6770.

A Rare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-32, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

A RARE MINUTE British Museum.—ROOM, breakfast, 6s. day, from 25s. weekly; redecorated.—32, Torrington-square, W.C.1.—Miss Jackson. (Museum 6806.)

A Beautiful DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Rooms; running water; excellent service; moderate terms.—16, Queen's-gate-terrace. Western 6096.

SAYES COURT,

2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; close central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2440.

"CASTLE TOWERS,"

37, PARK SIDE, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.

A Beautiful Residential Establishment, situate in several acres of private gardens adjoining numerous well-known golf clubs; spacious lounges with open fires; 35 bed rooms fitted with exchange telephones and gas fires; central heating and constant hot water; garage for 10 cars; omnibuses from Wimbledon and Putney pass the door; special inclusive terms, 4½ guineas a week. Telephone, Wimbledon 2246.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 37/6, including breakfast, light, baths, private telephones; hot and cold wash basins, gas fires; catering as required. —25, Stanhope-gardens, near South Kensington Station.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basin, concealed; other pretty rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfasts.—106, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Sloane, Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully Furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms; fires in hall and public rooms, constant hot water; full board; single 3gns. to 4gns. weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d. H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, sitting room, bath room; every convenience; £3 15s. weekly.—3, Nottingham-place, Baker-street, W.1.

A Bright, beautifully Furnished, Self-Contained SERVICE SUITE, one minute South Kensington Station; cleanliness and comfort assured; suit one or two gentlemen; terms very moderate.—34, Sumner-place, Kensington 1771.

A COMFORTABLE GUEST HOUSE; congenial, young society; central, quiet; five minutes Earl's Court Underground (Piccadilly circus 10, City 20), buses.—53, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, Kensington, W.8.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; moderate (reduced winter terms). Padd. 1769.

A Cultured English HOME offered in Advertiser's Town house to a congenial family or married couple. Terms moderate.—Write Box C.562, The Times, E.C.4.

THE MADRID,

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, close Gloucester-rd. Station; gas fires bed rooms; excellent cuisine; from 2½gns. —147, Cromwell-road, S.W. (Frobisher 4907.)

LONDON.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL.

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Facing due South.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.

FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

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Sporting News

RACING

BREEDING OF CLASSIC WINNERS

NEWBURY MEETING BEGUN

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

I continue to receive a number of letters dealing with the breeding of Classic winners, a subject which at the moment seems to be interesting, many racing people more than the current racing under National Hunt Rules. The writer of the letter which is given below is a well-known professional man, and also an authority on racing and breeding. For professional reasons his name and address have been omitted. The letter is as follows:—

I have read with interest your excellent articles and opinions on the breeding of race-horses. Everyone must agree that the Derby Course is a real test of a good horse, but in my humble judgment there is a still better one in the Princess of Wales's Stakes race over the severe one and a half mile of the July Course at Newmarket. In that race three-year-olds compete against older horses at a time of year when the former are not quite fully developed; the race is as a rule run at a great pace from end to end, on a straight course where there should be no bumping, interference, or difficulty in finding an opening.

If a three-year-old can in that race beat a field of moderately good older horses it stamps him as a really good colt, and one whose speed and stamina augur well for a successful stud career. In the last 10 years, to speak without books of reference, Blandford, Salmon-Trout, Solario, and Press Gang won this particular race as three-year-olds, and although two of them won the St. Leger, they were otherwise not entitled to be called "Classic winners"—but the future will probably show that their merits as stallions will outshine the Derby winners of their respective years.

Speed alone is generally insufficient to make a horse a valuable stallion, though there have been many notable exceptions to set against a quantity of failures, but that speed is an essential ingredient is obvious, and the really perfect stallion is one that shows great speed as a two-year-old, and can, later in life, stay such a severe course as the Derby or Princess of Wales's Stakes. History shows that the horse that can stay but has not speed is always a failure at the stud, and numerous examples could be cited of such horses which have had every chance, mated with the best mares, but which, with those advantages, have been signal failures.

I venture to think that one of the chief causes of the complaint that our horses do not stay lies with our trainers. In order to please themselves, but chiefly their patrons, they like their horses to look big and blooming, but is it fair to ask a horse with a big barrel to gallop two miles at top speed? The French trainers have long since recognized that to win over a distance of ground a horse must be light drawn, with a wasp-like waist, so to speak, and if our trainers adopted the same methods, little would be heard of the dearth of stayers in this country.

I had never before thought of the Princess of Wales's Stakes at Newmarket as such a thorough test of speed and stamina as it undoubtedly is. The four horses which are mentioned by my correspondent as winners at three years of age since the War—namely, Blandford, Salmon-Trout, Solario, and Press Gang, were all good racehorses, and one of them, Blandford, has already established himself as a sire of Classic winners, both Trigo and Blenheim being his sons. Salmon-Trout has not yet proved himself, but he is still a young horse. Personally I do not feel very hopeful of him, for he is bred on his sire's side essentially for speed, the great majority of The Tetrarch's descendants not being even middle-distance horses. His other staying sons, such as Caligula, Polemarch, and Puttenden, have not yet proved themselves great sires. Of Solario's final success at the stud I have no doubt. It may be that during the coming season, through Orpen, among others, his fame as a sire will be established. I do not know what to make out of Press Gang, whose sire, Hurry On, has long since established himself as a great sire. His dam was Fifinella, who won a War-time Derby and Oaks, but has never before dropped anything to be compared favourably with herself. There was a time when Press Gang was believed, so I have always understood, to be affected in his wind, and he was taken out of the Derby and the St. Leger. In any case his name is not among the horses in those two races in this year's edition of "Ruff's Guide." I suppose that Press Gang's best performance was in the Princess of Wales's Stakes at Newmarket, on which running he is much the same horse at weight for age as Bosworth, who is no better than Empire Builder, and that, surely at its best, is only good handicap form. Apart, therefore, from the dissatisfaction with which I view the dam's side of Press Gang's breeding, a dissatisfaction based on past children, I cannot place much faith in Press Gang as a racehorse which might make a great sire.

I have read with interest and pride the comments in the last issue of *Horse and Hound* by that eminent authority, "Audax," on my recent Notes on the breeding of Classic winners, and I am delighted to find that he agrees with me that although Carbine, Cyllene, St. Simon, and Blandford were not themselves Classic winners, they are certainly entitled to be regarded as class horses, and therefore sires who may be expected to get Derby winners.

NEWBURY MEETING

The last meeting of the year under National Hunt Rules was begun at Newbury yesterday in most unpleasant weather. The going was naturally very heavy and several well-known horses who had been expected to take part in races during the afternoon were not started. Among them was Arctic Star, who, after being a successful horse on the Flat—he won a Cesarewitch—and winning over hurdles, was to make his first appearance as a steeplechaser in the Reading Steeplechase. I do not know whether he would have won in any case, for West Indies, who won, gave a very fine exhibition of jumping and, after making all the running, won by a distance in very fast time. West Indies, who was a useful horse on the Flat in Ireland, is now trained by Woodland. She had won before over hurdles but this was her first race over fences. She had obviously been well schooled and made only one mistake, when she pecked after landing over the last fence.

Parson's Well, who has been running well and consistently all the season, won the Dideot Hurdle comfortably after never being out of the first three. For most of the two miles he was racing with Tin o' Mint and Black Armstrong, but, approaching the last hurdles, he drew out with the race won. Bob Stone finished strongly to take third place behind Black Armstrong. Residue never promised to be concerned with the finish and may need a rest. Only two of the starters for the United Services' Steeplechase had a quotation in the market on the race—namely, Teme Salmon, who started at odds on, and Heartburn—and both vanished early in the race, Teme Salmon falling at the water-jump and Heartburn, who was interfered with, being pulled up early in the race. After that Ferrans was always going well and finally won by eight lengths from Sans Blague, with Bertie Brooks third. Norman Abbot was an odds-on favourite for the Juvenile Hurdle, which, in the absence of the best known of the entry, he won with ease.

There is very little that needs to be recorded about the two selling races, with which, as usual, the afternoon's racing was begun. Labrador, who had been backed for the Theale Steeplechase, added a little excitement to the event by bolting with his rider round the course and taking no part in the race. Early in the race the favourite, Hard Court, went away in front, but he was beaten in the Straight, and Mr. Madcap, who has won over this course several times, passed him and went on to win easily. Braemer fell at the first fence and Stream refused. Yearly, who won the Yatesbury Selling Hurdle, for which he had a good chance on form, started at the unexpectedly good odds of 5 to 1 owing to the support accorded to the chance of Lord Puttenden, who never appeared in the race with a winning chance. Yearly, who had been going well all the way, came through at the last hurdles and held off Rosariel and Sheerness, who finished strongly. Sheerness should win a two-mile selling race over hurdles before long.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

1.0.—WROUGHTON SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Green Wheat won at Cheltenham earlier in the week, and will be suited by this severe course. Speck has been engaged to ride again, and, even with a penalty, his mount has a good chance. Lavande has been placed several times and is not without a chance, while Rossignol has shown fairly useful form. Connie Duff has an obvious chance on her last running. She or Green Wheat may win. Over this course with the going heavy I prefer the chance of GREEN WHEAT.

1.30.—WILTS SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—It seems absurd to take such a horse as SHADOW to win a race after his recent failures, but I shall give him another chance here for the form is very moderate, and if the race were a handicap he would be meeting the other runners on worse terms than is actually the case.

2.0.—LAMBOURN STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—CASTLETOWN is down to run, and although he has a big weight, he still seems rather kindly handicapped, and so seems to me quite a probable winner. He has before run well over this course.

2.30.—BERKSHIRE HURDLE (2m.).—Muezzin ought, in my opinion, to have won at the last meeting at Hurst Park when he was ridden by an inexperienced rider. Leader is to ride him this afternoon, and on his previous form he must have a good chance of success. En Garde has shown promise in several races over hurdles, but until he wins a race under National Hunt Rules I do not feel justified in making him a selection, although I feel that he is certain to win soon. The Tavern Knight is not without a chance, while the popular owner of Blue Vision should be able to find a race which this horse can win. Ravenglass and Song of Essex are others who have shown promise as hurdlers. I like best the chance of MUEZZIN and expect him to win from En Garde, who may well be a very serious danger to my selection.

3.0.—MODERATE HURDLE (2m.).—Merano apparently is not to be started, which is a pity, for if he had been a runner he would have been an obvious selection. In his absence the winner may be THE WRECKER, who will be ridden by Everett, and who won his last race.

3.30.—ANDOVER STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Tide, Kingsford, Sir Lindsay, Inverse, and Prince Rowland must all have fair chances here, and over this distance it is not easy to make a final selection. Perhaps the winner will be KINGSFORD, who will be well suited by the distance, and who won at Lingfield from Alike. He will be able to stride out in front all the way here, and should stay these two miles even if he is allowed his head.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASE.—Ptolemais.
BROUGHTON HURDLE, MANCHESTER.—Counter.
STANLEY STEEPLECHASE, LIVERPOOL.—Apostasy.
HIGHFIELD STEEPLECHASE, BIRMINGHAM.—Tide.
STAFFORDSHIRE HURDLE, BIRMINGHAM.—Orbril.
MANCHESTER ENGAGEMENTS.—Bachelor's Tonic and Westcourt.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Virgin Gift (3 yrs).
BERKSHIRE HURDLE, NEWBURY JANUARY MEETING.—Lux.

NEWBURY PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

1.0.—The **WROUGHTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
GAFADOUN (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... J. Wood	5 12 5
HERSEWITH (5lb. ex.) (Mr. A. C. Bestwick) ..... I. Anthony	6 12 3
CATMALAN (Mr. T. Moat) ..... Turnle	a 12 3
aCHEVECOUSTE II. (Mr. C. W. Reader) ..... Faulkner	a 12 0
THE MARINE (Mr. E. R. Thornburn) ..... Pulford	a 12 0
EXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	a 11 12
BARBARA JOAN (Sir F. Wills) ..... Nugent	a 11 12
GREEN WHEAT (5lb. ex.) (Mr. A. H. Saxby) ..... Saxby	a 11 11
NURSEMAID (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	5 11 10
THEOLOGY (Mr. J. R. B. Cramsie) ..... Cramsie	a 11 9
ATHOS (Sir Darcy Lindsay) ..... Edwards	a 11 9
SOUTHERN HUE (

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH IN PARIS

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The first international match of the season will be played at Colombes tomorrow afternoon between France and Ireland.

At one time, as a result of the withdrawal of some of the more important clubs from the French Federation, it seemed as if France would be unable to place an international side in the field for the first season since 1905-06, when England showed the way to the other countries and sent over a representative team that won without difficulty by four goals and five tries to a goal and a try. As it is, the French selectors have had to face rebuffs as well as an exceptionally awkward task, and the XV. that will meet Ireland on the first day of 1931, though by no means composed of unknown or untried players, for it has hardly more new men than the Irish XV., may find the atmosphere of Paris rather less optimistic and enthusiastic than usual. Undoubtedly, they will miss the help of such outstanding men as Magnanou, Magnol, Bioussa, Majerus, Ambert, and Gallia, who, for one reason or another, including suspension and refusal to play, are not likely to be available at all this season unless the whole controversy reaches an amicable settlement. The name of the player who will take the place of Majerus will be announced later. Some surprise was felt at the selection of Majerus and Porra, each a member of a club that had seceded, but it is understood that resignation from the club was expected. Even without Majerus, the side will include eight of the men who helped to beat Ireland at Belfast last season.

The Irish Selectors, though for very different reasons, have had almost as difficult a task as the French. Last season, there was every indication that what may be called the G. V. Stephenson period was fast coming to an end. Stephenson himself played in all four matches, but, after the opening game with France at Belfast, where the Frenchmen won by a goal to nothing and soon afterwards became seriously considered for the unofficial championship, he was relieved of some of the harder knocks and responsibility by being moved from the centre to the wing. Incidentally, the Irish Selectors also at last discovered in that match that Davy was far better suited by the position of centre three-quarter back than that of stand-off half-back, allowing for his established partnership with Sugden. Davy's success in his new position in the subsequent matches more or less proved this point, but in the absence of any discoveries and the further fact that Murray also was better placed in the three-quarter back line, the Irish Selectors have picked Davy to play at stand-off half-back once more to Sugden.

The anxieties of Ireland, however, are not so much on this account or because five new Caps have had to be given. There is rather the fear that not enough new blood has been introduced into a side that last season showed every sign of an approaching break-up owing to a long term of service. Many of the veterans weathered the storm wonderfully well, but clearly there is a risk in picking, for example, a pack that includes men like Cinch and Farrell, who have played in over 20 international games, with Beamish quite possibly not yet recovered from the New Zealand tour, Hanrahan, a player injured on several occasions, and none of the others, including the clever wing forward, N. Murphy, established scrum-magers. On the other hand, there is no game in which experience tells more at forward than the French match, if at the same time there is no serious breakdown in stamina.

The five new Irish Caps are J. D. Egan, a full-back, who is said to have been named as his successor by Crawford, E. J. Lightfoot, a wing three-quarter back who should be none the worse for having graduated as a forward, the real place to learn the essentials of the game, and three forwards, J. A. Siggins, more than once thought of, J. Russell, another well-built player, and H. H. C. Withers, of The Army and Blackheath. Those who have seen the London Irish team in action will be surprised that none of them has found a place, but their time may yet come if Ireland enter upon a lean period.

The teams are expected to be :—

FRANCE

*M. Savy (A.S. Montferrand), back.
L. Samatan (S.U. Agenais), J. Bailletie (R.C. Toulon), P. Gerald (Racing Club de France), and *— Augras (S.U. Agenais), three-quarter backs.
*— Servolle (R.C. Toulon) and L. Serin (A.S. Bitteroise), half-backs.
E. Ribère (Quillan) (captain), *M. Camo (S.C. Villeneuve), G. Bigot (Lezignan), *— Clady II. (Lezignan), J. Choy (Narbonne), A. Duhau (S.A. Bordelais), *— Porra (F.C. Lyon), and A. N. Other, forwards.

IRELAND

*J. D. Egan (Cork Constitution), back.
J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. P. Crowe (Lansdowne), T. P. Murray (Wanderers), and *E. J. Lightfoot (Lansdowne), three-quarter backs.
E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne) and M. Sugden (Wanderers), half-backs.
G. R. Beamish (R.A.F.), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), N. Murphy (Cork Constitution), *J. Russell (University College, Cork), *J. A. Siggins (Collegians), and *H. H. C. Withers (The Army and Blackheath), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. T. H. Vile (Wales).
*A new International player

SCHOOLS' MATCH

The London Schools drew their match with The Rest at Old Deer Park, Richmond, yesterday, each side scoring a goal (5 points).

The Rest seemed to be the stronger side, but London had much the better of the game. The Rest forwards played well in the loose, but packed raggedly, and in the scrummages as well as out of touch London got the ball repeatedly. Spencer was much quicker at scrummage half-back than Tinner, and The Rest three-quarter backs were never set going smoothly. The centres ran straight and made the most of their few opportunities, but the defence was always in place before the ball reached the wing players.

London pressed at the start, and after some scrappy play Bartlett took advantage of a mistake by Fowler, The Rest full back, and scored a try which Shneerson converted. Fowler afterwards played cleverly and kicked well to touch, but on the whole Wiseman's safe fielding and occasional good runs were more advantageous. Wise, The Rest's left wing three-quarter back, made one good run in the first half, and by coming inside the stand-off half-back, he had a hand in the try scored by McLennan from one of the few good rounds of passing. Page converted this try with an excellent kick from near the touch-line. The forwards dominated the second half, and London had much the better of matters, but The Rest's defence was sound, and they managed to keep their line intact in a gruelling struggle. The teams were:—

LONDON SCHOOLS.—F. M. Wiseman (St. Paul's), back; H. T. Bartlett (Dulwich), G. G. Shneerson (St. Paul's), M. Davis (Mill Hill), and G. H. Lanz (K.C.S., Wimbledon), three-quarter backs; E. P. Morley (Mill Hill) and R. H. Spencer (Dulwich), half-backs; C. S. Darke (Mill Hill), J. F. Tippett (Mill Hill), J. S. Young (Dulwich), C. Kerr (Dulwich), M. Feiwel (St. Paul's), G. B. W. J. Wright (St. Paul's), G. A. Wilson (U.C.S.), and E. S. Nicoll (Haberdashers), forwards.

THE REST.—G. H. Fowler (Bedford), back; R. G. Wise (Bedford), Rev. H. E. Gladstone (Marlborough), D. F. McLennan (Worksop), and W. J. Page (Wellington), three-quarter backs; H. Bidwell (Beaumont) and J. S. Tinner (King's, Canterbury), half-backs; M. S. Farr (Marlborough), R. S. Nicholson (Marlborough), S. R. Couchman (Cranleigh), H. C. Hewett (Shrewsbury), S. J. Lidgate (Ellesmere), L. E. Morelon (Bromsgrove), J. F. Hodge (Taunton), and R. H. Jerome (Hereford C.S.), forwards.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE CORINTHIANS WIN AT MIDDLESBROUGH

With the exception of A. H. Fabian and W. H. Webster, the Corinthians were represented at Middlesbrough yesterday by an entirely different team from that which had been beaten at Darlington on Monday, and they had the satisfaction of gaining a fine victory by three goals to two.

Middlesbrough, whose reserves gave a capital display of fast, combined football, were more certain in front of goal, but Howard-Baker kept out several shots before being beaten from a penalty kick by Surtees, who increased Middlesbrough's lead after Howard-Baker had stopped a high shot without being able to get the ball away.

The position at half-time did not promise well for the Corinthians, and for some time Whewell was mainly responsible for preventing further scoring. He found some difficulty in checking Holiday, whose dribbling and passing were particularly good; but the amateurs gradually asserted themselves. Hegan, as he had been from the start, played with all his old resolution and skill in runs and passes which produced two goals. He himself would have scored had not Carr, the opposing centre-half, handled in front of the posts. The referee awarded a penalty, from which Whewell kicked a goal, and directly afterwards Hegan went down again, and from his pass Kingsley headed into the net.

With the scores equal, the spectators saw a splendid finish. After attacks by each team Kemp-Welch fastened on the ball, and, dribbling through at great speed, he finished his run with a superb shot, which gave the Corinthians the lead.

A. T. Barber played a good game at right-half, and with Ewer as persevering as ever on the left, the Corinthian half-back line was the backbone of the side. Chadder at back was a sound partner for Hill, if not very strong in kicking. The forwards combined well with plenty of speed.

The teams were:—

MIDDLESBROUGH.—McEwan, goal; Twine and Jarvis, backs; Brown, Carr, and Watson, half-backs; McPhail, Fergus, Holiday, Surtees, and Bruce, forwards.

CORINTHIANS.—B. Howard-Baker, goal; C. H. J. Hill and A. H. Chadder, backs; A. T. Barber, W. T. Whewell, and F. H. Ewer, half-backs; A. H. Fabian, P. G. T. Kingsley, G. D. Kemp-Welch, W. H. Webster, and K. E. Hegan, forwards.

RACKETS

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' HANDICAP

The second round of the Public Schools' handicap was played at Queen's Club yesterday.

Several matches yesterday were most important—from the view of the future. J. C. Atkinson-Clark received a most salutary lesson. He had J. F. Priestley, a small but very well taught boy from Winchester, well beaten by two games to love. Priestley set 5, after losing the first game, in the second game, and Atkinson-Clark led 3—0. Atkinson-Clark played lazily, with the match in his hand, and Priestley played magnificently to win the game. In the final game Priestley went out from 12—12 to game and match with three services. Priestley should become a player of great importance in the Public Schools rackets, and may be a better player than was his brother. C. M. B. Cokayne won a very fine match, finding his service at the critical moment. Cokayne is a trifle slow on his feet, and he does not seem to be able to concentrate through a whole match. He can, however, shut his teeth at the critical moments, and his service would make him a most useful second string to most School pairs. W. E. Carr served very well. Carr might be a good player, but he needs a Peter Latham to bully him into playing every stroke as if that stroke is the most important of the whole match. He won his match too easily yesterday for it to have done any good.

J. G. Pawle played as a rackets player of great promise. Before his match with P. C. Samuelson, the first string of Charterhouse, it seemed extremely unlikely that he could win. Samuelson is a rackets player who might go far in the Amateur Championship—on his form of last year. Samuelson, who served well as a little boy, put no pace behind the ball yesterday, and Pawle, playing above his form, killed the easy services and put real intention into his own service. A. H. S. Reid again played very coolly, and his service in the final game was very good. R. Pulbrook served well against A. M. Baerlein. Pulbrook plays to a fine length when he reaches the ball—he is still slow in moving to it—and he has the head of a ball-game player. His service knocked Baerlein off his game, but one must believe that Baerlein, in some four years, will be a player of the first class. At present he stands in the court as if he were keeping wicket—which he does very well—and he is late in shaping for the ball. E. C. Dawnay again served very well. He is a quiet player with plenty of reserve power, and he played with knowledge yesterday against an opponent with a strong service but a weak back-hand. P. M. Nelson was given a great fight by Wilkinson, a young player from Radley. Wilkinson, who is only 15, served well in the second game, and led 10—7 in the final game.

Public School boys and parents of players are allowed into the Gallery at Queen's Club free of charge. The first match to-day will be played at 10 a.m.

The results were:—

SECOND ROUND.—H. R. A. Fetherstonhaugh (Cheltenham) (scratch) beat W. K. Northcroft (Marlborough) (receives 2) (15—11, 15—9); J. M. F. Lightly (Harrow) (receives 1) beat J. O. H. Greenly (Charterhouse) (receives 2) (15—8, 15—9); Hon. C. M. Cokayne (Eton) (receives 2) beat D. S. L. Crimp (Marlborough) (scratch) (11—15, 15—3, 15—12); N. M. H. Knowles (Winchester) (receives 1) beat J. P. M. Hope (Wellington) (receives 1) (15—7, 15—7); E. Carr (Clifton) (receives 1) beat S. Pears (Winchester) (receives 4) (15—7, 15—9); J. F. Priestley (Winchester) (receives 4) beat J. C. Atkinson-Clark (Eton) (owe 1) (6—15, 16—15, 15—12); C. J. Chamberlain (Marlborough) (scratch) beat A. Steele (Charterhouse) (receives 1) (15—12, 15—3); J. G. Pawle (Harrow) (receives 6) beat P. C. Samuelson (Charterhouse) (scratch) (15—8, 15—10); A. H. S. Reid (Wellington) (receives 1) beat N. Holiday (Tonbridge) (receives 4) (15—11, 7—15, 15—6); R. Pulbrook (Harrow) (scratch) beat A. M. Baerlein (Eton) (owe 1) (15—3, 15—7); E. C. Dawnay (Radley) (owe 1) beat J. M. Garford-Bles (Rugby) (scratch) (15—12, 15—7); P. M. Nelson (Marlborough) (owe 4) beat M. A. Berdoe Wilkinson (Radley) (receives 6) (15—9, 1—15, 15—10); G. D. Craik (Winchester) (receives 7) beat G. J. Whale (Radley) (receives 7) (15—6, 15—5); P. T. B. Nunnely (Malvern) (receives 1) beat P. Cruickshanks (Eton) (receives 7) (15—6, 15—6).

THE PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

It has been decided to hold an open competition for the Professional Rackets Championship of the British Isles at Queen's Club on January 6, 7, 8, and 9 of this year, in place of the Professional Handicap of recent years. C. Williams, the Champion of the World, is still in Chicago, so that the greatest living player will not be playing for the championship of his country. C. R. Read, the present Professional Champion of the British Isles, has entered. This is pleasant, for, unless age prevents it, a player who is a champion should always give a better player the chance of beating him—if he can. F. S. Crosby, of Harrow, played very well last year until he came to the final, when he was twice attacked by nervousness at most critical moments.

A. G. Cooper, who won the Professionals' Handicap last year, is one of the most beautiful hitters of the rackets ball that has ever been seen. In style—he is left-handed—he is very much like J. C. F. Simpson, when that great player tried to knock down the front wall for the sheer enjoyment of hitting. Cooper has not the power of Simpson on his forehand or the knowledge of the late E. B. Noel, but he is a great left-handed player on his back-hand. S. Green (Malvern) was out of form last year, but he has played beautiful rackets in the Queen's Club court. W. E. Lawrence is the most difficult of all the professionals to judge. Lawrence very nearly beat Cooper last year, giving big odds: this year he has had the best practice of all the professionals, having played many Singles with that astonishing player D. S. Milford, the Amateur Champion, at Marlborough.

The draw is as follows:—

C. Atherton (Cheltenham) v. R. J. Lay (Radley); C. R. Read (Queen's) v. F. S. Crosby (Harrow); A. G. Cooper (Queen's) v. S. Green (Malvern); W. E. Lawrence (Marlborough) v. J. Dear (Prince's).

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS' HANDICAP

The competition for the Young Professionals' Championship, limited to players of under 19 years of age on December 31 of the preceding year, will be played at Queen's Club on January 5, 6, 7, and 8. The young professional who wins this championship is always certain of an important engagement within the next few years. The play in this competition is frequently good, and it is always interesting if a match between the winner of it and the best player of the Public Schools can be arranged.

The draw is as follows:—

J. Aylott (Haileybury) v. E. Childs (Malvern); W. Gordon (Charterhouse) v. R. Abraham (Oxford); A. Collip (Tonbridge) v. E. Hawes (Wellington); G. Owen (Camberley) v. F. Dolby (Eton).

The Army rackets championship will be begun at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday, February 25, and the Royal Navy rackets championship on Wednesday, April 8.

HOCKEY

NORTHERN WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

There was good weather for the second day's play in the Northern Women's Hockey Tournament at Scarborough. Two matches were played in the morning. Lancashire, who had beaten Westmorland by 11 goals to one on Monday, played Northumberland, who had beaten Yorkshire on the Corporation ground. Lancashire were too strong for Northumberland, and won by three goals to none. Miss Clarke scored in the first half with a shot which gave Miss Forster no chance in the Northumberland goal, and Miss Liebert and Miss Thornton scored from Miss Walsh's centres from the right wing in the second half. Durham, who had beaten Cheshire on Monday, beat Westmorland by eight goals to none. Miss Bickmore (four), Miss E. Scott (two), and Miss Wadge (two) scored.

The results were:—

	Goals		Goals
LANCASHIRE	3	NORTHUMBERLAND ..	0
DURHAM	8	WESTMORLAND ..	0
MRS. CHARTER'S ULSTER XI.	8	YORKSHIRE	3
WOMEN'S LEAGUE ..	5	CHESHIRE	0

MALOJA, Dec. 30.—The British Ice Hockey Association team, which is at present touring Europe, to-day beat the Vienna Athletic Club here by six goals to two.—*Reuter.*

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

CHISWICK (POLYTECHNIC GROUND).—Middlesex v. Cheshire.
RICHMOND (CRICKET GROUND).—Surrey v. Lancashire.
SITTINGBOURNE.—Kent v. Essex.

WOMEN'S MATCHES

SCARBOROUGH.—Northern Tournament continued.
BIRMINGHAM.—Midland Tournament starts.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Western Tournament starts.
CLACTON-ON-SEA.—Eastern Tournament starts.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Newbury, 1.
RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Harwich v. Newport, at Harwich; Schools' County Match, Richmond Athletic Ground, 2.15.
LAWN TENNIS.—Junior Tournament, Dulwich Covered Courts.
RACKETS.—Public Schools' Handicap, Queen's Club.
BILLIARDS.—Fullner v. Werneke, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 2 and 7.
HOCKEY.—See Fixture List.

BILLIARDS

McCONACHY'S MATCH WITH FALKINER

The match in which McConachy is conceding Falkiner 2,000 start in five days' play was continued at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday, when McConachy was leading by 233. The play in the afternoon was much more even than it had been on the first day of the match, Falkiner scoring 983 for an average of 89, while McConachy made 877 for an average of 80.

The inability of Falkiner to find his true form on the opening day of the match had jeopardized his chance of winning, and he made a poor start again, scoring only 52 points in his first six visits. McConachy increased a run of 52 (unfinished) to 177, and, at his next visit, he strengthened his lead with a run of 118, scoring freely in each case at the top of the table. McConachy maintained his form by making a run of 43 cannons in a break of 107, and then Falkiner endeavoured to correct the bad position in which he was placed. Falkiner scored quickly in making a break of 153, which included a run of 37 cannons. Falkiner missed the first object ball in playing a thin cannon, and it gave his opponent the opportunity to score 120, of which the last 57 points were made off the red ball.

When Falkiner is playing in his best form there are few, if any, finer exponents of the close-cannon game. After scoring 30 points by open play Falkiner secured position on the top cushion a little to the right of the billiard spot, and played the balls round to the right middle pocket in a clever run of 131 cannons. Falkiner played with much greater confidence than he had done in any earlier part of the match, but when the break had realized 314 he failed to make an awkward cut winner which he played for positional purposes. McConachy retained the lead with runs of 40 and 115, his fifth three-figure break of the session, but, playing brilliantly, Falkiner went in front again with a very fine break of 413. He made a run of 89 cannons, and he played them so delicately that at times a series of strokes was made with the balls moving only a few inches. McConachy played out time with a break of 220 (unfinished), including 70 cannons, which gave him a lead of 127.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy (in play), 3,477; Falkiner (receives 2,000), 3,350.

McConachy increased his lead in the evening to 726, scoring 1,069 for an average of 76, while Falkiner made 470 for an average of 36.

After increasing his run of 220 (unfinished) to 276 McConachy missed a cushion cannon, and he failed at a similar type of stroke, although varied in its character, at his next two visits. With his opponent failing to make much progress McConachy made a break of 116, at the end of which he missed a cushion cannon again, and at the end of a break of 248, which he made at his third visit, McConachy failed to score by means of a kiss cushion cannon. In this break he was very lucky. After scoring a few points he missed a cross-loser, but the red ball went into the middle pocket, and at 235 he missed a white middle pocket loser, but the cue ball hit the shoulder of the pocket and went into the opposite pocket.

Although Falkiner played well in breaks of 140 and 97 the balls ran badly for him for some time afterwards, and McConachy increased his lead with sound all-round breaks of 179 and 106. Falkiner's handicap was increased by the fact that he was unfortunate to miscue twice, and McConachy gave a splendid all-round display to make his eleventh three-figure run of the day. McConachy made a run of 33 cannons, and he scored by means of a brilliant long-range winner to correct a difficult position. He continued to play extremely well until, when the break had realized 273 he missed a cut winner. This enabled Falkiner to add a break of 108, and then he played out time with a run of 51 (unfinished).

The closing scores were:—McConachy, 4,546; Falkiner (receives 2,000, in play), 3,820.

NEWMAN v. DAVIS

Davis made the best break of the afternoon in his game with Newman at Blackpool yesterday, making a run of 274, while Newman's chief break was 156. The scores at the interval were:—Newman (in play), 3,584; Davis, 1,454.

The closing scores were:—Newman (in play), 4,493; Davis, 2,105.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

Play in the first round of the Stock Exchange Billiards Handicap was continued at Simpsons, Cheapside, yesterday, when F. H. Lewis (received 70) beat A. Lienard (received 100) by 18 points. The result was:—F. H. Lewis, 250; A. Lienard, 232.

THE BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP

The competition for the Boys' Championship was continued at the Burroughes Hall in Soho-square yesterday, when the heats in the second round were decided. The results were:—

D. Hawkes (Romford), 250; F. Leberman (London), 222. Hawkes made breaks of 25, 15, 30, and 17, while Leberman's chief runs were 14 (three), 13, 11, and 10.

C. W. Desbottes (Brighton), 250; J. Nuttall (Nottingham), 199. Desbottes played well, making runs of 26, 22, 24, 27, and 25, while the highest breaks by Nuttall were 21 and 25.

T. Steeples (Sheffield), 250; K. Clarkson (Darlington), 95. Steeples made breaks of 16, 25, 22, and 17, while the chief run by the loser was 10.

G. Richards (Cornwall), 250; R. Beckett (Lancaster), 148. The winner played consistently, making breaks of 16 (three times), 28, 10 (twice), and 15, the chief runs by his opponent being 10 and 16.

LAWN TENNIS

CALCUTTA CHAMPIONSHIPS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.—The complete results of the final rounds in the Calcutta Championships are:—

SINGLES.—H. W. Austin beat E. D. Andrews (6—2, 7—5, 6—1).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Miss Jenny Sandison beat Mrs. McKenna (8—6, 6—4).

DOUBLES.—E. D. Andrews and M. D. Horn beat Chamsher Singh and D. Kapoor (6—2, 6—3, 6—1).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Miss Jenny Sandison and Mrs. Simon beat Mrs. McKenna and Mrs. Stork (7—5, 6—2).

MIXED DOUBLES.—L. Brooke Edwards and Miss Jenny Sandison beat D. A. Hodges and Mrs. Stork (6—1, 6—3).—*Reuter.*

THE DAVIS CUP

Japan has issued a challenge for the Davis Cup, and will again compete in the European Group. The nominated players are T. Harada, H. Satoh, and Jiro Satoh.

DULWICH JUNIOR TOURNAMENT

The last eight in the Boys' Singles and the Girls' Singles was reached in the junior tournament at the Covered Courts Club, Dulwich, yesterday. D. E. Hollis, P. J. R. Wilson, R. Offenstadt, W. I. Nicoll, D. G. Freshwater, J. A. S. Collins, C. Offenstadt, and G. Leyton were the boys, and Miss J. Saunders, Miss M. Whitmarsh, Miss Y. J. Allnatt, Miss J. Mowbray Green, Miss S. M. L. Olivier, Miss S. K. W. Hewitt, Miss K. E. Stammers, and Miss J. Wood the girls.

The results were:—

BOYS' SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—D. G. Hollis beat K. C. G. Price (3—6, 6—4, 6—4); P. J. R. Wilson beat R. L. Grimsdell (6—4, 6—2); R. Offenstadt beat R. F. Crichton (8—6, 6—1); W. I. Nicoll beat H. D. B. Faber (6—3, 3—6, 6—4); D. G. Freshwater beat H. F. Tuckey (6—1, 6—0); J. A. S. Collins beat F. J. Keeble (6—3, 6—2); C. Offenstadt beat L. E. Cater (6—3, 6—3); G. Leyton beat E. P. S. Eve (6—0, 6—4).

GIRLS' SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Miss J. Saunders beat Miss F. Young (6—2, 6—1); Miss M. Whitmarsh beat Miss M. L. Duff (6—0, 6—4); Miss Y. J. Allnatt beat Miss D. Freshwater (6—0, 6—2); Miss J. Mowbray Green beat Miss M. K. Polden (6—2, 6—2); Miss S. M. L. Olivier w.o., Miss P. G. Brazier scratched; Miss S. K. W. Hewitt beat Miss R. M. Hardwick (6—1, 6—2); Miss K. E. Stammers beat Miss R. B. Franklin (6—2, 6—1); Miss J. Wood beat Miss A. E. Scott-James (6—1, 6—0).

BOYS' DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—D. G. Freshwater and G. Leyton beat H. J. Cadier and R. H. Slaughter (6—3, 6—1).

GIRLS' DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Miss Y. J. Allnatt and Miss P. G. Brazier beat Miss N. Kirby and Miss D. Sherwood (6—1, 6—0); Miss J. Saunders and Miss K. E. Stammers beat Miss M. Bray and Miss N. B. Brown (6—0, 6—0).

MIXED DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—H. D. B. Faber and Miss M. Whitmarsh beat P. J. R. Wilson and Miss B. Franklin (6—1, 6—2); F. O. Mortey and Miss B. Batt beat R. F. Crichton and Miss I. R. Wynn Weston (6—2, 6—4); K. C. G. Price and Miss P. Astbury beat P. L. Chalk and Miss S. Stobbs (6—2, 6—0). SECOND ROUND.—K. Bowen and Miss J. E. P. Marquis beat R. L. Grimsdell and Miss D. Freshwater (6—2, 6—3).

SQUASH RACKETS

Colonel A. Kearsey beat Major R. H. Broome by 9—7, 9—4, 9—1 in the final round of the Bournemouth Sports Club Christmas squash rackets competition.

ICE HOCKEY

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, Dec. 30.—A Canadian ice-hockey team representing the University of Manitoba left here to-day for a two months' tour of Europe. They will sail from St. John on January 2 and begin their tour in London, where two matches will be played. Games will also be played at Berlin, Prague, St. Moritz, Hamburg, and Paris. Six of the players were in the Canadian team which won the World's Championship in 1928.—*Reuter.*

An Avon (Hampshire) angler has landed 60lb. of roach—an exceptionally heavy catch—in the Christchurch district.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, DEC. 30

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 29

R.N.

Lieut., C. W. Beere placed on Retd. List (Dec. 26).
Instr. Lieuts. to be Instrs. Lieut.-Comdrs.:—C. T. Suthons, B.A., J. R. Wilson, B.Sc., A. G. S. Evans, B.Sc., T. A. Holden, M.C., B.Sc. (Dec. 25).

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 30

REGULAR ARMY

The follg. on ceasing to be empld. are placed on h.p.:—Lt.-Gen. R. F. Burnett Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O. (Dec. 30); Col. C. A. Lyon, D.S.O. (Dec. 10).

The follg. Cols. having attained the age for compulsory retirement, are placed on ret. pay:—V. Asser, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Dec. 28), and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.; F. S. Irvine, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., late R.A.M.C. (Dec. 26); L. N. LLoyd, C.M.G., D.S.O., late R.A.M.C. (Dec. 28).

Bt. Col. (now Col.) D. J. C. K. Bernard, C.M.G., D.S.O., is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier whilst empld. as Brigadier, Gen. Staff, Northern Comd., India (Oct. 15); Col. I. U. Raitye, C.B., D.S.O., is granted the hon. rank of Brigadier on retirement (Nov. 1).

The follg. Lt.-Cols. and Bt. Cols., from R.A.M.C., to be Cols.:—Temp. Col. A. C. H. Gray, O.B.E., M.B. (Dec. 28), with seny. July 1, 1929; Lt.-Col. L. N. LLoyd, C.M.G., D.S.O., to ret. pay; D. Ahern, D.S.O. (Dec. 26), with seny. Dec. 26, 1929. Vice Col. F. S. Irvine, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B., to ret. pay.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Bt. Lt.-Col. A. E. Grasett, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., relinquishes the appt. of G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Dec. 21).

The follg. appts. are made:—Col. C. A. Lyon, D.S.O., from h.p., to be A.A.G., War Office (Dec. 11); Col. W. B. G. Barne, C.B.E., D.S.O., from h.p., to be Comdr. R.A., Gibraltar (temp.) (Dec. 20); Maj. V. V. Pope, D.S.O., M.C., R. Tank Corps, to be G.S.O., 2nd Grade, War Office (Dec. 21).

CAVALRY

4TH/7TH D.G.—Maj.-Gen. A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. P.W. Vole, to be Col. vice Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward C. Bethune, K.C.B., C.V.O. (decd.) (Nov. 3).

13TH/18TH H.—Maj. W. A. Anson retires, receiving a gratuity (Sept. 15) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Sept. 16).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

The follg. are restd. to the estabt.:—Maj. A. A. Cummins (Dec. 6); Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. H. Archer, D.S.O. (Dec. 28); Maj. D. A. Buchan, D.S.O. (Dec. 31).

The follg. are seed.:—Capt. C. B. Wainwright whilst holding the appt. of Capt. Instr. in Gunn. (Dec. 9); Capt. P. J. K. Warren whilst holding the appt. of Asst. Inspr., Inspn. Dept. (Dec. 6); Capt. F. St. D. B. Lejeune whilst holding the appt. of Asst. Inspr., Inspn. Dept. (Dec. 6).

Lt. (now Capt.) D. Rogers to be Adjt., vice Capt. and Bt. Maj. Sir C. A. Jardine, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (Oct. 1).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. A. J. Darlington, D.S.O., on completion of four years' serv. as a Regtl. Lt.-Col., is placed on the h.p. list (Dec. 31); Maj. A. V. T. Wakely, M.C., to be Lt.-Col. (Dec. 31); Capt. A. F. White to be Maj. (Dec. 31).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Capt. W. O. Bowen is secd. for serv. with the Burma Mil. Police (Oct. 22).

FOOT GUARDS

GREN. G'DS.—Lt. A. S. Hanning to be Adjt. (Dec. 20), vice Capt. A. Heywood-Lonsdale.

C. G'DS.—Lt. A. W. A. Smith is secd. whilst holding the appt. of A.D.C. to the Gov.-Gen. of Madras (Oct. 18).

S. G'DS.—Lt. J. A. Burns is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (Nov. 19).

INFANTRY

LINCOLN R.—Lt. D. K. Hayman is restd. to the estabt. (Nov. 25).

DEVON R.—Lt. R. R. Tawney is secd. for serv. with the Ind. A.S.C. (Dec. 1).

SUFFOLK R.—Lt. W. J. G. Walters retires, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 26).

SOMERSET LI.—Capt. A. F. Harding, M.C., is secd. for serv. on the Staff (Dec. 8).

YORK & LANC. R.—Capt. A. F. Woodham, D.C.M., resigns his comman. (Dec. 31).

LAN. FUS.—Capt. L. A. Manly, M.C., is secd. for serv. as a Stn. Staff Offr., India (Dec. 1) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Nov. 14).

CHESHIRE R.—Maj. H. R. Bently, O.B.E., is placed on the h.p. list (Dec. 29); Capt. C. A. C. May, M.C., to be Maj. (Dec. 29).

CAMERONIANS.—Lt. W. M. Anderson to be Capt. (Nov. 27).

D.C.L.I.—Capt. S. V. Davidson is placed on the h.p. list, on account of ill-health (Dec. 27).

S. STAFFORD R.—Lt. A. E. P. F. M. G. van Outryve d'Ydewalle retires, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 26).

WELCH R.—Capt. R. Hyland, having attained the age fixed for compulsory retirement, retires on ret. pay (Dec. 25); Lt. C. H. Schofield resigns his comma. (Dec. 25).

OXF. AND BUCKS. L.I.—Lt. J. L. Stebbing retires, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 25).

NORTH'N R.—Lt. A. A. Crook, from R.A., to be Lt. (Dec. 31), retaining his present seny. and remains secd.

E. KENT R.—Capt. H. Pawle, O.B.E., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 31).

R.W.K.—Capt. B. Howlett is secd. for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (Dec. 4).

K.O.Y.L.I.—Maj. G. de Hoghton, D.S.O., M.C., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 31), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

MIDD'X R.—Capt. W. L. Roberts, M.C., is secd. for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (Dec. 4); Capt. A. V. Weller is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 4).

N. STAFFORD R.—Capt. V. D. O'Malley, M.C., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 10), and is granted the rank of Maj.

A. AND S.H.—Capt. R. L. Hutton is secd. for serv. as an Adjt., T.A. (Dec. 1).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. H. W. Todd, M.C., B.A., Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., to be Chapln. to the Forces, 3rd Cl. (Nov. 28); the Rev. G. W. Younge, Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., is granted a permanent comm. in that rank (Nov. 28).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Lt.-Col. O. Ievers, D.S.O., M.B., to be temp. Col. (Dec. 28); Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) W. F. M. Loughnan, M.C., to be Lt.-Col. (Dec. 26), vice Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. D. Ahern, D.S.O., promoted; Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. J. O'Keeffe, M.C., M.B., to be Lt.-Col. (Dec. 28), vice Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. (temp. Col.) A. C. H. Gray, O.B.E., M.B., promoted; Lt.-Col. O. Boyle, D.S.O., M.B., Reg. Army Res. of Off., to be Maj., whilst reempld. under Art. 507 (b), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926, and relinquishes the rank of Lt.-Col. (Dec. 8); Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. A. D. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., to be temp Lt.-Col. (Dec. 26); Maj. A. Irvine-Fortescue, D.S.O., M.B., to be temp Lt.-Col. (Dec. 28).

ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS

The follg. retire on ret. pay (Dec. 31):—Lt.-Col. E. H. W. Lascelles, C.B.E., Capt. L. Castle, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc., and is granted the rank of Maj.

Capt. C. H. Adams retires, receiving a gratuity (Dec. 6).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Sister Miss E. A. Holdway resigns her appt. (Dec. 31).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Capt. L. J. Castle, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc., A.E.C., relinquishes the appt. of Offr. Cdg. Co. of Gentlemen Cadets, R. Mil. Coll. (Dec. 31); Lt. L. A. E. Tozer, R. Signals, Instr., Sch. of Sigs., relinquishes his grading (Cl. GG), on promotion to Capt. (Dec. 18).

MEMORANDA

Lt.-Col. F. H. B. Wellesley, h.p. list, late D.W.R., retires on ret. pay (Dec. 31).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

The follg., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off. (Dec. 25):—Col. A. C. R. Greene, Maj. D. L. N. Macartney-Filgate.

INFANTRY

G. C. Hawkins (late Sec. Lt., Gen. List) is granted the rank of Sec. Lt. on discharge from the ranks of the Reg. Army (Dec. 13).

REGIMENTAL LIST

The follg., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off.:—

CAVALRY

13TH/18TH H.—Maj. J. Hampson, O.B.E. (Nov. 29).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt.-Col. H. W. Gardiner, O.B.E. (Dec. 26); Maj. A. H. Lowe, M.B.E. (Dec. 4);

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Conferences

THE STATE AND MUSIC

CHANGING RELATIONS

Mr. John B. McEwen, in his presidential address to the conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at Rhodes House, Oxford, yesterday, referred to the probability of future changes in the relation of the State towards music, and discussed the possible effects upon the musical profession of a more general State control. The members of the conference were officially received by the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. F. Homes Dudden), on behalf of the University.

Mr. McEwen, in his presidential address on "The Profession of Music," said that the relations which existed in this country between the State and its constituent elements had always been of a peculiar character, for which there was no exact parallel elsewhere. The Continental mind could not understand a policy in which so much which was important in the life of the community was left unembarrassed but at the same time unhelped by direct State interference. So also that type of mind could not realize the ineradicable independence which had up to now resented such interference, and which had created safeguards and imposed checks on the machinery by means of which the State operated on the life and work of the community. Among other things music, which had always filled an important part in the social life of the community, had up till recently been left in the hands of private individuals and associations. In most Continental countries there had been, and still was, direct connexion between the State and music, and the absence of any such official connexion in this country had misled the natives of such foreign countries into the delusion that there was no music and no musical life here. However, it was not the first time that Continental opinion had failed to understand the mentality of the inhabitants of these islands. But there were not wanting signs that pointed to the development in this country of a different attitude and a different view of the relations between the State and many things which, so far, had not come under its direct control.

FUTURE OF BROADCASTING

In considering wireless broadcasting, he thought musicians ought to remember that music was not the only thing which entered into the operation of this activity; although music was certainly the predominating partner in the broadcast, there were other elements both educative and instructive and entertaining. He had never joined the chorus of those who attacked broadcasting, and his personal opinion was that, properly directed, the broadcasting of music could have nothing but beneficial effects on both the art and the artist; but he did emphasize that there must be direction, and direction of a proper kind. To-day the State, through its deputy, the British Broadcasting Corporation, was the largest purveyor of music and the largest employer of musical labour in the country, and, unless adequate safeguards and checks were operative, that was a condition of affairs which carried in its heart the seeds of professional and artistic degeneration. Underlying the professional solidarity which found expression in such a society as the Incorporated Society of Musicians, there was implicit the realization of the profession as an organization dedicated to the service of the public, and, between the rest of the community and the members of the profession, the relations of employer and employed had hitherto been exceptional and abnormal. It seemed possible and even probable that the establishment of such a relationship as the general and regular condition of the musical life would tend to induce degeneration both in the status of the musical profession and in the delegated body associated with it.

Even if this relationship could operate without the drying up of the springs of artistic achievement, such a development would tend, on the one hand, towards the substitution of an organization preoccupied with a combative assertion of claims to wages and material comforts, for a professional association conscious of its own dignity and animated by an interest in the good of the community. From the other side, it was obvious—arguing from experience—that the bureaucratic aspect and tendencies of an official body preoccupied with its functions as an employer of labour might, as time went on, effectively obscure and obliterate those ideals of public service and disinterested efficiency which were the theoretical basis of State control.

In the solution of the problems raised by State participation in and control of musical activity, in assisting the statutory body to maintain true balance between conflicting interests, and in preventing that subtle encroachment of bureaucratic centralization which was a very real future danger, a strong representative professional society such as theirs could and must render the most valuable assistance.

SCOTTISH HISTORY

LORD MACKAY'S CRITICISM OF TEXTBOOKS

Lord Mackay read a paper before the Congress of the Educational Institute of Scotland at yesterday's session at Aberdeen, in which he criticized the teaching of the history of Scotland.

Lord Mackay declared that there was a dual error in the teaching of Scottish history. If it were admitted, he said, that no complete picture of the Scottish nation from the early centuries to the present day was ever conveyed; if it were admitted that certain more picturesque periods were often alone referred to; if it were admitted that seldom or never was their own story put into vital interrelation with the history of the world—(and he thought those admissions must be made)—what, then, were the excuses, if not the reasons? It might be for want of what was regarded as good historical material, in two senses. First, in the sense that their history during many centuries had for many reasons rested on less authentic material than elsewhere was available—he meant there was lack of those documents and muniments which, according to the modern practice of historians, had come to bulk so large in the special writing-up of periods. There was no doubt that for many reasons—pillage, shipwreck, deliberate destruction by would-be dominators like Edward I. and Cromwell, and the great fires in Edinburgh—precious documents of history in Scotland were scarcer than they ought to be. It was possible, however, that that to some extent might be cured by further search.

Second, as regarded material, there seemed to be an absence of that almost grandfatherly tradition of writing-up of history which existed in England—the sort of apostolic line one found in Green's "Short History," Oman, Macaulay, Warner and Marten's "Groundwork," and the like.

Was it not true (and was it not to some extent fatal) that in Scotland, whether in the preparatory school, the advanced school, or the university, the history of the British Empire was taught mainly as if it were a history of Anglo-Saxon conquest, of the growth of English institutions, and the concentration of English power against the Continental nations; while Scotland, if it got notice at all, was brought in largely as a side-wind to, for instance, a detailed Elizabethan period of English history, or merely for picturesque incidents such as the 1745 or the struggle of Charles I. with the Covenanters and Parliament?

"UNREAL" HISTORY

His second point was that the history of Scotland taught in the schools was unreal. It was a legacy from the excellent writers of the laborious pre-scientific period of historical research, the excellent Dr. Tytler, or Laing, or the picturesque but discredited George Buchanan. That history was largely a case of "echo and re-echo."

He had examined the standard of instruction set up in the Calendars of the Faculties of Arts courses. If one took the books there mentioned, it would cause surprise how little Scotland ranked there at all. If the books represented the teaching, it was palpably English constitutional development, English Parliamentary history, Anglo-Saxon nationality, as represented in the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," in Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," and in J. R. Green's "Short History of the English People," a book now notoriously understood as coloured by an extreme Anglican view. Those were the books, with more extended English histories such as Professor Trevelyan's "History of England" and "England under the Stuarts," which formed the centre-piece. The only references to Scotland he found were Mathieson's "Politics and Religion in Scotland" and Hume Brown's "History of Scotland."

There was a prevalent feature in the teaching of Scottish history which permitted, and even laid emphasis on, a duality in the Scottish race—the Celt and the Anglo-Saxon, the Highlander and the Lowlander—and the whole conception, gravely erroneous in his opinion, which centred upon an imaginary equator in the country, what had been called the Highland Line.

Modern research disproved the whole idea of a lowland and a highland blood in Scotland. It was a curious, persistent, and recurring feature of many interesting writers that the more stocks and races they could get into the population of a small country like Scotland, the more interesting they thought the question became. That some infiltration on the outskirts of Flemish, Danish, Norse, and even Spanish blood might be traceable was true, but no one familiar with any of the areas of Scotland such as Aberdeenshire, where those characteristics were supposed to be marked, would refuse to agree that the original stock, Caledonian or Pictish, or, better, Albyn, which resisted the Romans, had been throughout the dominant blood of Scotsmen in all times. With regard to the curious distinction of Highlander and Lowlander, Sir Walter Scott was largely responsible for popularizing it.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SALFORD, Dec. 30

Roman Catholic claims in education were pressed and strong criticism of Sir Charles Trevelyan's policy was made by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford (Dr. Henshaw) and other speakers at the nineteenth annual conference of the Catholic Teachers' Federation, which was opened at the Royal Technical College here this morning.

The Bishop of Salford, in an address to the representatives, said the present was the most critical time for many years in the history of Roman Catholic schools. The situation must be faced frankly, firmly, and prudently if the Catholic character of those schools was to be preserved. He had no doubt that Catholic teachers were aware of the nature of the conflict facing all those who were out for religious freedom in education in England to-day. They were no longer exposed to the frontal attacks of those who were opposed to religious education.

Tactics in recent years had changed. Instead of attacks by Acts of Parliament, a war of attrition was now being carried on against their schools, and a process of starvation by administrative methods was being applied. Council schools had been fed to repletion out of public funds, but voluntary schools had not been so lavishly treated; in fact they were being starved. This applied to both elementary and secondary schools. Exactions were multiplied upon them, black lists were drawn up, the parochial system of school organization was threatened with break-up in the interests of the Hadow scheme, and meagre pittances were offered to voluntary and secondary schools. In spite of all this, the line held by their Catholic schools had not retreated at all; it had advanced. The exactions had been met, the black-listed schools had been reconditioned and, in many instances, entirely rebuilt; but it had all been done at the cost of the pennies of the poor. Central schools had been established in some places, and their secondary schools were still holding up their heads and new ones were being founded. Occasionally, in the case of their secondary schools, this had been done largely because the teachers in those schools, living under the vow of voluntary poverty, had sacrificed their pay to the upkeep of the schools.

The present President of the Board of Education did not seem to have noticed what Catholics had done and were still prepared to do to maintain their schools. He misjudged them if he thought that they had reached their last gasp and that he had only to administer the *coup de grace* in the shape of his Bill for the raising of the school age, accompanied by grants from the Treasury to the local education authorities for the use of the provided schools only and not for the non-provided secondary schools as well. If Sir Charles Trevelyan thought that when that Bill reached the Statute-book in its present form the Catholics of England would be prepared for unconditional surrender of their schools he was vastly in error.

A "THREATENED INIQUITY"

Catholic parents as well as Catholic teachers would have something to say as to why the Bill should not pass in its present form, and they would have to say it when the next General Election came if the threatened iniquity was actually perpetrated. Sir Charles Trevelyan, in his efforts to secure his Bill, had been in negotiation with some protagonists of the voluntary schools, and a local Member of Parliament had informed him (Dr. Henshaw) that those negotiations had reached a satisfactory conclusion. Another Member of Parliament had made a similar statement in public. He (Dr. Henshaw) did not accept these statements, because had any such satisfactory settlement been reached he must have learned of it from other sources. Since then, however, Sir Charles Trevelyan had himself declared that no agreement regarding the voluntary schools had been reached, and that he had decided to hold up his Bill until he had had a conference with the representatives of all the interests concerned.

"Personally I have not much trust in Sir Charles Trevelyan's conferences of this kind," continued the Bishop of Salford. "The last measure he brought before Parliament was certainly not agreed to by any Catholic Bishop or anybody representing Catholic interests, and now that he proposes another conference we find that he includes representative Catholics in the proportion of only one to three or four persons representing other interests, and that he himself proposes to preside over the conference. Can such a proposal be taken seriously? What agreed measure can be reached at such a conference?"

The attitude of the National Union of Teachers on this matter, the Bishop of Salford added, was not satisfactory to Catholic teachers who were members of that body, nor to Catholic parents. So, unless the Catholic Teachers' Federation made a move the only effective representation of the Catholic cause at the proposed conference would be quite inadequate, and the conference itself would be held under the presidency of a Minister who, if he did not actually dislike Catholics, at least showed a disposition to despise them. Dr. Henshaw suggested that the Catholic Teachers' Conference should pass a resolution asking that at least one Catholic teacher should be heard by the Minister.

On behalf of the National Union of Teachers, Miss S. Manning (London) was installed as president of the Catholic Teachers' Federation in succession to Mr. W. Mulding (Preston). In her presidential address, Miss Manning uncompromisingly upheld the principle of Catholic control of Catholic schools and the appointment of teachers in those schools. She asserted the Catholic claim to full equality with the provided schools in sharing public money for the maintenance, equipment, and upkeep of Catholic schools, both primary and secondary.

Two resolutions were passed by the conference, the first of which strongly urged that grants given to provided schools to enable them to meet the requirements of the Board of Education should, in equity, be given to non-provided schools. The second resolution called on the Board of Education to insist on local education authorities giving to voluntary secondary schools the full grants which they were empowered to make under the Education Acts, 1902 to 1921. The resolution also asked that the deficiency grant system, adopted by the London County Council and several other authorities—including Birmingham, Bradford, and Cardiff—should be strongly urged on local education authorities by the Board of Education.

WOMEN TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

"THE NEW SPIRIT OF FREEDOM"

Miss G. I. Cottell, of Bristol, in her presidential address to the National Union of Women Teachers, at their annual conference at Dartmouth yesterday, said that the womanhood of England and of the world was in its Elizabethan age, and women were bursting their way into new activities and spheres hitherto denied to them.

She instanced among the past year's triumphs of women the winning of the King's Cup Air Race and the King's Prize for shooting. But in the now accepted enfranchisement of women, their presence in Parliament and progress in the professions were, she declared, more grounds for exultation than all the Channel swimmers, Atlantic flyers, and sports record-breakers could ever provide.

There were, she said, barriers yet unsurmounted, prejudices yet rampant, artificial restrictions yet unremoved, but the new spirit of freedom and of power was leading them on cheerfully and confidently to the attack on the last remaining strongholds.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

CANDIDATES ASSIGNED

The Civil Service Commissioners have issued the following lists showing the services to which the successful candidates in the competitive examinations held in July and August last have been assigned:—

HOME CIVIL SERVICE

JUNIOR GRADE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CLASS

Name	University and College	Assigned to
Wilcox, C. H. M.	Cambridge (Pembroke)	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Dunkley, K. L.	Cambridge (St. John's)	Board of Education
Ross, J. M.	Oxford (Wadham)	Home Office
Peller, F. J.	Cambridge (Caius)	Colonial Office or Dominions Office
Rowan, T. L.	Cambridge (Queens')	Colonial Office or Dominions Office
Boyd Shannon, G. E.	Cambridge (St. John's)	Colonial Office or Dominions Office
Yates, G. E.	Edinburgh	Ministry of Health
Garner, J. J. S.	Cambridge (Jesus)	Colonial Office or Dominions Office
Kendall, M. G.	Cambridge (St. John's)	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Morley, A. F.	Oxford (Queen's)	India Office
Wilson, P. H. St. J.	Cambridge (Corpus Christi)	Ministry of Labour
Gillie, F. B.	Cambridge (Trinity Hall)	Ministry of Health
Sandiford, F. H.	Oxford (New)	Air Ministry
Watson, Lorna Calvert	Oxford (Somerville)	Ministry of Health
Williams, G. H.	Cambridge (Jesus)	War Office
Davies, T. W.	Oxford (Balliol)	Ministry of Transport
Faulkner, P.	Trinity College, Dublin	Ministry of Transport
James, A. F.	Oxford (Exeter)	General Post Office
East, G. R.	Oxford (Corpus Christi)	Inland Revenue
Homan, L. W. N.	Oxford (Christ Church)	India Office
Tostevin, Elsie Myrtle	Oxford (St. Hugh's)	General Post Office
Ferguson, J. P.	Glasgow; Oxford (Queen's)	Office of Works
Henniker Heaton, P. J.	Oxford (Corpus Christi)	Admiralty
White, A. G.	Oxford (New)	Board of Trade

CIVIL SERVICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

JUNIOR GRADE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CLASS

Pipe Wolferstan, D.	Oxford (Trinity)	—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Galletti di Cadilhac, R.	Oxford (Balliol)	Madras
Viswanathan, V.	Mysore; London (University College)	United Provinces
Walley, D.	Oxford (Jesus)	United Provinces
Stephenson, H. S.	Oxford (Christ Church)	United Provinces
Matthews, V. G.	London (University College)	Central Provinces
Mani, T. M. S.	Madras; London (University College)	Madras
Elwin, R. B.	Cambridge (Corpus Christi)	Punjab
Kapadia, J. D.	Bombay; Cambridge (Non-Collegiate)	Bombay
Nash, P. G. E.	Oxford (Worcester)	Burma
Dandeker, N.	Madras; Ceylon; London (School of Economics)	Madras
Bhoothalingam, S.	Madras; Cambridge (Caius)	Madras
Macdonald, A. H.	Cambridge (King's)	Assam
Dravid, N. K.	Bombay; London (School of Economics)	Bombay
Patil, R. K.	Benares; Nagpur	Central Provinces
Sharp, C. A.	Otago, New Zealand; Oxford (St. John's)	Burma
Coates, C. L.	Oxford (Wadham)	Punjab
Dehejia, V. T.	Bombay; London (Royal College of Science)	Bombay
Hulland, W. G.	Oxford (Jesus)	Bombay
Srinivasan, K.	Madras; London (University College)	Madras
Shattock, J. S. H.	Oxford (Christ Church)	Bengal
Haig, G. A.	Oxford (Trinity)	United Provinces
Padmanabhan, D.	Madras	United Provinces
Kennedy, W. G.	Cambridge (Jesus)	Punjab
Radice, P. W.	Oxford (Exeter)	United Provinces
Oak, V. G.	Allahabad	United Provinces
Archer, W. G.	Cambridge (Emmanuel)	Bihar and Orissa
Kalyanaraman, C.	Madras	Bihar and Orissa
Chambers, D. G.	Cambridge (Caius)	Bombay
Lewis, W. A. S.	Oxford (Lincoln)	Bengal
Rajan, V. N.	Madras; London (School of Economics)	Bengal
Bose, S.	Calcutta; London (University College)	Central Provinces
Airavatham, N. N.	Madras	Bengal
Drake, A. E.	Oxford (New)	Bihar and Orissa
Ratcliff, G. M.	Cambridge (Emmanuel)	Bengal
Gundevia, Y. D.	Bombay	United Provinces
Iyengar, M. A. T.	Madras	Bengal
Bhargava, B. P.	Allahabad	United Provinces
Kanrat, G. R.	Bombay; London (Royal College of Science)	Assam
Meldrum, J. W.	Edinburgh; Oxford (Balliol)	Central Provinces
Buch, N. M.	Bombay; London (School of Economics)	Punjab
Khaleeli, A.	Oxford (Brasenose)	Madras
Rao, M. S.	Mysore; London (School of Economics and School of Oriental Studies)	Bihar and Orissa
Bapat, S. B.	Bombay; Cambridge (Emmanuel)	Bengal
Pelly, C. J.	Trinity College, Dublin	Punjab
Bhide, M. R.	Nagpur; London (University College); Cambridge (Trinity)	Punjab
Wood, J. L.	Oxford (Exeter)	Madras
Holt, E. H.	Oxford (Queen's)	Bombay
Fielding-Hall, J. G.	Oxford (New)	Burma
Kelly, C. S.	Oxford (Balliol)	Burma

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Services.—Wickramasinghe, R. H., (Cambridge); Goode, W. A. C. (Oxford); Barrett, R. C. G. (Cambridge); Keen, K. (London); Turner, G. E. (Cambridge); Glencross, A. (Manchester); Harris, R. C. S. (Oxford); Rea, J. T. (Queen's University, Belfast, and Cambridge); Jakeman, R. W. (Oxford); Davis, G. W. (Oxford); David, E. R. (Cambridge); Alexander, N. L. (Oxford); Oakeley, R. H. (Oxford); Headly, D. (Cambridge).

Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service.—Roberts, F. K. (Cambridge); Hare, the Hon. R. G. (Oxford); Hayter, W. G. (Oxford); Sandys, E. D. (Oxford); Vyvyan, J. M. K. (Oxford and London); Somers Cocks, J. S. (Oxford); Freese-Pennefather, H. W. A. (Oxford).

Consular Services.—Butler, F. (Cambridge); Vaughan, G. F. (Oxford); Rundall, F. B. A. (Cambridge); Sedgwick, R. J. P. (Grenoble); Pares, P. (Cambridge); Fordham, A. S. (Cambridge); Laurie, H. M. (Oxford); Ogden, F. C. (Cambridge); Gamble, F. H. (Trinity College, Dublin); Brain, H. N. (Oxford); Tyrrell, G. F. (Cambridge); Sawbridge, H. R. (Oxford); Adams, D. J. S. (Oxford).

Clerkships in the House of Commons.—Mackenzie, K. R. (Oxford); Hawtrey, S. C. (Cambridge); Cooke, T. G. B. (Oxford); Crawford, J. S. (London); Farmer, H. R. M. (Oxford).

EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OPENING ADDRESSES TO-DAY

The nineteenth annual conference of Educational Associations opens to-day at University College, Gower-street, and continues until January 7. This afternoon Sir Richard Gregory will give his presidential address on "The Worth of Science." Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse, Warden of Bembridge, will also give a presidential address to the Froebel Society and Junior Schools Association on "Ideals and Methods in Education," and Professor T. H. Pear, University of Manchester, will lecture to the British Psychological Society (Education Section) on "Learning How to Study."

During the week Mr. G. H. Green, Lecturer in the Department of Education, Aberystwyth, will speak to the League of Nations Union on "The Racial Prejudices of Young Children," Mr. Morgan Jones, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, will address the National Society of Art Masters, Sir Ernest Benn will lecture to the Independent Schools Association on "Politics and Education," and Professor Sir J. Arthur Thomson will give a lecture to the School Nature Study Union on "The Beauty and Wonder of the World." Other subjects for discussion in the various sections include: "The Fagging System in English Schools, and Ideals of Service," "The National Theatre in the World of Education," and "What is Religious in the Child?" Sir Francis Goodenough is to speak on "The Importance of Modern Languages in Modern Commerce," and "The Teaching of Geography" is to be discussed in joint conference.

FIRE AT LORD CRAWFORD'S HOME

Fire broke out yesterday at Haigh Hall, Wigan, the home of Lord Crawford and Balcarres, and lasted for an hour. The fire was discovered by Lord Balniel, Lord Crawford's son and heir. While reading in the library, he noticed smoke coming from one of the bedrooms. Firemen found that some old wooden beams in the bedroom were well alight. In order to get at the fire it was necessary to dismantle a fire range and cut away the beams. The outbreak was then extinguished.

The report of the Water Pollution Research Board for the year ended June 30, 1930, is published (Stationery Office, 9d.). It discusses, among other matters, the encouragement and co-ordination of research, a survey of the River Tees, and the gauging of rivers and streams; and it includes also the report of the Director of Water Pollution Research.

SELFRIDGE'S SALE BEGINS TO-DAY

The whole Store contributes towards the Great Clearance of RELIABLE MERCHANDISE—FABRICS—HOSIERY—GLOVES—HABERDASHERY—PERFUMERY—GRAMOPHONES—PIANOS—CHINA AND GLASS—MEN'S WEAR—LINENS—BEDDING—BOOKS—HOUSEHOLD AND ELECTRICAL NEEDS—TRUNKS—CUSHIONS—WIRELESS—PROVISIONS, ETC., ETC. IT HAS BECOME AN OCCASION TO WHICH MANY THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES LOOK FORWARD—because in addition to the marvellous money-saving opportunities they know that at Sale time as at all other times "If it isn't Right Selfridge's will make it Right."

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For the convenience of Sale Visitors the Store will remain open until 6.30 p.m. from TO-DAY until Friday, January 9th (Saturday 1 p.m.)

Such Values as these are typical of many to be found in the Great Fashion Salons

New Style in Sisal

Attractive little model for early spring wear, in fine quality sisal, with the new cloche brim and prettily blocked crown. Trimmed with Petersham ribbon. In Black, New Beige, Brown, Green, Maize or Blue.
SALE PRICE each **11/9**
Post Free.
Inexpensive Millinery Dept., Second Floor.

Smart Blouse in Artificial Crepe

Artificial Crepe Blouse beautifully tailored with Eton adaptable collar and tie to tone. In colours including Lemon, Parchment, Ivory, Light Beige, Princess Blue, Apple Green. Sizes 13 to 14½.
SALE PRICE each **10/-**
Post Free.
Other styles include adaptable collar and tucks.
Blouse Dept., Second Floor.

Popular and Useful Coat

In natural shade Camel Cloth with raglan sleeves. Lined throughout Celanese Satin. Very light in weight. Excellent coat for sporting, country or travel wear. Former Price 4½ Gns.
SALE PRICE each **£3**
Post Free.
Mantle Dept., Second Floor.

Charming Gown and Coatee

Charming Gown and Coatee in Floral Georgette, with slightly metallic design. It can be worn for afternoon or semi-evening without Coatee. Ground shades of Black, Green, Lido, Powder, Wine. Former Price, 49/6.
SALE PRICE each **35/-**
Post Free.
Inexpensive Gown Dept., Second Floor.

Elegant Model in Persian Paw

An elegant Model made from silky Persian Paw skins with a collar of Sable Squirrel, also available trimmed Mole, or self. Made to sell at £30-£49.
SALE PRICE, each **£25**
Post Free.
Fur Salon, Second Floor.

Pullovers for Little Girls

Little girls' knitted Pullovers. Good quality, hard-wearing yarn, finished with ribbing at bottom and at wrists. Saxe/Fawn, Almond/Champ, Fawn/Almond, White/Sky, Lemon/White or Plain Red. Sizes 16 to 20 ins. To fit 3 to 6 years. Former Price 5/-.
SALE PRICE each **4/3**
Post Free
Baby Linen Department, Second Floor.

Tweed Coat with Sheared Lamb Collar

Well cut coat in an unusual Tweed with a large collar of Sheared Lamb. Belted and lined throughout with Celanese twill. Similar coat available with Skunk Opossum collar. Former Price 5 Gns.
SALE PRICE each **£3**
Post free.
Mantle Dept., Second Floor.

Dress and Coat in Newest Tweed

Dress and Coat cut from an excellent Tweed, Coat lined throughout and finished with Fur Collar and well tailored in every detail. This is one of a collection of ensembles that we are offering at
SALE PRICE each **£5**
Personal shoppers only. Model Gown Salon, Second Floor.

Persian Lamb and Mink

An excellent coat made from bright skins trimmed with a Mink collar. Suitable for hard everyday wear, and made to sell at £125.
SALE PRICE, each **£89**
Post free.
Fur Salon, Second Floor.

ACCOUNT CUSTOMERS All goods purchased to-day, Dec. 31st, will be charged on the January account.

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WELCOME

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EVERY ORDER TAKEN FOR £60 WORTH OF FURNITURE WILL BE CHARGED ONLY £50. *(Saving £10)*
EVERY ORDER TAKEN FOR £120 WORTH OF FURNITURE WILL BE CHARGED ONLY £100. *(Saving £20)*
EVERY ORDER TAKEN FOR £240 WORTH OF FURNITURE WILL BE CHARGED ONLY £200. *(Saving £40)*

In addition for all approved accounts the famous Drage 50 Pay Way terms are available. 50 Pay Way means 50 months to pay—*more than 4 years' credit—and no deposit.* Thus:

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40/- now buys £100 worth of furniture
80/- now buys £200 worth of furniture

and so on in proportion. And all the furniture is delivered carriage paid to any address in Great Britain on payment of only one month's instalment.

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Letters to the Editor

TAXATION IN GREECE

M. VENIZELOS'S POLICY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of December 19 you published an article from your distinguished Balkans Correspondent on the situation in Greece. While appreciating the general spirit in which this important article was written, I am obliged to correct two passages in it which are very probably due to inaccurate information. In one of these passages your Correspondent says:—

> When M. Venizelos returned to power two years ago he promised that the burdens of the nation should be relieved. In spite of a series of minor alleviations of taxation, he has not been able to go far towards fulfilling his promise.

In the speech, however, which I delivered at Salonika on the eve of the elections in expounding my electoral programme I said:—

> The taxation is heavy, and, what is worse, empirically imposed and unfair in incidence. Its assessment is often effected in a way most irksome and onerous to the taxpayer, while the procedure of the hearing of the objections raised does not even inspire him with any confidence that his objections were treated with care and fairness. Without excluding any eventual, although limited at present, reform in taxation, which without putting any further burdens upon the taxpayer will aim at a fairer incidence and thereby to a relative alleviation of the taxpayers, *I do not promise any immediate reduction of taxation*, and before the increase of revenue and the Budget relief which is expected to result therefrom will allow such a reduction, which might be connected with a general reform of the system of taxation. I only promise that the Government will study with the most reasonable concern the problem of effecting even from now a less irksome assessment of the existing taxation.

The above extract from my programmatic speech proves just the contrary of the statement made in the article of your Correspondent, and shows not only that I did not promise any reduction of the taxation burdens, but I did refuse to make any pledge of an immediate reduction of these burdens, promising only to effect a less onerous assessment of the existing taxation. And this pledge I have fully carried out, and at the same time have effected reductions to a certain extent, although I did not promise them.

But your Correspondent adds further:—

> Another grievance is the provision inserted in the Budget Law for a 6 per cent. reduction of all salaries of Government officials, should it prove necessary. This, after M. Venizelos had twice promised them a rise, was a great disappointment.

It is inaccurate that I have ever promised either twice or even once to increase the salaries of Government officials. It is true that my predecessors in office, through the then Minister of Finance, M. Kaphandares, had promised that these salaries would be increased in the Budget for 1928-29 by 180,000,000 drachmae and by another 180,000,000 drachmae in the Budget for 1929-30, should the conditions of public finance allow such a rise.

That pledge by M. Kaphandares has my Government fulfilled as to the year 1928-29. I may even add that the total sum disposed for that increase reached the amount of 250,000,000 drachmae. When, however, the officials claimed, on the basis of M. Kaphandares's alleged pledge, that the increase should be completed in the Budget for 1929-30 up to the amount of 360,000,000 drachmae M. Kaphandares, to whom I applied for information as to the actual terms of his orally made pledge, replied that that pledge was not definite but conditional on the capacity of public finances.

Had I been given the opportunity of enlightening your Correspondent on these two unfounded charges of inconsistency levelled at me, it would not have been necessary for me to trouble you by claiming the hospitality of your columns for this letter.

I am, &c.,
EL. K. VENIZELOS.
Presidency of the Cabinet, Athens, Dec. 24.

TIMBER FROM RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With the accumulation of evidence now disclosed, it is difficult to believe that anyone can remain unconvinced of the awful conditions in which the timber trade is being operated in Russia. Mr. Meyer has only to interview (but that privately for fear of reprisals) the captains of any of our ships loading timber at Archangel to find that, as in the case of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, the half has not been told. In case Mr. Meyer is too busy to investigate the conditions under which the timber he buys is produced, the appended letter from the chief officer of one of the boats which actually brought over some of the timber may help to enlighten him:—

> "I have just completed a second voyage to Northern Russia, in both cases returning with a huge cargo of pit-props. Garston, Hull, West Hartlepool, London, and other ports are choked up with ships discharging, and still they do and will come.
>
> "I left Archangel about a month ago, and there were then 110 vessels in port, all loading. There were berths for nine vessels at the wharf we loaded at, and there were 40,000 convicts allotted to that section alone. They worked 12-hour shifts, and marched up and down in batches of 200 and 300 like soldiers, all in a state of extreme destitution.
>
> "These men are certainly not convicts as civilized people understand the word, nor are they of convict type. They are slaves pure and simple, and, as with slaves, 95 per cent. do not even know why they are there. To see them hungrily watching our men going along the decks at meal times with their steaming soup, roast beef, vegetables, and duff would make a stone heart bleed. We seamen often wondered what our own Government was doing to allow profits to be made out of such abject misery, or why our so-called union leaders allowed decent men to handle goods produced by such means.
>
> "If you could once see just one man hungrily disposing of a raw pickled herring and a chunk of black, filthy bread you would hate the sight of anything produced in Russia for ever. It is a wicked, shameful, and disgusting trade, and should be ruthlessly stamped out, as was the slave trade in days gone by."

In passing it should be noted that 40,000 convicts to nine vessels gives a considerably larger number per vessel than the 500 evidenced by Sir E. Hilton Young, which Mr. Meyer thinks is "obviously incorrect."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
B. J. WILDEN-HART.
Junior Athenaeum Club, W.1, Dec. 27.

THE DEATH PENALTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I believe there must be many of your readers who will deplore with me the recent tendency to make the question of capital punishment a party issue. May I not appeal to every one who acknowledges his civic responsibilities to read for himself not only the report of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment, but also, as soon as it is published, the evidence upon which it is based? This is a matter upon which we all ought to form a considered judgment after studying the facts for ourselves and should have nothing whatever to do with party politics.

Yours, &c.,
NANCY ASTOR.
4, St. James's-square, S.W.1, Dec. 29.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

A SECOND BEST FOR LIBERALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some days ago Sir John Simon did me the honour of quoting certain sentences which I had written in advocacy of Proportional Representation, and in condemnation of the Alternative Vote as a wholly inadequate solution of the electoral problem. He might have quoted even stronger expressions of opinion from my book, "How Britain is Governed." I have not departed from these opinions. I still hold that Proportional Representation by the single transferable vote in multiple constituencies is the only just and sound method of election. The same view has been very clearly expressed by Mr. Lloyd George and by Sir Herbert Samuel. But since neither the Labour Party nor the Conservative Party is willing to accept this fundamental reform, both being reluctant to abandon the chance of getting a Parliamentary majority on a minority vote, I see no reason why Liberals should not accept the Alternative Vote as a second best, if they can get no nearer approximation to justice.

The Alternative Vote has certain manifest drawbacks. It still limits the elector's choice to two or three candidates, none of whom may command his real support. It provides no adequate safeguard against the dictatorship of a minority. On the other hand, it has two merits. It encourages the voter to give his first vote to the candidate whose views most nearly agree with his own, in the knowledge that he can use his second preference to help to defeat the candidate whom he most dislikes. It may also be a step towards Proportional Representation; once the transferable vote is established, all that will be necessary will be to group the constituencies for voting purposes, and Proportional Representation will be secured.

Professor Ernest Barker and Mr. Guy Kendall have both entered the lists against Proportional Representation—both, as I think, under misconceptions. Professor Barker's chief fear is that the "personal touch" between the member and his constituents will be lost under Proportional Representation. It is evident that he has no direct experience of electioneering in constituencies with 50,000 electors; if he had he would know that "personal touch" is non-existent, except with the candidate's leading supporters and a few leading people of other parties. What has given unreality to the relation between a member and his constituency has been the abolition, since 1884, of the old traditional and natural units of county and borough, and the creation of "equal electoral districts" of a purely artificial character. If Bradford, as a unit, elected its four members, and Hertfordshire, as a unit, its five members (as they would do under Proportional Representation), there would again be reality in the relationships, because members would again represent real social units.

Mr. Kendall is anxious that the elector should have a real freedom of choice among candidates. He strangely imagines that Proportional Representation would diminish this freedom of choice, whereas, of course, it would greatly increase it. For while, to-day, the elector must choose between two or three candidates (and, in uncontested seats, has no choice at all), under Proportional Representation he would usually have a choice among 10 or a dozen candidates. Mr. Kendall is evidently afraid that under Proportional Representation party dictation (now so unhealthily strong) would be increased. This would be so under the German system, in which the elector can only vote for a party list, not for individuals. But under the transferable vote system the elector's choice is entirely free; and, knowing this, party organizers will be sure to see the desirability of including in their team candidates who will appeal to voters of other parties, or of none. The result must be that parties will become less rigid, and free voting in the House of Commons will become more practicable. The supreme virtue of Proportional Representation is that it would restore the power, and therefore the prestige, of Parliament by qualifying the rigidity of party discipline.

Yours, &c.,
RAMSAY MUIR.

CRIMEAN AND MUTINY VETERANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The year 1930 has seen the passing of 29 veterans of the war in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. Eight of them were 95 or over that age. The oldest was Captain James Brown, who died at Wallasey, Cheshire, at the age of 100. The youngest was Mr. George Frederick Cunnings, a band boy who served through the Mutiny, who died in the Transvaal, aged 86. Seven of the veterans served in both fields, and of the total number the Mutiny veterans had a bare majority.

The roll includes the names of Admiral Claude E. Buckle, who retired in 1903 after 51 years of adventurous service; Fleet Engineer William Glasspole, at the age of 98; and Mr. Harry Williams, Chief Inspector of Machinery, the oldest surviving officer of the engineer branch of the Navy, at the age of 98. Mr. George Weeks, a naval veteran, died at Southsea, aged 96.

Of military veterans there died, in the order given, Colonel Edward Hart Dyke; Colonel Edward D. Malcolm; Robert Gower Wentworth (who died in the State of Mississippi); Major-General James C. Stewart; and Private R. Watson, of the South Staffordshire Regiment (the 38th), all of whom took part in the hard fighting which led to the relief of Lucknow. Surely their names—"were they not on Fame's eternal bead-roll worthy to be filed?" Concerning the last-named veteran, who was one of eight who died abroad, Mr. W. J. Milles, of Mount Lofty, South Australia, wrote to me recently:—"His death (at 91) was not just old age, for he never left his bed after receiving a blow on the back of the head when he fell over in his garden." It will be remembered that Major-General James C. Stewart died from the effects of falling over a chair. Mr. Miller also advised me of the death of "Bob" Walker, who saw service in the Crimea (Land Transport Corps).

Dr. Joseph Giles, who died in New Zealand, at the age of 97, worked at Scutari Hospital along with Florence Nightingale. Colonel Osmond Barnes, C.B., died at Ealing, aged 95. He served in the Mutiny, and 20 years later was Chief Herald at the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. He was the oldest surviving officer of the Mutiny. Lieutenant-General Robert Cecil R. Clifford, C.B., was one of the few survivors of the cadets of the East India Company's military seminary at Addiscombe.

Six veterans died in the London district. They were, in the order of their decease, Private R. Matthews (89), Camden Town; Gunner Alfred Knight (93), of Stoke Newington; Major Thomas H. Hill, C.I.E. (86), late Indian Medical Department; Colonel Osmond Barnes; Major-General J. C. Stewart; and Private Robert Franklin (93), of the Oxfordshire Regiment (the 52nd), of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

The death was announced of Signor Parracchini, the last survivor of the Sardinian Army which fought in the Crimean War. He was 98.

A number of survivors remain. They are to be found not only at home, but in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and India. Among them are several centenarians.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. WATERFIELD.
11, Lightcliffe-road, Palmers Green, N.13, Dec. 29.

SURREY BOUNDARIES

THE CASE OF MICKLEHAM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is a pity my good friends Sir Edward Holland and Sir John Seymour Lloyd are so cross with one another, as I am afraid that even when they are seated round a table with maps they will hardly see eye to eye.

The chairman of our parish council was invited by the County Council to the meeting to which Sir John refers, but as he is a working man and the conference was held in the day time at Kingston, a long way from Mickleham, he naturally could not attend. So we had a village meeting, and in our simple way we, one and all, resolved that we did not want to be interfered with and were opposed to being swallowed up by any urban district. We sent fair copies of our resolution to the County Council and to the Ministry of Health, and it is to the latter body I look for salvation.

For Mickleham is unique. Of the 2,800 odd acres in the parish a quarter is already vested in the National Trust—incidentally nearly twice as much land as has been saved in the Lakes—and we hope, if all goes well, that at least half the land in Mickleham will become national property.

We have a village shop and a Norman church; but there is no picture palace or railway station; we have neither a doctor nor a bookmaker residing in the parish, and we are without street lighting or main drainage. Indeed there is only one street, part of the road that runs for three miles from Leatherhead to Westhumble without a side turning. Swifter than our river Mole the traffic pours through the village all day, but there is no "pull off" or possibility of parking till the Burford Bridge Hotel is reached. Our village industry is home-made wine, of which 14 varieties were staged at the village show. Part of the parish is called Little Switzerland, and we parishioners shall fight for our freedom in the same way as the burghers fought in the Swiss Confederation.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM LAWRENCE.
Burford, Dorking, Dec. 29.

EDUCATION IN THE AIR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Few, if any, will fail to welcome the appreciation in your leading article to-day of the achievements and potentialities of "wireless." The determination of the B.B.C. to sustain the series of talks by competent authorities must surely be approved by every one.

The education of the people may be, and is, furthered by "books," "continuation classes," and "wireless." Rightly used they will support each other; no one of them is a substitute for any other. This is so obvious that I shall not attempt to labour the point. All I now wish to do is to suggest that the word "similar" in the sentence "They can now get similar benefits by turning a knob" be altered to "additional." If this be done those who are trying to induce certain educational authorities to undertake the work of adult education through continuation classes will not be unduly handicapped—in spite of your sentence "It is clear that much of the excellent work hitherto done by continuation classes will in future be done by broadcasting."

Most of the B.B.C. lecturers have taught or teach "continuation classes." They, least of all, would regard their personal work—question and answer with a body of keen students—as "similar" to their talks over the wireless.

You pay a deserved tribute to the way in which "workers have given up their evening's leisure to the enrichment of their minds." You, with us, I make no doubt, are anxious that their efforts should be increased, not decreased, by the addition of this new medium. Certainly that is the expressed desire of the B.B.C.

Yours faithfully,
ALBERT MANSBRIDGE.
38, High Oaks-road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, Dec. 30.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Correspondence has lately appeared on the subject of obtaining recruits for the Regular Army from the district or county to which the regiment is supposed to belong. This is a very necessary thing. May I say a word in the same direction as regards the officers?

For many years past it seems to have been the rule of the military authorities to post new officers to regiments having headquarters a long way from the county to which the officers belong. During the War, however, several Territorial officers who were temporarily attached to their own Regular battalions did eventually obtain permanent commissions in such battalions. In certain Scottish regiments it has been the custom, I believe, to appoint as officers gentlemen born in Scotland. But in English and Welsh regiments it has generally been a mere chance from what part of the kingdom new officers might come. As a concrete instance I would give the case of my son. He passed through his local Militia, in which his father had also served, into the Regular Army, his desire being to join the local regiment. When the usual official paper came asking him to state the regiment he would prefer he named this regiment. He was informed that there were no vacancies there, and was gazetted to a regiment with headquarters at the other end of Great Britain. In three weeks' time three new officers, all strangers to the district, were gazetted to the regiment he had wished to join.

Cannot the War Office be persuaded to encourage local sentiment by helping local people to look on the local regiment as their own regiment, which their relatives and friends would naturally join when desirous of being soldiers? I feel sure that if this were done there would be less trouble in obtaining recruits. And if the officers were gentlemen from the same locality a territorial feeling of all being from the same district would bind officers and men together.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
TERRITORIAL.
December 26.

HORTICULTURAL PORTRAITS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some months ago you kindly published a letter from the Royal Horticultural Society asking for portraits of eminent horticulturists and botanists to complete a supplementary volume of Curtis's Botanical Magazine, which will contain the photographs of the portraits and biographical notices of those to whom the volumes were dedicated (100 in all).

Through the kind agency of the Press the society has now traced all but one of these portraits. The portrait required is that of the Rev. John Clowes (1777-1846). He was born at Broughton Hall, near Manchester, and was a Member of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a Fellow of the Collegiate Church, Manchester (now the cathedral). He gave up the benefice on succeeding to the family estates in 1833. In his time he was a prominent orchid amateur, and his fine collection of orchids was left by will to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

The Rev. John Clowes must not be confused with the famous Swedenborgian of the same name, whose portrait now hangs in Chetham's Hospital, Manchester, and who died in 1831.

If any of your readers knows of the existence of a portrait of the Rev. John Clowes, the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent-square, London, S.W.1, will be grateful to receive information about it.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
F. R. DURHAM, Secretary.
Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent-square, Westminster, S.W.1.

Points from Letters

LIBERAL TACTICS

Mr. Lloyd George in his circular letter to the Press of December 26, while roundly condemning the present Government, writes:—"No person who is not blinded by party avidity can be anxious to restore to power the Baldwin Ministry with its record of neglected opportunities and costly blunders. Liberals, therefore, deem they are discharging a patriotic duty in doing their best to avert such a risk." I submit that the choice of a Government should rest with the electors of this country, and that the retention in office of an admittedly incapable administration is no longer a matter which should depend upon the decision of the leader of the Liberal Party. How can it be argued that Mr. Lloyd George and his handful of followers are "discharging a patriotic duty" by keeping in power, apparently against the will of the electorate, a Government which the Liberals themselves admit to be incompetent and ineffective?—Mr. HAROLD E. SKEFFINGTON, Fernhill, Settle, Yorkshire.

A GREEN CHRISTMAS

In a mild season like the present the old proverb "A Green Christmas makes a Fat Churchyard" is often quoted as a fallacy. But I suggest that it was coined in the ages when the plague was more or less endemic in England. The plague was a warm-weather disease, and its germs would continue to operate until sharp frosts came. Thus in a mild winter it would linger on and fill the churchyards. Many years ago, when, as curate of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, I had charge of the church's old registers, I came across a case in point. In one of the earlier plague years, either 1603 or 1625, the register contained this note appended 4o the entry of a burial about Christmas time—"Ultimus qui moruit de peste."—The REV. DR. J. D. MULLINS, 44, St. John's Wood-road, N.W.8.

THE BIRTH OF AN ACT

Mr. Hart's answer (in your issue of December 29) would be a good reply to Sir Henry Theobald's question if the Road Traffic Act contained within itself—as so many Acts do—a date appointed for its own commencement. It does not do so. The Minister's two "Date of Commencement" Orders, moreover (of November 8 and 25 last), do not recite the Interpretation Act of 1889 or "any other power in that behalf," which we often find in Ministerial Orders. They recite the Road Traffic Act and nothing else. Perhaps this omission would not matter if the Act of 1889 really applied to the case in hand. But had it done so, Sir Henry Theobald would scarcely have overlooked it.—Mr. R. P. MAHAFFY, New Court, Temple.

BRITISH GLOVES

Almost the whole of Mr. Crawford Greene's letter can be answered in one sentence contained in a letter written a fortnight ago by one of the largest English leather glove manufacturers in the West of England: "The position here is not so bad, and certainly not as bad as the newspapers make out." The principal objection to the glove tariff is the fact that we do not, and cannot, manufacture in this country the classes of skin gloves that we are compelled to buy abroad. The applicants for the tariff in 1925 said they could and would accomplish this; but they have failed to keep their promise. Mr. Crawford Greene says that before this tariff was imposed gloving was a dying industry. That is an extravagant statement. It was much more of a dying industry before the War; yet, after five years of safeguarding, the home production in leather gloves was greater in 1913 than it was in 1929. —Mr. A. SYMONDS, Tariff-street, Manchester.

PRECEDENCE FOR TELEGRAMS

Very often when wanting to dispatch a telegram one has to wait minutes, and many, before getting it off, because other people are getting letters weighed, buying insurance stamps, and making general inquiries. My contention is that the essence of dispatch of a telegram being promptitude, telegrams ought to take precedence over any other business in the post and telegraph offices. This system is followed in some countries.—Mr. EDWARD MACANDREW, 19, Browning-road, Worthing.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

The Minister of Transport's draft Highway Code, taken as a whole, will no doubt meet with general approval; but there is one of its recommendations to which motorists may well take exception. If pedestrians are to be encouraged to signal oncoming motorists whenever they intend crossing a road, and "also on occasions" to indicate on which side they expect drivers to pass them, traffic at any given point may evidently be held up, or its course diverted, at the whim of irresponsible individuals, male or female, and presumably of any age. This by itself is bad enough, but seeing that in the event of accident considerable legal disability would apparently attach to any driver ignoring, or failing to notice, such signals, it is unthinkable that this particular recommendation should be allowed to stand.—Mr. C. H. WILSON, Park Gate, Reigate.

SMOKING CARRIAGES

In the Paris underground railways the first-class carriage draws up opposite an index board on the platform. Cannot this principle be adopted to indicate the non-smoking carriage on the London tube? At present great inconvenience is caused to non-smokers, who are unable to find the carriage in the short time for which the trains halt at the stations.—Mr. A. G. RAO, London, S.W.7.

LONGEVITY

On the front page of your issue of December 29 there is a long list of deaths. Looking through the list I was struck by the large number of aged persons included in it, and was led to investigate the matter further, with the following result:—In the 46 cases where the age of the deceased is stated, the total of the ages is 3,152 years, an average of 68.5 years. Four had reached the age of 90 (the eldest 96), 10 were over 80, and 13 over 70, leaving only 19 who had not reached the "allotted span," of whom the youngest was 14.—Mr. F. J. WELCH, 16, Lingfield-avenue, Kingston-on-Thames.

CYCLISTS' LIGHTS

Despite the expected improved road conditions under the new Act, the old question of cyclists' rear lights remains. Why should this slender and most inconspicuous vehicle still be allowed to move about after dark without a rear light? And why are so many (perhaps half) of the cyclists one overtakes permitted to have a glass reflector which is either obscured by dirt or mounted at a totally wrong angle?—Mr. L. J. BUTTERFIELD, Cloan, Hayes Hill-road, Hayes, Kent.

PRESENTS AT THE CUSTOMS

I would like to add my experience of "Presents at the Customs" to that of your correspondent. Last week I received a parcel of Christmas presents from Canada containing five small gifts carefully and neatly done up in coloured paper and fastened with pretty ribbon and labels. On opening it I also found that "every wrapping had been torn apart and mutilated." A duty of 1s. 9d. was charged. I think that this ought not to be between our own cousins on Christmas gifts.—Mrs. MILLARD, Wimbledon.

ACCIDENTS FROM SKIDDING

The longevity of a good tire is surely underestimated by Mr. R. H. A. Morton when he suggests the discarding of all tires as soon as the tread has worn down. Carefully driven—and carelessness is invariably at the root of this type of accident—a car equipped with old but serviceable tires will be found still able to traverse many thousands of miles without any sign of a skid, provided that the driver is content to reduce his mileage per hour. As the age of the tires becomes greater, so the speed of a car on wet days should be reduced accordingly. At this season of the year, in particular, this policy would, in any case, prevent many a serious accident and definitely contribute to greater safety on our roads throughout the kingdom. Why is it that so many motorists make "miles an hour" their only consideration in all weathers?—Mr. KENNETH IMPETT, Pulteney Hotel, Bath.

DIRECT TAXATION FOR ALL VOTERS

May I protest against the policy of direct taxation for everybody which has been advocated by several of your readers? If the tax were fairly large—and it would have to be so in order to make it worth while collecting, and to effect its purpose of interesting every voter in decreasing the expenditure of the country—it would lower the standard of living and would render out of the question any reduction in wages. If every person who wished to vote had to buy an annual certificate from the Post Office, it would be found that many people would not trouble to vote. There are a large number of people who have no strong political views; these people would never vote if they had to pay for it, and no one would buy the certificate until just before the election, which might occur only once in five years.—Mr. H. GOSSCHALK, 23, St. John's Wood Park, N.W.8.

PARCELS BY CHRISTMAS

As the Post Office is so frequently criticized adversely I should like to record that a parcel from the United States was delivered at its right destination, Barholm Vicarage, Stamford, Lincs, before Christmas, although the address on the label was Barkolme, Stoneford Lines, Vicarge, England.—Rev. E. H. PAYNE, Shirland Rectory, near Alfreton, Derbyshire.

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BDS. 220—50 in. TAPESTRY, a finely woven hardwearing fabric, in an old verdure design, produced in rich antique colours. 16/9. Reduced to, a yard **9/11**

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B.14—HEMSTITCHED PURE IRISH LINEN SHEETS.—Manufactured from fine quality Line yarns. Strong and durable, and ready for use. Size 2×3 yards. Usual price 32/6. SALE PRICE, per pair Size 90in.×3 yards. Usual Price 42/6. Sale Price **23/6** Size 2 × 3½ yds. Usual Price 42/6 Sale Price **32/6**

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B.16—COLOURED BLANKETS, made up of 90% lambswool, bound with ribbon. Obtainable only at Warings. Colours: Sky, pink, old rose, helio, gold or almond green. Size 60x80in. Usual price 29/6. SALE PRICE, each Size 80x100in. Usual price 45/6. Sale Price, each **21/-**

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THREE-PIECE SUITE

B.17 The "COLNBROOK"

A most Luxurious Lounge Easy Chair, 27in. deep on seat with sprung edge, arms and back fully sprung, upholstered all hair, with loose feather down cushion in seat, covered in cretonne. SPECIAL SALE PRICE **£8.5**

5ft. 4in. SETTEE to match, Special Sale Price, **£15.15.0**

B.208.—BEDSTEAD IN WALNUT.—Queen Anne design, with beautiful veneers, and cabriole legs with horns. Complete with steel side and end rails.

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BIG STATION EXTENSION

£1,000,000 SCHEME

DEVELOPMENTS AT PADDINGTON

The Paddington station extension scheme of the Great Western Railway Company, which is estimated to cost about £1,000,000, is the most important plan of constructive work carried out at the station since it was built in 1854. There is no intention of interfering with the architectural character of the structure, which was designed by Brunel, but longer trains, the requirements of the travelling public, and increasing suburban traffic necessitate an extension of the platform space, additional railway lines, a reconstruction of existing tracks, and the erection of new buildings. It is, perhaps, a tribute to the foresight of Brunel that for over 50 years the station met the requirements of the public without any great extension, and that it was not until 1911 that work on the fourth span was begun, giving the station 11 passenger platforms.

The new improvement scheme may be divided into four sections:—

The reconstruction of the Praed-street end of the station, known as the Lawn.

The building of a new station at Bishop's-road.

The extensions of platforms and the creation of a new parcels area.

Remodelling the permanent way.

The public will be familiar with the large open space at the Praed-street end of the station, at the rear of the hotel, which for many years has been used for parcels traffic and other purposes. A portion of this is to be utilized for an extension of the hotel and new office buildings for the company, but the greater part of the space is being planned as a circulating area for the public using the station; and it is probable that additional refreshment rooms will be provided.

The existing Bishop's-road station, with its two platforms, will be demolished and be replaced by a new station with four platforms. Although it will continue to have the name of Bishop's-road, it will really form a part of Paddington Station. The principal object of this section of the scheme is to enable the Great Western Company to use the new and enlarged station for its increasing suburban traffic, and it will be possible to accommodate electric and steam trains there at the same time. The two existing platforms are each 315ft. long; the four platforms in the new station will be each 630ft. long, giving an additional platform length of 1,890ft., all of which will be covered. This increase of accommodation will involve the demolition of about 300ft. of the existing tunnel and the reconstruction of roads which run on the company's property and lead to the Paddington goods station. It will also be necessary to rebuild a part of Bishop's-road bridge for a length of 180ft., and the footbridge which now connects Bishop's-road Station with Paddington Station will be replaced by a larger structure for the use of foot passengers. In Paddington Station the scheme provides for an extension of the platforms which will give a total additional platform length of 2,200ft. The existing arched roof of the station extends from the east, or Praed-street end, for about 700ft. westward, and the new platform extensions will be covered by roofing of the umbrella type, which will be carried to Bishop's-road bridge—an additional 350ft.

NEW PARCELS DEPOT

In close proximity to Bishop's-road and Westbourne-terrace, on the same side as No. 1 departure platform but farther west, a large site is being prepared as a new depôt for parcels. This will remove the congestion which is at present caused on No. 1 platform by parcels traffic. The depôt will have a platform 40ft. wide and a covered roadway for vehicles from 50ft. to 100ft. wide, having access to Bishop's-road and Orsett-terrace. It is also intended to erect a large building as a parcels receiving office, which will be on a level with Bishop's-road, and the whole depôt will be connected with platforms in the station by a subway for the conveyance of parcels in trolleys. The provision of the large area required for the parcels traffic will necessitate an extension of the present Westbourne-terrace bridge by about 120ft., a part of which will span the site. The execution of this section will result in the demolition of property owned by the company, but it is intended, as a part of the scheme, to erect blocks of residential flats fronting on Westbourne-terrace.

In consequence of the platform extensions and the concentration of suburban traffic in the new Bishop's-road Station the railway is being remodelled for a distance of three-quarters of a mile immediately outside Paddington Station. The improvement of the approaching lines and junctions will result in a change of the signalling equipment, affecting to some extent all the signal-boxes between Paddington and Westbourne Park Station. It is intended to instal a system of power signalling in which signalmen will use miniature levers demanding a minimum of physical effort. The points will be worked by electric motors, and the signals will be given by means of powerful beam lights. Track circuiting of the lines, whereby a train automatically registers its presence on the line, will be employed to a very considerable extent. The automatic train control system which transmits "clear" and "danger" signals to the cab of the engine will also be available.

The whole scheme will be completed by 1933, and with the suburban traffic removed from Paddington to Bishop's-road Station, and with extended platforms and other improvements, there will be provision for receiving a greater number of longer trains and increased facilities for the travelling public.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

COLLECTION AT STATIONS

The usual New Year's collection in aid of the funds of the Railway Benevolent Institution will be made to-morrow at all railway stations in Great Britain and Ireland. The more immediate object of the collection is to help the institution's casualty fund, to which 186,286 railway servants contributed in 1930, and from which claims to the number of 6,099, representing one in respect of every 30 subscribers, were promptly relieved. Of the total claims, 111 were those of widows of men killed, 693 were those of widows of men who died from illness, and 5,295 were those of men accidentally injured.

The amount of money required to enable the board of management of the institution to carry on the work efficiently and to meet the flow of new applications from widows, orphans, and permanently disabled railway workers for relief from the general fund continues to increase, and it is hoped that the travelling public will generously augment the contributions of the railwaymen. Contributions may be sent to any stationmaster or goods agent, or to Mr. H. C. Walton, general secretary, Railway Benevolent Institution, 23, Gordon-square, W.C.1.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

LIFE IN THE AFRICAN BUSH

Mr. Granville Squiers entertained an audience of young people, the guests of the Royal Empire Society, at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, yesterday, with a lecture on "Life in the African Bush." Mr. Squiers has lived and worked for 12 years in East Africa, and with the aid of slides made from his own photographs he gave an illuminating account of his experiences and of the tribes and animals inhabiting that part of the continent.

Mr. Squiers described the journey from Mombasa into the interior as the most wonderful railway journey in the world, largely because of the big game to be seen on the way. During his first morning on the train he saw five lions standing at gaze at close quarters. On another occasion he was on the train when a rhinoceros charged it. One of his memorable experiences was to watch a pack of six lions surrounding a troop of ostriches, which they drove into a dry river-bed, where two other lions lay in ambush—a remarkable piece of disciplined work. Another was to see a lion go over a fence carrying a donkey in its mouth with no more effort than a cat with a mouse.

The average settler in East Africa, Mr. Squiers said, did not go about blotting out all the animals in the landscape. They left that to the American week-end sportsmen. They very soon learned not to shoot more meat than they required. It was, however, necessary to give one's native porters sufficient meat to keep them well and cheerful.

NEW RAILWAY WORKS

GREAT WESTERN PLANS FOR 1931

The directors of the Great Western Railway have authorized the following list of new works for the coming year:—

ROLLING STOCK AND LOCOMOTIVES (£1,199,000), to be built at Swindon:—20, 4—6—0 "Hall" class locomotives; 20, 2—6—0 "43" class locomotives; 30, 2—6—2 "51" class tank locomotives; 50, 0—4—2 "517" class tank locomotives; 163, 1st, 3rd, and composite passenger coaches; 25 passenger luggage vans; 20 luxury type restaurant cars, 1st and 3rd; 52 special passenger train horse and cattle vehicles; 27 insulated passenger train vans for meat traffic.

ROAD MOTOR-VEHICLES (£126,600).—Two hundred and nineteen new motor-vehicles and tractors for use in connexion with rail-road cartage development, replacement of horses, extension of free collection and delivery areas, country lorry services, conveyance of live-stock by road, throughout road haulage services, and renewals.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION (£31,000).—New garages at Exeter and South Lambeth and extension of existing garages at Westbourne Park, London, Wolverhampton, and Oxford.

ENGINEERING.—Four hundred miles of the permanent way will be relaid; 100 miles of track re-sleepered, involving the use of 37,000 tons of new rails, 700,000 sleepers, and 500,000 tons of ballast; 8,000 tons of steel work will be used in the reconstruction programme for bridges and other structures. Reconstruction of Carnon Viaduct on Falmouth Branch (£40,000). (Only two of Brunel's original wooden viaducts now remain to be dealt with.)

NEW STEAMERS.—New luxury tender for Plymouth ocean traffic (£40,000), length 170ft., width 42ft. 6in., accommodating 500 passengers; new tug for Cardiff (£13,000).

MODERNIZATION OF DOCKS.—24 cranes (£56,500); 24 hoists (£336,000); filling-in disused Prince of Wales Dock lock, Swansea (£13,900).

IMPROVEMENTS at Redruth, passenger accommodation (£6,000); Pwllheli, passenger accommodation (£5,800); Paddington and Birmingham, modernization of lifts (£19,000); St. Columb-road, Newquay branch, improved running facilities (£3,000); improved telephone services on G.W. system (£14,000); modern type weighbridges (£10,800); Bullo Pill, River Severn, improved siding accommodation (£9,800); Heath Junction, Cardiff, improved running lines (£2,800); Uxbridge branch, strengthening of bridges to take heavier engines (£3,400); Andoversford junction to Andover, improvement of lines to take heavier engines (£6,900).

SCHEMES ALREADY IN PROGRESS.—Acton, marshalling yard (£100,000); Keynsham, improved passenger accommodation (£32,000); Oxford, additional siding accommodation (£9,300); Warwick, siding accommodation for Royal Agricultural Show (£8,400).

£8,500,000 DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.—In addition to these new works, 38 big development schemes are now in progress. They include station improvements at Paddington, Bristol, Cardiff, Taunton, Paignton, Trowbridge, Didcot, Wantage Road, Challow, Shrivenham, Wellington (Som.), Tiverton, Cullompton, Stoke Canon, and Exminster; marshalling yards at Banbury, Severn Tunnel, Rogerstone; quadrupling of the line at Olton-Rowington Junction, Filton Junction-Stapleton Road, Dr. Day's Bridge, and South Wales Junction - Bristol; new main line sections at Westbury and Frome; new or improved goods depôts at Wolverhampton, St. Austell, Small Heath, Hockley, Swansea, Soho, Lye, and Swindon; modernization of locomotive depôts at Wolverhampton, Radyr, Cardiff, Treherbert, Landore, Duffryn Yard (Port Talbot), Pantyffynnon, Laira, Kidderminster, and Merthyr; equipment of practically all the company's main lines with automatic train control system (1,758 miles of track and 2,000 engines); the installation of colour light signals between Paddington and Southall; improved working facilities between Norton Fitzwarren-Newton Abbot and Didcot-Wootton Bassett; and other works at Swindon and Cardiff (Cathays).

COTTON DISPUTE

WEAVERS' REFUSAL TO WORK NEW SYSTEM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 30

After a meeting of the central committee of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association held in Manchester this afternoon the secretary, Mr. A. Naesmith, made the first official announcement of the weavers' refusal to work the more-looms-to-a-weaver system. This system, according to the notices given by the manufacturers, is to come into partial and optional operation next Monday.

Mr. Naesmith said he wanted to use no harsh or bitter word. It was simply a case of the weavers proposing to exercise the same liberty as the employers had taken, the weavers in declining, the employers in proposing, to operate a certain new system of working the looms and a certain new system of paying for work done under that system. If the employers could propose that system the weavers on their part as free men could say they would not work it.

Mr. Naesmith stated in reply to questions that it would certainly be the case that at any mill where the new system was sought to be introduced that mill would be stopped. "We do not control everybody," he said, "but if the weavers are not working at any mill you can take it that that mill will not be able to carry on." A series of meetings of weavers in the districts, particularly in the Darwen and the Burnley areas, is being held at nights this week to emphasize the intended refusal of the weavers in those districts to work the new system, and to keep the local associations informed of day-to-day developments in the weaving sheds, in other words, to ascertain the extent to which the employers are really preparing to act on the terms of the notices that have been posted.

Mr. Naesmith gave me to understand that events of importance need not be looked for until the employers have shown their intentions more clearly by their acts. The weavers, he says, are prepared to go on working on the present conditions and present terms, and if there is any endeavour to upset those conditions and terms the responsibility for any consequences will fall on the employers.

EMPLOYERS' REPLY

The committee of the Cotton-spinners' and Manufacturers' Association also met to-day. Afterwards an official statement was issued giving the employers' reply to the Weavers' Amalgamation Leaflet No. 2, an abstract of which appeared in *The Times* on December 16. They say that most of the cloths there referred to could not be woven under the "more-looms-to-a-weaver system," and would therefore continue to be woven under the present system and paid for on the basis of the uniform list. The statement complains that the weavers' officials are failing to make it clear to their members that the main object of the manufacturers in instituting the new system is to try to recapture the bulk trade that has been lost to Lancashire, but seized every opportunity to emphasize the possibilities of labour displacement under the new system. While the officials of the union have stated that they are not opposed to the introduction of automatic and semi-automatic looms, which would leave only one weaver to 20 or 25 looms, they complain of the new system under which there would be one weaver to eight looms. Moreover, extra labour would be employed for sweeping, cleaning, oiling, weft and cop carrying, &c. This also is suppressed by the union officials. "There seems to be a similar disinclination on their part to make clear to their members the inevitable result of adherence to the existing system.

"The depression in the cotton industry is such that many weavers are constantly becoming permanently unemployed as weavers and the employers are convinced that the numbers of those permanently unemployed will continue to grow if the present cost basis be maintained It is no longer a question of whether it can continue or not. The economic situation is rapidly bringing Lancashire's staple industry to a standstill and many more mills will have to be closed unless there be a departure from the present uneconomic system. The change is necessary to enable Lancashire to retain the trade it still has, and is still more necessary if we are to make any attempt to regain the trade which has been taken from us by others whose production costs are substantially lower.

"The new system is designed to reduce appreciably our costs of production and to help us to regain lost bulk trade. In our view the regaining of this bulk trade will attract business in other kinds of goods, with the result that there should be an increase in the number of weavers rather than a reduction, such an increase indeed as would enable the cotton industry to restart on the uphill journey to its rehabilitation."

RURAL ENGLAND

A CONFERENCE ON PRESERVATION

THE THREAT TO A CINQUE PORT

A conference promoted by the Everyman Guild, the *Colour* magazine, and the Greenleaf Theatre, "to invite ideas for aiding the work of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England through art," was held yesterday at the Everyman Theatre, Hampstead. The conference was a preliminary gathering to a series of *matinées* to be given at the Everyman Theatre by the actors of the Greenleaf Theatre (who have no permanent building). Profits from these performances will be handed over to the funds of societies affiliated to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. Mr. E. Guy Dawber, vice-president of the Council, presided over the conference.

Miss BRIGHT ASHFORD (Commons, Open Spaces, and Footpaths Preservation Society) described the kind of work done by the societies with which she is connected. Speaking of Hampstead, she said that the Lord of the Manor in 1829 began to see that his land might be built over as London spread. In 1865 it was offered to the Metropolitan Board of Works for £400,000. It was possible, however, to prove that the land was common land, and the manorial rights were ultimately sold for £45,000. From that instance might be realized the importance of finding out whether places were commons or not.

OIL AND BIRD-LIFE

COMMANDER KING HALL (Royal Institute of International Affairs) referred to the harm done to bird life and fisheries by the discharge into the sea of refuse oil from oil-burning ships and said that the conference held at Washington failed to produce the results which had been hoped for. The problem could, however, be solved if oil-burning ships were fitted with separators, which would separate the oil from the water in the refuse oil. When this was done there was no need for oil to be discharged into the sea and it was a good economy. British ship-owning companies were giving a lead to the world in having ships fitted with separators, but it would be idle to pretend that all oil-burning ships flying the British flag, still less foreign-owned ships, had separators.

Mr. W. M. WEBB (Selborne Society) urged the need of protecting flowers, ferns, and trees. They could, he said, influence public opinion by talking and by distributing leaflets. Another method was by preserving the plants in nature reserves. Further great help could be obtained if some mild legislation were passed which would enable a landowner, as in the case of blackberries and mushrooms, to put up a notice that he cultivated flowers and plants, so that those who took them away might be prosecuted for theft.

Mrs. F. LEMON (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds), referring to the injury done to bird life by oil fuel, said that nothing very practical in the way of legislation came out of the conference at Washington. The Birds Protection Society believed rather in public opinion than in legislation for dealing with these matters. It was no use having legislation until public opinion was overwhelmingly desirous of a remedy. In the British Isles there were about 400 species of birds, every one of which was in need of protection. Without birds there would be no rural England to preserve. They were essential in the scheme of nature.

Mr. P. ALLEN, speaking on the drama, said that the *matinées* which it was proposed to give would in one way or another illustrate particular ideas connected with the matter which the conference had before it.

Mr. A. DUKES, speaking from the standpoint of the theatrical artist, said that no stage scene ever resembled the English rural landscape which it pretended to resemble. When they talked about the preservation of rural England they meant the preservation of a scene—not the preservation of Nature. But for the work of man England would resemble Shap Fell or the dreary moors which seemed intended for barbarous sports like grouse shooting. It was the industry and intelligence of man, chiefly in agriculture, which had created the English scene as we knew it. If they believed in the possibility of man's embellishing landscape they must believe that it was possible that necessary changes like petrol stations and arterial roads should be so constructed that they would be embellishments and add something worth preserving.

Sir THOMAS CONWY-PLATT (Royal Society of Arts) said the society which he represented a few months ago bought the whole village of West Wycombe, an ideal spot, with some of the most gorgeous old country cottages. He suggested to those who were interested in the preservation of old houses and cottages that they should appeal for help to the many people who had left our villages and settled elsewhere.

Mr. M. ARMFIELD said the work of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was being held back for lack of public interest and support. No artist body was represented on the council—a matter which seemed to need taking up and dealing with.

CINQUE PORT AT HASTINGS

Mr. P. W. COLE (National Society of Art Masters) asked for support in the preservation of the old Cinque Port at Hastings, which was, he said, threatened with almost total extinction by the construction of a very broad highway right through its centre. Unless public opinion prevented the execution of the plans, they would cut out the heart of the old Cinque Port to allow traffic to pass through at any speed that might be wished. The result would be the destruction of a beautiful piece of medieval England, perhaps almost unique on the south coast.

The CHAIRMAN said that England was not a country of mighty rivers, vast plains, and enormous mountain ranges. It was all in miniature, and so could easily be spoiled. It was being spoiled, not wilfully, but through ignorance and indifference. He moved the following resolution, which was at once agreed to:—"That, in view of the great debt which many artists, writers, and others owe to the unspoiled beauty of the English countryside, those attending this conference pledge themselves to do everything in their power to further the aims of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England."

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

NEW TRAINING CENTRE IN LONDON

It is announced that as soon as suitable premises can be found a residential training centre for domestic servants is to be opened in London, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

The new training centre will be similar to that opened a year ago at Leamington, and there will be accommodation for the training of 40 girls at a time. The average course will extend over eight or nine weeks, so that the centre will turn out 240 trained domestic servants each year. The students are to be given free maintenance while at the hostel and to receive 2s. 6d. a week pocket money.

Non-residential centres for the training of domestic servants have been established by the Central Committee in various parts of the country and train about 4,000 servants a year.

ELECTRICITY AT MINES

INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

The report for 1929 of Mr. J. A. B. Horsley, H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines, which has now been published, contains information of interest and practical value to electricians, managers, and others concerned with electrical equipment at mines.

Progress in electrical development at mines under the Coal Mines Act is analysed in detail. Electricity was used at 1,456 mines out of a total of 2,419, and the horse-power of motors installed at June 30, 1929, was 1,753,704, or 31,000 horse-power greater than at December 31, 1928. There were 11 fatal accidents attributable to the use of electricity during 1929. A number of the non-fatal accidents and dangerous occurrences of an unusual nature are also described. In regard to coal-cutting machines, general analyses of the number and description of machines in use at coalmines during the last 10 years are given, together with regional analyses of the quantities of machine-cut coal and other mineral cut by electricity and by compressed air; also a regional analysis comparing the numbers of conveyers and loaders driven electrically and those driven by compressed air, for the year 1929.

Copies of the report (price 9d., by post 10d.) can be obtained from any bookseller, or from the Stationery Office at Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2; 120, George-street, Edinburgh; York-street, Manchester; and 1, St. Andrew's-crescent, Cardiff.

CATHEDRAL FRIENDS

A YEAR OF PROGRESS AT CANTERBURY

The Annual Report of the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral printed at the Cambridge University Press, records great progress. During the year 937 new members have been enrolled; and the total stands at 3,011. The Freemasons of Kent, by their generous help, have shown that the craft desire to recognize in the twentieth century their debt to the Master Masons of bygone days, and have enrolled themselves—individual lodges, as well as Provincial Grand Lodge—as corporate members.

The educational work of the Friends is shown in the long list of corporate membership of schools, and in the record of lantern lectures on the Cathedral, given both in England and in Holland during the winter months. Work accomplished by the Friends and in progress includes the reparation of the Water Tower and the All Saints' Treasury, already completed, at a cost of £1,644 and £382 respectively. About £200 is being spent on the re-leading and repair of the Royal Window of Edward IV.

Further, the Friends have made themselves responsible for the reparation of the exterior of the unique Corona at the east end of the Cathedral, designed by William the Englishman in 1184. It seems evident that Prior Goldstone, 300 years later, desired to make a more distinctive exterior; but his plans were frustrated by the cataclysm that rent the Anglican Church during the days of Henry VIII. It stands to-day, therefore, an unfinished masterpiece in a precarious condition, owing to the decay of the Caen stone of which it is built. The Friends will be responsible for the work of repair at a cost of £4,000. They are also providing about £500 for the reparation of four severies of the western wall of the Great Cloister, of which the beautiful early seventeenth-century decorations of fan vaulting, heraldic shields and bosses are in a lamentable condition. Expert treatment, under the supervision of Mr. W. D. Caröe and Mr. A. R. Warnes, is making possible reparation instead of restoration; for the skill and science of to-day allows of the temporary removal of portions of stone from the surrounding decay, and their replacement with concealed "stitches" of special non-rustable metal.

A GENEROUS GIFT

The article on the Christ Church Gateway which appeared, with illustrations, in *The Times* of December 22 is reprinted in the report. We understand that during the past week a generous Friend of the Cathedral has given £200 towards the repair of the Christ Church Gateway and £300 towards the work in progress on the Corona. The Friends are not unmindful of the needs of the Cathedral Library, and have made a grant of £100 for the repair of Register "I," containing a hand cartulary of the Charters of Kings and Archbishops, beautifully written, with large capitals decorated with pen and ink arabesques, executed in black with red lines. The report contains an illustrated article on King Henry IV., who lies buried in the Cathedral, and whose chantry will shortly be refurnished by a Friend.

Two anniversaries of importance will be commemorated during 1931. Six hundred years ago, on April 6, 1331, the famous Prior Builder, Henry of Eastry, passed to his rest at the great age of 92, having ruled the Convent during 47 years. Five hundred and fifty years ago, on June 14, 1381, Archbishop Simon Sudbury, who rebuilt the walls and West Gate of the city, was murdered on Tower Hill during Wat Tyler's rebellion.

A great service for Americans residing in and visiting England will be held on July 24. The Archbishop of Canterbury has promised to preach, and the American Ambassador, who is a Life Member of the Friends, hopes to be present. The Festival of the Friends of the Cathedral will take place on July 25.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

MOTOR-CAR OVERTURNED INTO STREAM

John Evans, 67, farmer, of Bowling Green farm, Kenley, near Shrewsbury, was returning home in his motor-car, which was being driven by Percy Cound, 24, during a gale on Monday night, when the car shot through a hedge and fell into a stream which was in flood 8ft. below.

The car overturned, and Evans was pinned under it and drowned. Cound managed to get out, but was seriously injured and lay unconscious in his wet clothes by the side of the stream for five hours. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning he recovered consciousness and crawled to a cottage, where he collapsed. He was taken to the Berrington Hospital, suffering from severe cuts, shock, and the effects of exposure.

Charles Matthews, 29, of Lochaber-street, Cardiff, was killed when a motor-cycle combination which he was driving came into collision with a motor-car on the Cardiff-Newport road at midnight on Monday. Miss Patricia Farmer, 16, of the Old Post Office, Rumney, who was a passenger in the side-car, was so severely injured that she died four hours later at the Cardiff Infirmary.

While Albert Edward Collins, 26, labourer, of East Common, Redbourn, Hertfordshire, was cycling along Watling-street to his work yesterday morning, he came into collision with a motor-van and received injuries to his head, leg, and arms. He was taken to the St. Albans Hospital, where he died two hours later.

William Francis Woodbridge, 59, of Clifden-road, Brentford, was killed on Monday night when a car which he was driving on the Bath road between Maidenhead and Slough came into collision with a lorry. Mr. W. Thomas, of Tudor Lodge, Bath-road, Slough, who was a passenger in the car, was seriously hurt and was removed to the Windsor Hospital, where he was detained.

Patrick Campbell, 16, of King-street, Port Glasgow, was knocked down and killed by a motor-omnibus in Brown-street, Port Glasgow, on Monday night.

Mr. W. B. Purchase held an inquest at St. Pancras yesterday on the body of Percy Moring, 66, of Adelaide-road, Hampstead, who was knocked down at the junction of Fellows-road and King's College-road, Hampstead, and died in the Hampstead General Hospital. Mrs. Jennie Moring said that her husband left home at 10.15 on the night of December 23 to take food to a friend who had none. Next day she saw him in hospital, and he told her that as he was stepping off the kerb to cross the road something knocked him down. He could give no coherent account of the accident. The CORONER adjourned the inquest for a week and appealed to witnesses of the accident to come forward. Mr. Moring, he said, had been knocked down by an unknown motor-car.

An inquest was held at Deptford yesterday on the body of William Silas Stanton, novelist, 85, of the Paragon, Blackheath. Mr. Stanton was knocked down by a motor-car in Shooter's Hill-road on Christmas Eve, and died last Saturday in hospital. It was stated by Miss Helen Stanton, a daughter, that her father was taking a Christmas present to a friend when he met with the accident. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was recorded, and the driver of the car was exonerated from blame.

CORONER'S CENSURE OF CYCLIST

An inquest was held at Macclesfield yesterday on the body of William Rogers, of Dingle Bank-cottages, Lower Withington, near Macclesfield. It was stated that Rogers was knocked down by a bicycle, ridden by John Thomas Brown, of Daisy Bank, Lower Withington. There was fog at the time, and it was alleged that after coming into collision with Rogers, Brown waited on the roadside until he heard some people approaching and then rode off. He did not mention the accident until he was approached by the police. A verdict of "Death from Misadventure" was returned.

The CORONER (Mr. H. C. Yates) said that Brown had behaved in a most disgraceful and heartless manner. "If you had been a man," he said, "which, in my opinion, you are not, you would have stood by and done everything possible to help this poor creature, who could not help himself. You have robbed a wife and family of their breadwinner, and it is now up to you to make every reparation for the widow. I hope some day your heart will strike you and you will realize the conduct of which you have been guilty."

NEW STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE OF CARDIFF

Mr. W. Hugh Jones, K.C., of the South Wales Circuit, has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of Cardiff at a salary of £1,200 per annum, in succession to the late Mr. W. St. John Francis-Williams. Educated at University College, Cardiff, he was for some time a member of the teaching profession, but afterwards studied law and was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1892.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

BENEFIT AND WAGES

EVIDENCE BEFORE ROYAL COMMISSION

The Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance held its second meeting at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday, when Mr. J. F. G. Price, Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the Unemployment Insurance Department of the Ministry of Labour, concluded his evidence. Judge Holman Gregory, K.C., presided.

Mr. Price, replying to the chairman, said that an unemployed workman with a wife and four children would receive 34s. a week benefit. There were cases where men were receiving benefit in respect of more than four children. He agreed that it was quite possible that a man might get as much as 38s. or £2 a week in benefit.

The CHAIRMAN.—Benefit is paid irrespective of the normal wages received by the man when in work?—Yes, there is no relation between wages and the benefits paid.

The witness agreed that a man might, therefore, receive 30s. a week wages when in work, and when out of work, if he had a large family, more benefit than he received in wages when working. He (Mr. Price) recalled no specific cases, however.

The CHAIRMAN.—Under the Acts a man who is earning 35s. a week when working receives exactly the same benefit as a man who earns £5 a week?—Yes; the answer to that may be that both contribute the same amount to the fund.

The CHAIRMAN.—That is a matter we shall have to consider.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that a man drawing 15s. a week sickness benefit under the National Health Insurance scheme might, if he were unemployed and transferred to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, receive more than double the cash benefits. Were there, he asked, any appreciable number of cases where a man came off health benefit in order to be put on unemployment benefit before, in the ordinary course, he ought to do so?

The witness said that attention had not been called to any such cases. If a man was getting sickness benefit he would be unable to work, and in order to get unemployment benefit he would have to be able to work.

THE "CONTINUITY RULE"

The witness explained at some length the working of the "continuity rule," which is set out in a memorandum issued by the Ministry of Labour as follows:—

> Any three days of unemployment whether consecutive or not within a period of six consecutive days shall be treated as a continuous period of unemployment, and any two such continuous periods separated by a period of not more than 10 weeks shall be treated as one continuous period of unemployment, and the expression "continuously unemployed" shall be construed accordingly.

Asked by the chairman whether the "continuity rule" worked satisfactorily, the witness said that he did not think there was any evidence of dissatisfaction on the part of the claimants.

The witness was questioned as to the effect of the repeal of the statutory condition that a claimant must prove that he was "genuinely seeking work but unable to obtain suitable employment." He considered that it had added considerable numbers to those receiving benefit, but the number on transitional benefit before the amending Act was passed last March was 140,000, and shortly after the Act began to operate it was 300,000. That increase could not be put down to only one particular change effected by the Act.

Asked whether, in the view of the Department, the procedure for deciding claims had worked satisfactorily, the witness said that on the whole it had done so. In some places there had been considerable congestion in the umpire's office, partly due to the new procedure by which all doubtful cases were now sent to the court of referees, and partly due to the much heavier unemployment that had been experienced this year. Steps were being taken to cope with the former of these two difficulties.

In the course of further evidence, Mr. Price said that a grant of £40,000 a year was made from the Unemployment Fund towards the cost of approved courses of instruction for persons under the age of 21. Asked by the CHAIRMAN whether this grant was made full use of, the witness said that he should hope there was ground for development. He felt that there was room for more beneficial instruction and training of the kind that was given to keep men fit. Generally speaking, the arrangement by which certain local education authorities undertook duties in connexion with the payment of benefit to boys and girls under 18 years of age had worked very satisfactorily.

The Commission adjourned until this morning.

THE NEW TEES BRIDGE

CONTRACT SECURED BY MIDDLESBROUGH FIRM

Messrs. Dorman Long and Co., Limited, have obtained the contract, subject to confirmation, for the erection of the new Tees bridge at Newport, Middlesbrough.

The bridge, which will cost £616,000, is of a type unique in this country, as a central span will lift vertically to allow shipping to pass. The bridge is to be built by the Durham County Council and the Middlesbrough Town Council, and is to be financed to the extent of 75 per cent. of the cost by the Government.

Among other contracts that Messrs. Dorman Long and Co., Limited, have in hand are the Sydney Harbour bridge (£8,000,000); the Scotswood bridge (£32,000); Lambeth bridge (£500,000); Putney bridge (£433,000); Rhyl bridge (£86,000); the Memorial bridge in Siam; the rolling bascule bridges at Liverpool; iron and steel works in Pretoria (£1,500,000); and a bridge over the River Foyle, Ireland (£255,000).

LOAN CLUB CASES

HACKNEY DUSTMEN'S LOSSES

At the North London Police Court yesterday SIDNEY WALTER JONES, 53, described as a foreman dustman employed by the Hackney Borough Council, who had been acting as an official of a loan club of which dustmen are members, was charged with fraudulently converting to his own use £25 11s. belonging to Charles Frederick Clayton, a fitter, and £28 6s. 6d., belonging to Ralph Meyers, a road sweeper, both members of the club. The charges were reduced to larceny, and Jones then pleaded "Guilty," electing to be dealt with by the MAGISTRATE.

Detective Wrangles stated that Jones had run the club for the past three or four years. Money was paid in during the past year and a deficiency was discovered at Christmas. Jones said that it amounted to £150, but he (the witness) was of opinion that it was nearer £250.

Although the police offered no objection to bail the MAGISTRATE, in remanding Jones, said that he could not allow bail in the circumstances.

When JAMES EVANS, 37, boot finisher, of Park-road, Edmonton, was charged on remand, before Mr. CAMPION, K.C., at the Tower Bridge Police Court yesterday with stealing as a bailee the sums of £2 14s. and £16 8s., moneys of the members of a "diddleum" club he ran among the employees of Messrs. H. and M. Rayne, theatrical costumiers and shoe manufacturers, Waterloo-road, S.E., it was stated that the total amount missing was £242.

Last week Evans stated that he had been robbed of £135 while on his way to work on the morning he was paying out. Yesterday Detective-sergeant Humphreys said the defendant had since made a statement to the effect that that was not true, and in fact he had muddled the money away. He had promised £8 interest on deposits of £43, and although he had allowed members to borrow money he did not know what was owing. Messrs. Rayne had promised to pay what was due on the prisoner's behalf and to still employ him and deduct a weekly sum from his wages until the amount was cleared off. The amount would be about £100.

Mr. CAMPION.—I had meant to send this man to prison, but I think he is more fool than rogue. He has a good character and on account of his employers' kind offer I shall bind him over in £20 for 12 months.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION BILL

The proposals of the Scottish Education Department regarding the income limits for claimants for maintenance allowances under the Education (Scotland) Bill now before Parliament were announced yesterday. The limits are the same as those laid down in the English Bill.

SCOTTISH HISTORIC TREASURES

EXHIBITION IN LONDON

The Scottish Loan Exhibition of antiques and historic treasures which will be held in London in February in aid of Scottish and other charities will bring together a remarkably fine collection of pictures, Highland domestic articles, relics, &c.

The organizing committee, of which Lady Elphinstone is the chairman, are receiving the generous support of many private collectors, museums, and other institutions. An important section of the exhibition will be that devoted to the display of pictures. Between 20 and 30 Raeburns, a number of which have never been exhibited before, will be on view.

The exhibition will be held at 27, Grosvenor-square, the house of Mrs. Robert Fleming, and it will be opened by Mr. John Buchan, M.P., on February 5. Included among the exhibits will be a number of historic articles which were on view in the recent Highland Exhibition at Inverness.

The organizers are trying to bring together a collection of pictures representative of Scottish art from the earliest known period up till about 1850. Raeburns are being lent by private owners in England and Scotland, including Lord Swaythling, Sir Thomas Richardson, Major Anthony Muirhead, Sir George Marjoribanks, Lady Steel-Maitland, Mr. Henry Cockburn, and Mr. Lamplaugh.

Among early period paintings will be the portrait of George Boswell, surgeon to James VI., dated 1582, which will be lent by Mr. Innes, of Learney; and another portrait of the same date, sent by Miss Boswell. Three or four paintings by Jameson, the Scottish Van Dyck, will be sent from Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and there will also be a number of portraits by David Martin. Alan Ramsay will be represented by a portrait belonging to Lord Elphinstone, and by a portrait of Flora Macdonald, owned by Mrs. Arthur Macdonald. Two pictures of Rizzio, one showing him with Mary Queen of Scots, and entitled "Mary and her Singer," will be lent by Lady Seaforth and Sir John Buchan-Hepburn. One of the earliest pictures on view will be an oil painting of James IV., also lent by Sir John Buchan-Hepburn. Portraits of the Stuart family will be sent by Lord Spencer, Lord Braye, and Lord Darnley, and there will be numerous prints and etchings from various collectors.

A section of the exhibition will be devoted to Highland domestic articles, tartans, textiles, Highland brooches, snuff implements, relics of Mary Queen of Scots and of Prince Charlie, and numerous jewels. Scottish silver will form an outstanding part of the exhibition, and there will also be a remarkably fine collection of pewter and of arms. Exhibits of arms will be sent from the Tower of London, Glamis, Edinburgh, and other places. Among these will be rare Highland targes. It is hoped that the exhibition will be open for three weeks.

CHARGE AGAINST BANK CASHIER

ALLEGED FORGERY OF DIVIDEND WARRANT

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before Alderman Sir George Truscott, EDWARD WILLIAM WOODGER, 39, clerk, on bail, was charged with embezzling the sums of £96, £80, £40, £80, and £56, received by him on account of his masters, the Bank of Adelaide, and with forging and uttering the endorsement on a dividend warrant issued by the Buenos Aires Town Docks and Tramways, Limited, for £56. Mr. Vernon Gattie prosecuted on behalf of the Bank of Adelaide; Mr. J. L. Myers, solicitor, defended.

Mr. Gattie, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the defendant was a cashier in the Bank of Adelaide, London branch, and had been in the employment of the bank since 1911. His salary was £525 a year. In October last he was away from the office owing to an accident, and, in consequence, certain matters he had been dealing with were looked into by someone else and irregularities were discovered.

In reply to Sir George Truscott, Mr. Gattie said the total amount of which there had been defalcation had been over £3,000. The charges, however, did not amount to that.

Witnesses were called for the prosecution.

Mr. Myers said the defendant would plead "Not Guilty" and would reserve his defence.

SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT committed the defendant for trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court, admitting him to bail.

News in Brief

The sum of £5 has been received for the Marlborough-street Police Court poor-box from "D. B."

Joseph Jones, 29, a miner, was killed by a fall of roof in the Lingdale Ironstone mine, North Yorkshire, yesterday.

After 50 years' service with the Southern Railway Mr. E. Buck, stationmaster at East Grinstead, will retire this week.

District-Inspector John Jones, of Builth Wells, is retiring after a service of 51 years with

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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WELL EDUCATED

By CALLISTHENES

A disadvantage of the high degree of organisation in old nations is that each man's part being so clearly defined and assigned to him he is slow to take another part. The banker feels he is for ever a banker and nothing else: the lawyer remains a lawyer. Experience in newer countries and a study of the careers of successful men there show that something is to be gained by a certain degree of freedom to try several different kinds of job.

But the disadvantage shows itself chiefly when a man gets the notion that he must never do for himself what society or the State has decided someone else should do for him. The State provides him with art galleries and he thinks it would be quixotic to use his own judgment about pictures and make his own collection of the things he likes. Society has constituted the care of health into a profession, so he does not adjust his diet or increase his exercise until a doctor tells him.

In business we often notice it in the matter of education. A man will say he has not advanced from a low position because he "never had the education."

Never had the education! He says it as if he would no more think of learning a language for himself than he would of drawing his own teeth. He says it as if his education began the day he went to school and ceased the day he left it.

This is the abuse of organisation—not its use.

If circumstances have not allowed a man to continue his education at school, he should continue it himself—or keep quiet about it. If he feels the need of education he should set to and put it right even if he is forty. One sometimes meets a man who makes the most devastating mistakes in grammar—using singular verbs with plural pronouns in a way that makes it impossible that he should hold a good position, who will excuse himself by saying "I never had the education"—yet six weeks' hard work after hours would put it right.

Many members of this House had to leave school early, but not one of us would regard that as a reason for lamenting a lack of education. Self-education is now easier than it has been at any time in the history of the world. Books are within the reach of all. Leisure is more abundant. Every one of us here is making progress in the larger education which is knowledge of life, but many of us, not only the young ones, are spending golden hours in becoming well educated, also in the narrower sense of "book-learning"—languages, history, geography, economics, mathematics and literature.

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MR. CHAPLIN'S NEW FILM

FIRST EXHIBITION NEXT MONTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 30

Mr. Chaplin's film *City Lights*, the *première* of which has been nervously awaited for months by the whole film industry, is scheduled to be shown for the first time in Los Angeles some time in the middle or the later part of January.

The new theatre where the *première* will be given is still under construction, and although it is hoped that it may be ready by the beginning of the third week in January it is doubtful whether it will be possible to show the film until near the end of the month. The New York opening, which has been arranged to follow immediately, has already been fixed for February 1 at the George M. Cohan Theatre.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

Among the films which are being shown in London this week are the following:—

ALHAMBRA.—*Just Imagine.*
ASTORIA.—*Whoopee.*
CAPITOL.—*Oh, for a Man!*
CARLTON.—*Animal Crackers.*
EMPIRE.—*Billy the Kid.*
EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD CINEMA.—*Conquest.*
KENSINGTON.—*Hit the Deck.*
LEICESTER-SQUARE THEATRE.—*Viennese Nights.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Wolf's Clothing.*
MARBLE ARCH PAVILION.—*Canaries Sometimes Sing.*
NEW GALLERY.—*The Big Trail.*
NEW VICTORIA.—*Canaries Sometimes Sing.*
PLAZA.—*Manslaughter.*
POLYTECHNIC THEATRE.—*Poisoned.*
REGAL.—*The Middle Watch.*
RIALTO.—*Danger Lights.*
STOLL.—*Song o' My Heart* and *In Gay Madrid.*
TIVOLI.—*One Heavenly Night.*
WORDSWORTH'S NEWS THEATRE.—*Round the World in 30 Minutes.*

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

(FROM OUR FILM CORRESPONDENT)

Taking the year as a whole the British film industry can look back on 1930 with a certain amount of satisfaction. It had undoubtedly been slow in realizing the vast possibilities which had been opened up by the advent of the talking picture. There were doubts whether the new form of picture had come to stay or whether it was merely a passing phase which would not justify the expenditure of a considerable sum of money at a time when it was not easy to interest the City in the film business. The result was that once again the American producers had obtained a start in the race for supremacy as they had done with the silent film. The task of the British industry during the past year has been to make up some of that lost ground and to consolidate the ground as it has been won.

The leaders of the American industry had always assumed that the competition to secure the world market for sound films would be strenuous. They had expected that the British producer would jump in quickly and strike out in new directions instead of copying slavishly the Hollywood model. They realized that this country had certain advantages. It was a far more obvious centre for the production of multi-lingual pictures than California could ever hope to be, and its actors and actresses spoke a language which the English-speaking nations throughout the world could recognize without difficulty. For a time, however, it seemed as though the British industry would decline to take the talking picture seriously. That phase has passed. Whatever the future may have in store, picture theatre-goers still want the talking picture, and during the past year strenuous efforts have been made to supply them with the home-grown variety.

It cannot be suggested, of course, that British pictures have ousted the productions of Hollywood. Audiences remain singularly faithful to the "stars" whose careers they have followed through the years and they show no sign of tiring of American scenery. There was a time when the box office receipts dropped automatically when a British picture was shown. That is no longer the case, and in a few cases British films have even enjoyed a long run in the West End of London. Mr. Hitchcock with *Murder*, Mr. Basil Dean with *Escape*, Mr. Anthony Asquith with *A Cottage on Dartmoor*, Mr. Bentley with *Young Woodley*, and Mr. Tom Walls with the Aldwych farces and with *Canaries Sometimes Sing* have shown that the British sound film can hold its own even without the adventitious aid of the quota. But the quota which was imposed upon both renters and exhibitors by Act of Parliament and which increases yearly has had one advantage. It has placed British pictures on the screen of every cinema in the country and audiences have been able to judge for themselves whether the British film deserves encouragement.

SUPREMACY OF SOUND FILMS

For the moment the supremacy of the sound film is unchallenged, though rumours come from America that audiences are wondering whether an occasional silent picture might not be a relief. The only leading player in America who remains faithful to the silent screen is Mr. Chaplin, whose picture *City Lights* will be seen in London early in the New Year. As a compromise he has employed sound effects, but he insists that his art remains that of the mime. Mr. Harold Lloyd, on the other hand, has joined the talking ranks with success, and the sound film has brought a number of excellent comedians to the screen, including Mr. Maurice Chevalier, the Marx Brothers, and Morar and Mack. At the beginning of the year it was recorded that Mr. Lon Chaney and Miss Greta Garbo remained loyal to the silent film, but Mr. Chaney took part in one talking picture before his lamented death, and Miss Garbo spoke on the screen in *Anna Christie* and *Romance*. One result of the American enthusiasm for "talkies" has been that English actors with good speaking voices have had some good opportunities. Thus the three pictures in which Mr. George Arliss has been heard—*Disraeli*, *The Green Goddess*, and *Old English*—have been among the most successful productions of the year; Mr. Ronald Colman has done well in *Raffles* and *Condemned*, and in many other Hollywood productions English actors have had their chance. The result may well be a freer interchange between Europe and America by which British players will be seen more frequently in American pictures and American producers will do more work in this country.

PICTURES OF NOTE

Most of the leading British playwrights are now willing to allow their work to be used for talking pictures, though few of them, except Mr. Lonsdale, have yet realized that original work for the screen might be even more acceptable than the mere translation of stage plays with the main lines of which audiences are already familiar. Mr. Bernard Shaw, Sir James Barrie, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Galsworthy, Mr. Somerset Maugham, Mr. Ian Hay, and Mr. Sherriff are among the British playwrights whose work is now being converted into talking pictures. Of the British films which have been seen in London during the year the most notable have included *Escape*, *Murder*, *Loose Ends*, *On Approval*, *Canaries Sometimes Sing*, *A Warm Corner*, *The Middle Watch*, *The "W" Plan*, *Elstree Calling*, and *Rookery Nook*. Among the best American pictures which have been seen in this country during the year have been *All Quiet on the Western Front*, *The King of Jazz*, *The Big Pond*, *The Love Parade*, *Disraeli*, *Hallelujah*, *Old English*, *The Great Gabbo*, *Hell's Angels*, *Animal Crackers*, *Welcome Danger*, *Anna Christie*, *The High Road*, *One Heavenly Night*, and *Whoopee*. Continental pictures of note have included *The Blue Angel*, with its remarkable performance by Herr Emil Jannings, *The White Hell of Pitz Palu*, and *Under the Roofs of Paris*, and among films of a semi-educational character may be mentioned *Dassan*, *With Byrd at the South Pole*, and *The Windjammer*.

The film industry in this country has naturally been somewhat disturbed by a decision of the High Court that Sunday performances in picture theatres are illegal and that managers who open their places of entertainment for such purposes are liable to action by a common informer. In spite of the confusion which this decision caused the proprietors of London cinemas decided to continue their performances, reminding their audiences that during a single year £200,000 was contributed to charity from this source. From time to time there have been spasmodic discussions about the censorship of films. The suggestion has been made in the House of Commons that the task of censorship should be transferred to a Government Department. So far, at any rate, the Home Secretary has refused to agree to such a suggestion, and on the whole there seems to be little ground for complaint in the present system of a voluntary censorship by the industry itself linked with the power of the local watch committee to protect the morals of its own neighbourhood.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES

CHRISTMAS JOYS FOR THE POOR AND CRIPPLED

Twelve hundred little children from the poorer districts of London feasted at Guildhall last evening as the guests of the Hamilton (Ontario) Auxiliary of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union. They enjoyed a "banquet" of meat and vegetables, followed by plum pudding and fruit, and sang all the popular airs to the accompaniment of the boys' band of the Field Lane School.

A huge plum pudding, brought in on the head of a 10ft. giant, was greeted with cheers and hand-clapping. The giant was the chef, upon whose shoulders was a framework to increase his height and take the weight of the pudding.

In a speech of welcome, the ACTING LORD MAYOR (Sir George Truscott) said that 50,000 young people in 160 associated missions and nearly 9,000 cripples were on the society's register. The Shaftesbury Society and its 5,000 voluntary helpers were doing a notable service for child life and humanity.

Mr. WILLIAM NOXON, Agent-General for Ontario, said that the entertainment was a link between Canada and the Mother Country.

SIR CHARLES SANDERS, chairman of the society, told the children that the following telegram had been received from the King and Queen in reply to a message of loyal greeting:—

The King and Queen have received with much pleasure the message from the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union and their 1,200 little guests assembled at their annual dinner, and thank them for their loyal greetings. Their Majesties are glad to know that for the eighteenth time the Hamilton Branch, through Mrs. Pain, has been able to entertain so many London children, and the King and Queen wish them all a very enjoyable evening and a happy New Year.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL

The usual Christmas tea and entertainment for the patients in the Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite-street, Chelsea, took place yesterday. The wards were gaily decorated, each having its Christmas tree. In the main ward was a huge tree, and all the children able to leave their cots were taken there. The resident medical officer (Mr. J. Vickers Broad), who was Father Christmas, was assisted by the house surgeon (Mr. C. Cresdee) and the house physician (Dr. A. S. Hall). The whole of the expenses were defrayed by friends of the hospital, and members of the Royal Family also contributed. After tea there was a cinematograph show, to which many of the children were wheeled in their chairs. Among the visitors during the afternoon were:—

Lady Darrington, General Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, Mrs. Shannon Crawford, Mrs. French Brewster, Mrs. Aziz, Mrs. Hussain, Mrs. Rolfe Lubbock, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Patrick Ness, Mrs. and Miss Ironside, the Rev. Claude and Mrs. Harland, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Pitman, Mrs. Bower, Mrs. Oldfield, and Miss Pamela Wood.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL

The annual Christmas treat at the Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney-road, Bethnal Green, yesterday, was of a more than usually picturesque character. Not only did the resident medical officer (Dr. Hartston) tour the wards as Father Christmas, distributing toys and dolls given by many friends of the institution, but he was accompanied by a merry group who represented Felix the Cat, Mickey Mouse, a clown, fairies, and a soldier in a busby and scarlet coat, who carried a large drum. All these—not excluding the fairies—were young men belonging to the art, dramatic, boxing, and other classes at the Bethnal Green L.C.C. evening institute. The Mayor of Bethnal Green (Councillor R. E. Pearson) was present in his robes, accompanied by the Mayoress, and the Mayors and Mayoresses of the neighbouring boroughs of Hackney, Shoreditch, and Stoke Newington also attended. Among other visitors were Captain A. U. M. Hudson, M.P., Mrs. Hudson, and Lady Keymer.

MR. LANSBURY AS FATHER CHRISTMAS

Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, acted as Father Christmas at a tea and entertainment given at Edmonton Town Hall last night to 1,000 poor children of the district by the Edmonton Happy Children's Guild. Mr. Lansbury recited a piece of poetry entitled "Our Tyke," and, in an address to the children, said that they wanted to make the Empire the happiest as well as the biggest in the world.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO UNEMPLOYED

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

The eighth annual "absent guest" Christmas dinner was held in London last night at the Church Army Hall, Waterloo-road. Simultaneously, in Cairo, the hosts, members of the Cairo Y.M.C.A., sat down to a meal of lentil soup, bread and cheese, and water, at a cost of 3½d. per head.

At the London dinner 300 homeless or unemployed men were the guests, and were given a substantial dinner. Each member of the Cairo Y.M.C.A. had subscribed 3s. towards the cost of the two dinners.

LORD DARYNGTON (president of the Church Army) presided at the Waterloo-road dinner, and was supported by Sir Arthur Yapp, Dr. A. H. Bindloss, the Rev. H. Clapham, Mrs. E. Wagget, Prebendary Carlile, the Rev. H. J. Walters, Mr. Claude Weeks, Mr. Cecil Caley, Alderman John Williams (Mayor of Lambeth), and Mrs. Williams.

The Prime Minister sent the following message:—

"At this season, when we are all thinking of our friends, near and far, it gives me warm pleasure to know that here in London and away in Cairo two groups of friends are bound together in a joint festivity of good will. Here, and in other parts of the world, anxieties beset us in industry and labour, and the thought of those in want and unable to find work is never far from the minds of those of us who bear burdens of responsibility in the government of this country. In all our efforts it is a real strength to know that there is good will behind us, and so it is a pleasure to send a message of hope and cheer to those who are uniting in this celebration at the dawn of another year."

LORD DARYNGTON paid a tribute to the work of Sir Arthur Yapp and Prebendary Carlile, and said that it was a great pleasure to see the Y.M.C.A. and Church Army uniting in the organization of such a dinner.

SIR ARTHUR YAPP said that if 1930 had been a bad year for those present they must not let that sour them. They must not let defeatism creep into their lives.

SIR PERCY LORAINE (the High Commissioner), who presided at the Cairo dinner, sent a telegram wishing the London guests a successful dinner and a prosperous New Year.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE

"FOLLOW A STAR"

The substitution of Miss Maisie Gay for Miss Sophie Tucker has not made any revolutionary difference to the musical comedy *Follow A Star*. Miss Tucker stands for exuberance first, last, and all the time, and, if Miss Gay's approach to her audience is the less obvious, it does not follow that it is either the more or the less effective. The truth is that *Follow A Star* is not the proper medium for determining the worth of two actresses who have their own particular and peculiar methods.

At any rate, it can be said that *Follow A Star* is a sufficiently high-spirited musical comedy, modern in that the chorus is not the least important part of the cast, and old-fashioned, in that, behind all the incidental satire, and farce, there is a definite intention to build up some kind of coherent plot. To help Miss Gay are Mr. A. W. Baskcomb, who cannot be lifted out of his natural and charming diffidence even by the news that he is not a conjurer but a real, live baronet, and Messrs. Claude and Jack Hulbert, who, with their dancing and gift of repartee, would obviously turn to glittering advantage the opportunities Mr. Baskcomb so pathetically and magnificently neglects.

SPAHLINGER TREATMENT OF CATTLE

The Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland has arranged to undertake an extensive experiment in the Spahlinger treatment of cattle against tuberculosis, which will extend over three years. The experiment will be under the personal charge of the Departmental bacteriologist, who is also a veterinary surgeon, and will cover the whole field of inquiry. It will be conducted in consultation with Mr. Spahlinger, and will be begun with as little delay as possible.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has received as an anonymous Christmas gift a wooden box with "One Year's Halfpennies" written on it. When opened it was found to contain 392 halfpennies, amounting to 16s. 4d.

The Broadcasting Programmes for today and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

The Estate Market

THE MART TOTALS

ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE

City auctions of real estate, at the Mart and Winchester House, this year have resulted as follows:—

—	1930	1929	1930
	£	£	£
The Mart	2,722,498	3,037,025	− 313,527
Winchester House	157,395	135,412	+ 21,983
	2,880,893	3,172,437	− 291,544

The actual volume of business has been larger than that indicated by the figures, which necessarily do not show the results of important lettings of City sites, on building leases, by Messrs. St. Quintin, Son and Stanley (Clement's-lane) and such transactions as the letting this month of a Fleet-street site by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks (Cheapside). Certain private sales are not added, although directly attributable to auctions at the Mart.

Reporting on their estate business this year, Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square), whose concise summaries of sales effected by them regularly fill, on the average, a column in *The Times* fortnightly throughout the year, remark:—

There has been a very fair demand for really good residential and sporting estates, and sales have taken place where owners have been willing to recognize that the trend of prices for this class of property is on a different level to that prevailing formerly. The demand for arable farms shows no improvement, but good grass farms of medium size have been sold at satisfactory prices in all parts of the kingdom.

While the market for country and suburban houses has been adversely affected by the general conditions, the volume of business we have done in this direction has been surprisingly good. Such falling off in business as there has been was more apparent in urban areas than in outlying districts; indeed, outside the urban neighbourhoods the demand for houses has been in certain districts unequal to the supply. Houses providing accommodation in excess of moderate requirements are still in disfavour, and probably the abandonment of the really large house accounts, at any rate in part, for the sustained demand for the smaller type of country seat and the difficulty of acquiring this particular class of place. Our branches at Wimbledon and Hampstead report a continued demand for high-class residential properties in these favourite districts.

There has been a definite reduction in the number of Town houses sold during the year, but this has not resulted in a material decrease in prices. While the demand is not so insistent as it was during the past few years, there is rather a shortage of good houses in the market at the moment, and, while this is so, values will be maintained. There is still a considerable demand for the small, compact type of house, particularly one without a basement or having a small garden. For the most reasonably priced family flats there is a strong demand, while the completion of new buildings of luxury flats has increased the competition in this direction somewhat to the tenants' advantage, and the improvement in the appointments and amenities offered in these new buildings is really remarkable.

During the first half of the year there was a paucity of money for ordinary mortgages, but latterly this feature has largely passed, and considerable activity has taken place, which has been most helpful to those engaged in sound, but necessarily to some extent speculative, building operations. Investment properties are still in good demand, investors from other fields being more than ever attracted to real estate. The return from an investment in bricks and mortar may not have the lure of some Stock Exchange securities, but the public are realizing the wisdom of investing their capital in securities which, although not always showing an exceptional return on paper, yield a reliable and satisfying income.

Trade depression has left its mark on transactions in shop and business premises for occupation. We would not suggest that there has been a heavy fall in rents, or indeed a fall at all, but there certainly is a reluctance on the part of traders to pay a heavy premium. As a result there are more well-placed and heavily-rented premises on the market than is the case in normal times. We regard the position as being a purely temporary one, and do not think there is any indication of a permanent fall of any serious nature in rents. Considering the state of trade the demand for factory premises has been fairly strong.

Although business in building land has not, perhaps, been quite up to the standard of the last two or three years, which must be regarded as "boom" years, the falling off is very slight and is probably primarily due to the general condition of trade. Sooner or later there must, however, be a general decline in land sales. The amount of building, which naturally creates the demand for land, has in recent years been without precedent in the history of the country.

AUCTION SUMMARY

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps

WIRELESS FOR THE BLIND

RESULT OF CHRISTMAS DAY APPEAL

Up to yesterday evening only £3,000 had been received by the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund in response to Mr. Winston Churchill's appeal for £20,000 broadcast on Christmas Day. The amount was £1,300 less than the total on the corresponding day last year when Mr. Churchill launched the scheme. The number of packages showed a decrease of 500 and the average enclosure in each package a decrease of 4s.

The secretary of the fund explained that contributions would probably be arriving from various parts of the Empire till the end of January, but that unless the proportion increased the final amount would be far below that required. The money was still insufficient to supply sets to 7,000 blind listeners, who would thus have to remain for the present without wireless in their homes. The address of the fund is 226, Great Portland-street, London, W.1.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES

EARLY DISCOVERIES IN ELECTRICITY

A lecture on "Some Properties of Electrified Bodies" was given at the Royal Institution yesterday by PROFESSOR A. M. TYNDALL. The lecturer said that ever since its discovery an electric spark had had a fascination for everyone. The peculiar property of amber when it was rubbed was discovered 2,500 years ago, and the flashes of light which accompanied it were specially observed in the seventeenth century. A little later a dog which had been carefully dried by the fire and then rubbed was used as a source of electricity in a series of experiments, and the crackling sound heard was traced to the same cause. Longer sparks were obtained in the eighteenth century with the development of special machines depending on the action of friction. The lecturer illustrated with experiments a number of the earlier discoveries in the history of electricity.

Gray's experiments in 1729 which led him to the discovery of conductors and insulators were repeated, as also were others on the repulsion of similarly electrified bodies and the existence of two kinds of electricity. The strain under which the air between two oppositely electrified bodies is placed was illustrated in various ways, and Faraday's lines of force were demonstrated in the projection lantern by a layer of small crystals. The presence of induced charges on insulated conductors placed in an electric field was demonstrated in a similar way, and also by a cloud of mixed sulphur and red lead powder which collected in separate red and yellow layers on the oppositely charged surfaces.

"This strain," the lecturer observed, "is measured in volts. The voltages generated by friction or influence machines commonly used in such experiments are normally very much greater than those given by batteries in common use; they may rise to many thousands of volts. On the other hand, the principle of electrostatic attraction and repulsion may still be used for measurement of ordinary battery voltage provided the instrument is delicately constructed. If the amount of electricity upon two oppositely charged bodies is increased the strain increases. When the strain becomes too great a quantity of electricity sufficient to relieve the strain rushes across from one body to the other. This is the phenomenon of an electric spark."

PERSIAN ART

SPECIAL NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

A Special Number on Persia and Persian Art, to which H.M. the Shah of Persia contributes a message of appreciation, will be issued gratis with *The Times* on Monday next, January 5. Its main purpose is to serve as an explanatory introduction to the International Exhibition of Persian Art, which will be opened at the Royal Academy on Wednesday, January 7. Here will be displayed a variety of superlatively beautiful objects illustrating 60 centuries of the art of a highly-gifted people.

The exhibition section of this Special Number will contain a general survey of the exhibition and a series of articles by expert writers dealing from the historical and artistic points of view with the principal exhibits—Persian textiles, architecture, ceramics, metal work, miniatures, manuscripts, arms and armour, literature, and rock carvings—which will help the reader more fully to understand and appreciate the priceless treasures which will be seen at Burlington House. These articles will be beautifully illustrated from photographs specially taken of some of the most noteworthy of the exhibits.

As a background to this main section there will be included in the Number a series of articles on Persia and the Persian people, contributed by writers who are well acquainted with the country. Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes surveys the history of Persia in an article of great educational value. Among other subjects of absorbing interest which will be dealt with are Persian proverbs; Persian religions; the Shores of the Caspian; the Persian Gulf; Peak Mountain and the cities of the Plateau; Teheran and Isfahan, the new and the old capitals; Falconry and other sport; and Persian gardens. Articles on the Government of Persia and social life; the great oil fields; travel and transport; Church missionary work; education; currency and banking; agriculture; carpet and rug making; fruit growing; and industry and trade will find a place in this section of the Number, which will also be fully illustrated.

The International Exhibition of Persian Art at the Royal Academy will remain open from Wednesday, January 7, to Saturday, February 28, Sundays excepted. The hours of opening are from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., with the exception of Thursdays, when the galleries are open till 9 p.m. Season tickets bought up to January 7 are half a guinea, and after that date one guinea, from 5-6, Cork-street, W.1.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUNDAY NEXT, JAN. 4, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL PRESENTS
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor,
CARL SCHURICHT.
Pianist,
ANITA HARRISON.
BECHSTEIN PIANO.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 3s., 1s. 2d., from Box-office, Royal Albert Hall, Queen's Hall Box-office, and Chappell's Box-office, 50, New Bond-street, W.1 (no booking fee), usual Agents, and Libraries.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
YORK-GATE, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, N.W.1.
Instituted 1822. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1830.
Patrons:
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H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
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LENT TERM, 1931,
BEGINS THURSDAY, 8th JANUARY.
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FROM 5th JANUARY.
Training in all branches of the Art of Music—Practical and Theoretical; Drama and Elocution.

THE OPERA CLASS will give at the
NEW SCALA THEATRE
"DON GIOVANNI,"
20th and 21st January, 1931, at 7.45 p.m.
Tickets, 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d., 1s. 2d., at Box Office, New Scala Theatre
(Telephone: Museum 6010) on and after 5th January.
Full particulars and all information from
A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (Grand Hall), BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS. TWICE DAILY, 2.30 & 7.30. Res. Seats, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Unres., 2s. 4d. BOX-OFFICE OLYMPIA. RIV. 2727 (5 lines).

CRYSTAL PALACE CIRCUS.
DAILY at 2.30 & 7.30. Bigger and Better than ever. 19 star turns. Seats from 1s. 6d. Children 6d. Res. 3s. 6d., 5s. 9d., children half-price. Syd. 7333.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s. Children, 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leic. Sq. CONTINUOUS. SESSIONS COMMENCE 12.30, 2.0, 6.0, 8.30. "JUST IMAGINE." The world in 1980. On the stage, Billy Cotton & his Band. Gerardo & Adair. Reduced prices until 2.30 p.m.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5328. Continuous, 1-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE." Also "Believe it or Not." Closed to-night for special performance. All seats sold.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Continuous, 12-11. Jeanette MacDonald & Reginald Denny in "OH FOR A MAN"; 1.25, 4.10, 6.55, 9.40. Also "So Like a Woman." Gaumont Sound News, Cartoon, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Gigantic Holiday Laugh Show; ANIMAL CRACKERS" with 4 MARX BROS. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—*D. Mail.* Pantomime of the screen: Talking, Dig., 2.30, 6.0, 8.45; "A. Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2s. 4d. Res. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to midnight. Grand Outdoor Adventure Story, "BILLY THE KID," with WALLACE BEERY, JOHN MACK BROWN, KAY JOHNSON, KARL DANE. From 11.30 to 1, ANY SEAT (except Loges), 1s. 6d.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD CINEMA. IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. KENSINGTON. Special Programme for children and adults. "CONQUEST." Empire Journal, Secret of Nature, Cartoon, &c. Daily 10 to 1 and 2.30 to 10; Sundays 2.30 to 10. Admission Free.

KENSINGTON. Western 3577. 2.0 till 11.0. JACK OAKIE and POLLY WALKER in "HIT THE DECK," and Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy Comedy.

LEICESTER-SQUARE THEATRE. Reg. 4666. Daily 12 to 11. Adm. 1s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. VIENNESE NIGHTS. World's Greatest Love Story. On the Stage: RALLIOL & MERTON (Sensational Dances). Symphony Orchestra.

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Suns. 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Con. 2, 4.30, 6.40, 9.10. Yvonne Arnaud in "CANARIES SOMETIMES SING"; 1.54, 5.20, 9.39. Also "Sal Soo Sen." Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. John Wayne & Marguerite Churchill in "THE BIG TRAIL"; 2.5, 4.30, 6.40, 9.10. Also British Movietone News, Johnny Hind Comedy, Mickey Mouse, &c., &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2344.) 12-11. 2,000 seats 1s. between 12 & 1. Tom Walls, Yvonne Arnaud in "CANARIES SOMETIMES SING," 1.50, 6.40, 9.30. Stage: DE GROOT TRIO, with Full Sym. Orch.

PLAZA. London's Greatest Sensation! Claudette Colbert Fredric March in "MANSLAUGHTER." Most Dynamic of all Screen Dramas! All Talking. Lupino Lane: Laugh Riot. Latest Mickey Mouse! Stage: Marcelle & Williams. Adm. 1/6 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON
Presents with Sound and Dialogue
"DASSAN"
A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, MARBLE ARCH.—On the screen: Gwen Nares & Jacqueline Logan in "THE MIDDLE WATCH," dir. at 1.0, 3.45, 6.30 & 9.20. On the stage: "SANTA'S SURPRISE," at 3.12, 6.0 & 8.50. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Reg. 2588.) Louis Wolheim in "DANGER LIGHTS," 12, 2.22, 4.53, 7.35, 10.15. Also Amos and Andy in "CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK."

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily 12 noon. 'Phone Holborn 3793.
John McCORMACK in "SONG O' MY HEART," also "IN GAY MADRID" with RAMON NOVARRO.

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD IN 30 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11). Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Continuous, 12.30-11. EVELYN LAYE & John Boles in "ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT," 1.45, 4.20, 7, 9.35. Also British Movietone News, Mickey Mouse, Chopin (Music Master Series), &c., &c.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., MON. and SAT., 2.30.
Extra Matinée To-morrow, New Year's Day, 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Latest Production.
"EVER GREEN."
Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers.
"THE SHOW HAS BRILLIANT ACTING SUCCESSES AND IT IS MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED."—*Spectator.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. To-day, 2.30, 8.15.
Mats., Wed. & Fri., 2.30. Extra Mat., To-morrow, 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
"TO SEE OURSELVES."
NICHOLAS HANNEN. MARDA VANNE.
Preceded by ELIZABETH POLLOCK. "Impersonator."

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) Christmas

Imperial and Foreign News

TASKS AWAITING MR. SCULLIN

PARTY QUARRELS IN AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CANBERRA CORRESPONDENT)

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Scullin, has now left Europe for Australia and is without doubt turning his thoughts to the problems awaiting him here. Foremost among them is the serious dissension arising in his own party owing to the attempts of the majority to thwart the Government in carrying out the policy of economy agreed upon at the Premiers' conference.

A division in the Australian Labour Party was caused by Mr. Lyons's insistence upon floating a conversion loan of £28,000,000 to meet obligations which fell due on December 15. Since then the loan has been so successfully floated as to constitute a triumph for Mr. Lyons. He is still, however, exposed to attacks by the extremists.

The split in the Federal Labour Caucus arose directly out of the elections in New South Wales. Labour members from that State number 19 out of 45 of the whole party. There can be little doubt that the success of Mr. Lang at the State elections was not pleasing to all of them. They felt that they had become his servants, and in a special way the servants of the Political Labour Council in New South Wales. Most of them, however, have become adaptable, and they made haste to the Federal Caucus at Canberra, which preceded the opening of the Federal Parliament, determined to show that they were as advanced as the most exacting exponent of experimental finance could require.

Mr. Anstey is in a different category. He is a veteran in the Labour Party and had not to be confronted with a financial crisis before evolving opinions on the subject. He has long been what the orthodox call a crank, and the unorthodox call an enthusiast. He won no Ministerial place either in the State of Victoria or in the Federal sphere until last year. The more staid parties of an earlier day always passed him by when it came to electing a Cabinet. Now in his middle sixties the doubtful honour of leadership in an advanced radical party has fallen to him. Since his inclusion in the Cabinet he has been something of a trial to his colleagues, and the desire to be loyal to them without sacrificing his own ideas has imposed a great strain.

MR. SCULLIN'S DEFENDER

Mr. Fenton, who has acted as Prime Minister, was not equal to the task of keeping Mr. Anstey in order. It was unfortunate that Mr. Fenton was chosen to lead the Ministry during the absence of Mr. Scullin. He is amiable, well intentioned, a good party man, but nervous and hopelessly at sea when domestic quarrels break out. He has had no previous experience in a Cabinet, although as Secretary to the Labour Party he must have seen a good deal of in-fighting at the Caucus meetings.

Mr. Lyons, on whom the brunt of the battle fell, showed more grit. He has been Premier in Tasmania, and had the distinction of being accepted by the Conservative Press as a leader equal to the task of handling the finances of that sorely pressed State. Those who know him best say that he is a convinced Radical and practically a Socialist, and that he would not be at home with any party but the Labour Party. On the other hand, Tasmania has no great industrial centres, and the population there is almost equally divided between Labour and non-Labour. Be that as it may, he put his foot down firmly when a majority of the Labour Caucus carried the resolution in favour of deferring the redemption of the loan. As a Premier he knew how hopelessly impracticable and inexpedient such a course would be. He left the Caucus meeting and did not return to Parliament. When a colleague hastened after him Mr. Lyons was found at the railway station on his way home to Tasmania.

PARTY ORDERS

If the Federal Caucus had been left to its own devices it is probable that it would have yielded to Mr. Lyons's representations, backed as they were by the emphatic support from London of Mr. Scullin, Mr. Brennan, and Mr. Parker Moloney. At this stage, however, Mr. Graves, the President of the political Labour Council of New South Wales, entered into the controversy. He announced that the Federal Labour members were expected to carry out the policy of their party, and the implication was that the policy of the party was to "nationalize credit" and to employ the Commonwealth Bank as the medium for so doing.

Four New South Wales Labour members who voted against the resolution in Caucus are threatened with "discipline." Among these is Mr. Theodore, the former Treasurer. At the early sittings of the Caucus he announced himself in favour of "some expansion," but when it came to the motion which Mr. Anstey moved he supported the other Ministers. Mr. Theodore conveys the impression that he is not likely to jeopardize his political chances. As Treasurer he had occasion to rebuke in June last some of the members of his party in Parliament who advocated inflation. On that occasion he appeared to have a good knowledge of the principles of finance. On the other hand, he cannot be relied upon like Mr. Scullin and Mr. Lyons to put up a fight against odds.

There are several members of the Cabinet whose position would be precarious if the inflationists gained command of the situation. Mr. Scullin, Mr. Brennan, and Mr. Fenton represent metropolitan constituencies in Melbourne which could be held by none other than approved Labour men. Mr. Anstey is wedged in between two of these constituencies, and although he has not the logical force of either Mr. Scullin or Mr. Brennan it is doubtful whether either or both could stand against him in a whirlwind popular campaign in which Mr. Anstey was given the pleasing role of denouncing capitalistic bloodsuckers.

The elections in New South Wales proved that there is a large section of the community in Australia by no means extreme in their views who have a notion that the community can be kept alive by the simple process of circulating money. These well-meaning people who successfully conduct businesses of their own are childishly ignorant of foundation principles in finance, and they talk of the circulation of money as if it were something that could be brought about as one turns on a tap. That section is really the great danger to the community, and it undoubtedly gave Mr. Lang his decisive majority in New South Wales. The flagrantly dishonest section could be easily coped with if it were not for the mediocrities who feel themselves competent to deal with most involved financial questions.

The chief supporter of Mr. Anstey in the Cabinet is Mr. Beasley, who won Ministerial rank by making himself the "whipper-in" for Mr. Theodore when the Ministry was being elected in Caucus. Mr. Beasley was given the position of an assistant Minister. Just now the stocks of this young and pushing politician are quoted fairly high in industrial circles in New South Wales. A few years ago he was employed by the Sydney City Council in the sales branch of the Electric Lighting Department.

It is a commentary on the development of constitutional government that these two men should deliver this blow to a Cabinet of which they remain members. Mr. Anstey has said that he could take defeat or victory without disturbance to himself, but it would be amazing if he could remain in the Cabinet with Mr. Lyons and Mr. Fenton. So far the honours have been with Mr. Lyons. He has dared to stand up to the first attack of the victorious Labour section from New South Wales and in doing so has held the fort for Mr. Scullin.

IMMIGRATION INTO AUSTRALIA

BAN ON ALIENS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, DEC. 30.

The Federal Ministry has decided to exclude all alien immigration into Australia until the economic position improves, and is at present seeking the cooperation of the other Governments concerned. Immigrants, unless they are British, will not now be able to enter the country without a permit from the Minister of Home Affairs. Tourists and business men will not be affected. The Minister is using his discretion regarding immigrants at present on the way to Australia, and the prohibition will in any case not apply to the wives and children of immigrants resident in the country.

The Southern European countries, particularly Italy, will be most affected. It is understood that Mr. Scullin discussed the matter with Signor Mussolini when visiting Rome, and it is known that the Consuls in Australia of two other countries have indicated that their Governments realize Australian unemployment difficulties.

The Melbourne *Argus*, commenting on this decision, says that, whereas 1,380 Italians entered Australia this year, 1,100 departed, and that for Greeks the figures were 205 and 308. "In face of these figures it is idle to pretend that alien immigration has any effect whatever upon economic conditions or unemployment. The only substantial consequence of the ban will be to create abroad an utterly false impression that Australians are either so feeble and inept that they fear fair competition, or so smugly self-satisfied that they believe that 6,000,000 people are doing all that can be done to develop the Continent. The Scullin Ministry is making a paltry demonstration, more likely to impair the Commonwealth's prestige than to benefit those whom the restriction is designed to serve."

U.S. RESTRICTIONS ON BORDER WORKERS

CANADIAN RESENTMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, DEC. 30

Much indignation has been aroused in the Detroit River area by the restriction imposed by American immigration officials upon residents of Canada who had been in the habit of crossing the river to Detroit for work.

After the visit to Ottawa of a deputation of the border cities, the chief of which is Windsor, Ontario, the Dominion Department of External Affairs made representations in Washington about the hardship inflicted by the new immigration rules. Since then 50 more Canadian workers who cross the river have been debarred, and it is estimated that since 1927, when the problem first appeared, the number of residents of Canada who have found employment in Detroit has declined from 16,000 to 3,000. A campaign has also begun in Detroit to prevent Americans from shopping at Windsor, where certain kinds of goods are much cheaper than at Detroit.

The border cities in Canada are feeling the pinch of these tactics in aggravated unemployment and empty houses, and there is a strong demand for reprisals. One proposal is that Canada should impose similarly rigid restrictions upon the 800 American residents of Detroit who cross the river daily, some of them to fill highly paid positions in Canadian business establishments.

MOTOR THIEVES IN RHINELAND

ANOTHER DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, DEC. 30

Two employees of the Volksbank, a small local bank at Mainz, who were bringing from the Mainz office of the Reichsbank a sum of 92,000 marks [£4,600] in cash were attacked in one of the busiest streets of the city this morning by two men armed with revolvers.

The thieves drove up in a motor-car, which was found to be stolen, and snatched the bags containing the cash. Then they got back into the car and made off at great speed towards Frankfurt, firing a number of shots at their pursuers, without hitting anyone. Several other motor-cars gave chase, but soon lost sight of the fugitives. They have, however, since been traced as far as Bonn, where the motor-car was found abandoned in the road.

A man believed to be implicated in yesterday's bank robbery at Cologne was arrested last night. Three other men were arrested at Terolstein in a motor-car on their way towards Trier in the Eifel Hills last night. From the number of the car and the general description of the men the police believe they are the Cologne thieves.

MAJOR FRANCO IN BELGIUM

LOOKING FOR WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, DEC. 30

Major Franco, the Spanish airman, who escaped from Madrid after the unsuccessful revolt at Cuatro Vientos aerodrome, and Señor Rada, his former mechanic, reached Antwerp this morning from Lisbon. They will be allowed to stay in Belgium on condition that they refrain from political activity. They went at once by train to Brussels, where they were received at the Gare du Nord by Señor Macia, the exiled Catalan Separatist.

Major Franco described the position of his fellow-conspirators as having been precarious at the time of their attempt. "We had no funds," he said. "We had united our savings with those of a few friends, but they hardly amounted to more than a few thousand pesetas, which were soon spent. We are now without resources and cannot reply to the telegrams of sympathy we have received." Major Franco, who was wearing an old military uniform, hopes to find work of some kind in Brussels.

INDIAN MOSLEM DEMANDS

INSISTENCE ON SEPARATE ELECTORATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 30

The All-India Moslem League, which opened its conference here yesterday, to-day passed a series of resolutions of which the effect is as follows:—

While the united efforts of the Moslem members of the Round-Table Conference "in giving faithful expression to Moslem opinion" is appreciated, the League strongly supports the resolution passed by the All-India Moslem Conference in Delhi on January 1, 1929. The League is of opinion that the Government of India's Dispatch failed to lead the country towards responsible government and that the recommendations contained therein would not satisfy Indian aspirations in general and Moslem demands in particular; that no scheme for the North-West Frontier Province which gives it an inferior place to other Provinces would be satisfactory; that it is imperative that statutory provision be made for the adequate representation of Moslems in the various Cabinets and public services; that Moslems would not be satisfied with any Constitution not guaranteeing full Moslem representation on a population basis in the Legislatures of the Punjab and Bengal; and, finally, that Sind should be made a separate Province and full autonomy conferred on the North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan.

** The resolution passed by the All-India Moslem Conference, held at Delhi in January, 1929, under the presidency of the Aga Khan, declared that no new Constitution would be acceptable to Moslems unless separate Moslem electorates were maintained and safeguards were provided against communal legislation.

BURMESE REVOLT

ENGAGEMENT WITH REBELS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, DEC. 30

The only authentic news from Tharrawaddy, the centre of the Burmese revolt, to-day is that a party of Punjabis engaged about 200 rebels at long range, firing 400 rounds. They inflicted about 50 casualties, but sustained none themselves.

RANGOON, Dec. 30.—The party of Punjabis came into contact with the rebels in the course of reconnaissance work, being then near Udokwin, a few miles east of Sitkwin. They were unable to get to close quarters. Several prisoners were taken after the engagement, some of whom stated that they joined the rebels under pain of instant death.

Further reports indicate that decisive action may be expected shortly, as the blocking and guarding of the main passes leading to Pegu and Yoma is being continued. The object of this is to surround the rebels and thus compel them to surrender or pen them in the jungle, where food and water are unavailable.—*Reuter.*

UNTOUCHABLES AND CASTE HINDUS

JALGAON, Dec. 30.—The acute resentment of the Untouchables at their exclusion from the All-India Caste Hindu Conference which is now being held here was expressed to-day at the Untouchables' Conference which is meeting here simultaneously. A resolution was passed protesting against the "humiliating treatment" accorded to the Untouchables by the caste Hindus and deciding to demand admission by offering *satyagraha* at the entrances of the meeting-place of the caste Hindus.

In accordance with this decision hundreds of Untouchables this morning besieged the conference gates, where they remained squatting, determined not to move until they were admitted into the conference. The caste Hindus sought police assistance, and after an unsuccessful attempt to arrive at a compromise the *satyagrahis* were cleared by the police from the gate through which the caste Hindu delegates and visitors entered.—*Reuter.*

EASTERN U.S. RAILROADS

CONSOLIDATION IN FOUR GROUPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 30

President Hoover announced to-day that the Eastern railroads, except those in New England, had reached an agreement to form through consolidations four large systems. Only one minor point, he said, remained to be worked out to complete the scheme.

The systems, deriving their names from the principal roads in each combination, will be known as the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio. The boundary railroads will be the New York Central on the north and the Virginian Railway on the south, and the Mississippi River will be the western boundary of the country directly affected by the consolidations. The Interstate Commerce Commission has accepted the four-system scheme as a satisfactory substitute for the five-system scheme it proposed a year ago. The railways involved in the four new systems own altogether nearly 50,000 miles of line.

Although it has been circumstantially reported for some time past that the four-system scheme had been agreed upon, the stock market took the President's announcement as "bullish" news, and railway shares at once turned sharply upwards, including the shares of several roads not affected by the mergers. The Atchison, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Reading and New Haven railroads gained from 5 to 8 points, and the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Erie, Delaware and Hudson, the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Southern from 3 to 5 points. Profit-taking in the late trading reduced these gains by about half.

SOVIET AND JAPANESE BANK

PROTEST AGAINST VLADIVOSTOK CLOSING ORDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, DEC. 30

An order issued by the Soviet Government to close the Vladivostok branch of the Japanese-owned Bank of Chosen [Bank of Korea] continues to be the subject of explanation in the Soviet Press, and is regarded as an important episode in Japanese-Soviet relations.

The protest raised in Tokyo by Mr. Kato, chairman of the Bank of Chosen, is described as an anti-Soviet act in the Moscow newspapers, which say that the compulsory liquidation of the bank resulted from the examination of the bank's books in August and September by Soviet financial experts, who found that the bank had purchased chervontsi on the so-called "Black Exchange" at Vladivostok and had sold them to Japanese concessions in Soviet territory below the official quotations of the Soviet State Bank. Between January, 1927, and August, 1930, these transactions, it is stated, exceeded 70,000,000 roubles (nominally £7,000,000).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

REPORT OF PARLIAMENTARY VISIT

The report of the delegation of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association which visited Northern Rhodesia last autumn has just been published. The delegation, which consisted of Mr. J. Allen Parkinson, Mr. H. Leslie Boyce, and Mr. P. J. Pybus, arrived at the Cape on August 25 and, after visiting various places *en route*, reached Livingstone on August 31. Thereafter the delegates entered upon a programme which occupied three weeks and covered the most important centres in Northern Rhodesia.

The first part of their tour took them to the agricultural areas, the first halt being at Mazabuka, 231 miles north of Livingstone. This town is the headquarters of the Northern Rhodesia Farming Association, and for four days was made the base for the delegates' operations, during which they not only made inspections of farms and farming institutions, but had long discussions with farmers.

The next halt was at Broken Hill, 368 miles north of Livingstone, Here the delegation entered "an atmosphere of keen industrialism altogether different from that which prevailed in the farming districts in the south." The party visited the copper mines of Bwana M'Kubwa and the new copper areas where the Roan Antelope and other mines "were being developed on a perfectly astounding scale." After six days spent in this region the party returned to Livingstone.

NATIVE POLICY

Discussing the various problems which engage the attention of the white population of Northern Rhodesia, the delegates record the objection on the part of the elected members of the Legislative Council to the present system under which the council is called on to pass measures, known as "Model Ordinances," which emanate in their final form from the Colonial Office.

The delegation say that it is impossible to pass over in silence the question of the White Paper on native policy (Cmd. 3573) issued last June. It is certain, they remark, that this pronouncement on a policy of "paramountcy" has made the "confusion brought about by the intensely rapid industrialization of Northern Rhodesia worse confounded." The elected members impressed upon the delegation that for the time being "all political issues were eclipsed by the White Paper." To one part especially they were unanimously and uncompromisingly opposed—namely, the words of the Kenya White Paper of 1923, which stated that the interests of African natives must be paramount, and if the interests of the natives and the immigrants conflicted, the interests of the former should prevail. The delegation found that the widest possible publicity had been given to this official doctrine of "paramountcy of native interests," which was taken by every one to mean that the interests of the white settlers were to be subordinated to those of the natives. The "White Paper policy" was bitterly and universally condemned by every section of the European population, among whom there was a widespread feeling of indignation against the Colonial Office.

The delegates point out that no native is compelled to work for a white man. The law safeguards his welfare. They add that "it is important that any policy which the European population might interpret as inappropriate to the geographical position of the territory, to its population and to its local conditions, should not give rise" to a cleavage between black and white.

COPPER DEVELOPMENTS

The report then touches on the changes which are taking place in Northern Rhodesia. A few years ago the Colony was mainly agricultural. Then suddenly a belt of high-grade copper was found, and a great township arose. Where there was little more than one person a square mile five years ago, there are now 10,000 to 15,000 people, white and native, carrying out operations on a scale as vast as any that can be found in the world. Where before there was a primitive village, there were now 7,000 to 8,000 natives congregated in a compound. "On the Government devolves the burden of the future welfare of these natives. The co-ordination of policy regarding native administration in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and other East African colonies and dependencies is perhaps the most difficult task now before the Dominions and Colonial Offices."

In a section devoted to mining, the delegates say that they were more than satisfied that Rhodesia is capable of producing copper at less than the average world cost at the present time. They could find no evidence that the mining plants were designed with the idea of utilizing cheap human labour. The delegates were anxious to discover whether this copper produced within the Empire would also be refined there, and on their return were able to confirm the arrangement by which a large copper refining plant would be set up at some English port. The finance for the refinery, it was understood, would be provided by British and American sources. There is a large amount of American capital invested in Rhodesian mines, but, the delegates say, there is complete cooperation between British and American interests.

The report deals at some length with agriculture. The greater part of the territory is undeveloped agriculturally. The natives produce little more than suffices for their own requirements. There were at the end of 1928 300 European farmers and, though there was much land available, they were faced with many problems and difficulties. The farmer suffered from a lack of marketing organizations, though a considerable business was done by the North-Western Rhodesia Farmers' Cooperative Society.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK

FEARED LOSS OF 24 LIVES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, DEC. 30

The steamer Torefjell (formerly Baltique), of 4,000 tons, bound from Gdynia to Harstad, in North Norway, with a cargo of coal and coke, was wrecked on Saturday night on the Skerries, three or four miles south of Egersund, on the south-west coast of Norway. Wreckage has been washed ashore, and although nothing definite has been ascertained as to the fate of the vessel, her owner states that the Torefjell must be considered to be lost with all on board, She carried a crew of 22 and two women, the wives of the captain and the first mate respectively.

LOSS OF THE OBERON

EVIDENCE AT INQUIRY

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 30.—A court of inquiry opened to-day into the circumstances of the loss of the Finland Line steamer Oberon, when in collision with the steamer Arcturus, of the same line, on December 19. It will be recalled that Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas, the cricketer, was among the 42 persons who lost their lives in the disaster.

Captain Erik Hjelt, of the Oberon, and Captain Ossi Hjelt, of the Arcturus, his brother, agreed that the collision was due to fog, enhanced by a strong current and the difficulty of exchanging sound signals. Captain Ossi Hjelt said that when he suddenly saw the lights of the sister ship he ordered full speed ahead in the hope of passing in front of her. When it was clear that this could not be done, he ordered the engines hard astern. The violence of the collision must be attributed to the weight of the Arcturus.

Captain Erik Hjelt said that he was at half-speed when he saw the Arcturus, and he ordered full speed with the object of passing in front of her. Within a minute of the collision the Oberon listed so badly that the seas were entering her funnel. There was no sign of panic or hesitation among officers or crew. They had had regular lifeboat drill, and but for the list they would have had the boats launched within two minutes.

Eight of the officers and crew supported the Captain's evidence that everything possible was done to avert the disaster.

Dr. Soderhjelm attended the inquiry on behalf of the United Kingdom Mutual Steamship Assurance Association.—*Exchange.*

OVERTURES TO THE NAZIS

A DEFIANT REPLY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 30

A reply of the Nazis to the recent public discussion on their possible admission into a Reich Government has now appeared in Herr Hitler's official organ, the *Völkischer Beobachter*. It is a contemptuous refusal to be admitted to "participation" in the government of the country.

In the publication by the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of the opinions of General von Seeckt and other prominent persons, and in other signs of benevolent consideration of Nazi worthiness to take a hand in the affairs of State, the Nazi organ sees nothing but attempts to avoid "the inevitable reckoning." The suggestions that the Hitler Party should be "incorporated in the national front," as though it were no more than a new awkward squad of recruits, or that the Nazi movement should be "guided into sensible channels," are regarded by the Nazis as the clumsiest of traps for "rendering them harmless." In their opinion, it is evident, they themselves are the "national front," and the Stahlhelm, the Nationalist Party, and all the rest the awkward squads.

As, proceeds the Nazi headquarters organ, they have the welfare of all that is German at heart, they will listen to good advice and give it consideration "from whatever German personality it may come." But the time for "incorporation" or "participation" is past. Certain people and groups, it continues, clearly referring to the present Cabinet and associated parties, "seem to think they must govern with the Left, if they cannot with the Right." But the Nazis explain that this is quite a mistaken idea.

"For there is no need for these gentlemen to govern at all; on the contrary, they have long been ripe for retirement—indeed, for more than that. The question is no longer whether Hitler shall be 'allowed to take part,' but with whom Hitler will eventually govern. That is to say, the parts are exactly reversed. Consequently there is no longer any question of a coalition on the basis of the present Reichstag. The gentlemen did not want one in the autumn, hoping that the 'National-Socialist fever curve' would drop again. The opposite has happened. Germany's National-Socialist curve of recovery is still rising. We demand, therefore, as the first act of the year 1931, the dissolution of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet."

The Nazi diagnosis is undoubtedly correct. Responsible persons in Germany are striving to get the bulk of the 6,000,000 who voted for the Nazis behind a reasonably sound and not rashly adventurous programme which would be, in plain words, to "render them harmless": the obstacle was and remains the small militant group of fanatics for whom the 6,000,000 malcontents voted. At the same time the responsible persons cannot resist the temptation to try to use the movement for the attainment of, at any rate, some foreign political successes, which they think would improve their chances of luring the mass away from its wild leaders. Whether the experiment is having the desired effect abroad remains to be seen.

PROSECUTION IN OUSTRIC CASE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 30

The Public Prosecutor has begun proceedings against M. Robenne d'Azcona, the former publicity agent for the Oustric Bank, on a charge of breach of trust. In his evidence recently given before the Parliamentary Committee of investigation M. d'Azcona confessed that out of 160,000f. entrusted to him by the bank for the payment of various accounts he had kept all but 20,000f. for himself.

NEW CHINESE TARIFF

ENTRY INTO FORCE TO-MORROW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, DEC. 30

Although the official schedule of the new Chinese tariff will not be available until to-morrow, unauthorized versions have appeared in the Chinese Press as the result of official leakage, about which an inquiry is being held. These versions, however, give an approximate idea of the changes which may be expected.

Apparently the new tariff will come into operation on New Year's Day, which, if correct, is contrary to informal assurances. Some hardship will be inflicted on many importers, who had reason to believe that the duties would not be increased until February, and had ordered shipments to reach China before then. Leading members of the mercantile community have petitioned the Government, asking that goods contracted for before the date of promulgation of the new tariff shall be allowed entry under the old tariff. Apart from financiak benefit, the main object of the new tariff apparently is to assist home industries by increasing the duties on manufactures and reducing the duties on materials required for the manufacture of articles here.

The cable companies' contract expires to-morrow, and negotiations are still proceeding in Nanking. The principal point at issue is whether the companies shall continue to accept messages over the counter, a privilege valuable to them as ensuring prompt distribution of the dues received and that the traffic will pass over the cables.

The Chinese-Japanese agreement signed to-day restores to China the operation of the Tsingtao end of the Sasebo cable, the traffic through which is infinitesimal compared with the cable traffic with Shanghai.

Official reports of the suppression of the activities of bandits and Communists are highly favourable, but, while various successes are announced, great tracts of difficult country have yet to be tackled.

CHINESE TRAIN WRECKED BY BANDITS

80 PERSONS KILLED

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.—Eighty persons were killed and 40 injured on Saturday when a train on a branch line of the Peking-Mukden Railway in South-West Manchuria was derailed by bandits.

The bursting of the boiler of the locomotive started a fire which destroyed several coaches. Many of the passengers were burned to death. The bandits pillaged the train and carried off 20 passengers, whom they are holding to ransom.—*Reuter.*

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND IN ARGENTINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, DEC. 30

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, was yesterday introduced to President Uriburu by Dr. Bosch, the Foreign Minister. Later he gave to the authorities of the Junta de Historia y Numismatica the original letter from the first Argentine Junta, dated May 28, 1810, to Lord Strangford, then British Minister in Rio de Janeiro. This historic document was given to Sir Eric Drummond by his colleague on the League Secretariat, Captain Russell, a descendant of Lord Strangford.

Telegrams in Brief

No agreement was reached at ESSEN yesterday in the wage negotiations between the official arbitrator and the Ruhr coalowners and miners.

The French mail aeroplane which had been missing for several days in the Rio de Oro territory has been found south of Cape Juby. The passengers and mails are safe.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, arrived in WARSAW yesterday, on an official visit. He will stay there until Friday, when he will leave for Vienna.

There was more fighting between Basutos and Pondos yesterday in the compound of the Randfontein Estates Mine, JOHANNESBURG. Four men were killed and 30 injured.—*Reuter.*

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, and Miss Lampson left SHANGHAI for Hong-kong yesterday *en route* for Indo-China and Malaya on a shooting and sightseeing trip.

Mr. Ogilvie Forbes, the British Chargé d'Affaires accredited to the VATICAN, yesterday presented to the Pope 50 teachers from the Dominions belonging to the "League of the Empire."

Lady Somers, wife of the Governor of VICTORIA, is leaving immediately for England following the recent serious accident to her sister, Lady Apsley. She will travel overland to Fremantle and there join the liner Chitral.

Reuter's SHANGHAI correspondent reports that Chien Yung-ming, a Shanghai banker, has been appointed Minister to France in succession to Kao Lu, who is returning to Nanking to take up the portfolio of Minister of Education.

Mr. Aspy Engineer left KARACHI yesterday on a flight to Capetown in a Puss Moth. He is competing for the Aga Khan's prize of £500 for the first Indian to make a solo flight to the Cape. Another competitor, Mr. A. M. Murad, started on Sunday.

FRENCH CONVICTS' ESCAPE TO TRINIDAD

APPEAL AGAINST EXTRADITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TRINIDAD, DEC. 29

Sir Alfred Hollis, the Governor of Trinidad, has granted permission to the eight fugitives who escaped by boat from the penal settlement in French Guiana to appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of Trinidad making an order for their extradition.

The appeal is supported by the Howard League for Penal Reform, which is prepared to pay all expenses. Three of the fugitives had been convicted of murder, one of murder and larceny, one of attempted murder, one of larceny, and the two others of robbery. The prisoners began proceedings under the Habeas Corpus Act when detained by the Trinidad Government.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN TRADE TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, DEC. 30.

Mr. Stevens, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who arrived from the West this morning, has resumed charge of the negotiations about the Canadian-Australian Trade Treaty, which are being carried on with Mr. Parker Moloney, the Australian Minister for Markets and Transport. The latter has been summoned back to Australia owing to critical developments there, and it is unlikely that any final agreement will be reached before his departure.

While no insuperable obstacle to the treaty has developed, and negotiations have not broken down, the difficulties of making actual tariff adjustments which will not arouse the resentment of different interests in each country is proving much harder than was expected when the rough principles of the agreement were decided.

Other Foreign News on following page

OLD FATHER WILLIAM

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,
"And your memory doubtless is weakly,
"But still you'll remember how motors were fed
"Upon oils that were heavy and treacly!"

"In my youth," Father William replied,
"I recall
"How the oils used to smoke and to smell!
"But such mixtures to-day have no value at all;
"Ev'ry wise man relies upon SHELL."

SHELLUBRICATE!

DOUBLE SHELL OIL
Among the manufacturers who officially recommend its use in all models during Winter are HILLMAN, HUMBER, LAGONDA, MORRIS, etc.

TRIPLE SHELL OIL
is officially recommended for all BENTLEY and M.G. and FIAT models in Winter. Among other manufacturers who approve its use are AUSTIN (for all models), ISOTTA FRASCHINI, etc.

SHELL OIL
has the right body for modern engines

WELSH COAL CRISIS

PARTIES' FAILURE TO SETTLE

TEMPORARY PLAN ENDING TO-DAY

BOARD'S FINDING

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The negotiations between the South Wales colliery-owners and the South Wales Miners' Federation on the conditions of employment after to-day have completely broken down. The temporary spread-over arrangement, providing for 11 working days a fortnight, which has been in force this month comes to an end at once.

New conditions of employment have been offered by the owners, and the pits will be open on those terms to-morrow. The owners would have continued the present arrangement for another month to allow further time for negotiations, but the miners took their stand on the report of the National Industrial Board, to which they had referred the issue. That report, which was made public yesterday, proposed a weekly instead of a fortnightly spread-over, the difference between the two being that the weekly arrangement allows of 12 shorter days and the fortnightly one of 11 longer days, so that, in the second case, the day-wage men receive only 11 days' wages instead of 12. To this the owners replied that the industry had not the money to enable it to pay more for less work.

In the absence of agreement with the miners, the owners can no longer offer spread-over terms. Their new offer of employment is therefore on the basis of a 7½-hour day six days a week, and they will reduce the day-wage men's wages by one-sixteenth. Piece rates and the other conditions of employment, including the bonus turn and week-end overtime, will remain unchanged.

I learn authoritatively, although the fact is not disclosed in the official statements, that at their meeting with the representatives of the owners yesterday the miners proposed that the owners should go with them to the Government to ask for a subsidy. It was not a merely casual suggestion, but was repeated and pressed. Mr. Evan Williams rejected the proposal, and pointed out that it had the force of an admission that the money to meet the men's claims was not in the industry.

It is noteworthy that the delegate conference did not issue instructions for a strike. Nevertheless it is expected that the miners will stop work in most places. There are about 160,000 miners in the coalfield. Mr. A. J. Cook, the secretary of the National Federation, is endeavouring to secure Government intervention to reach a settlement.

CONFERENCES AT CARDIFF

THE OWNERS' REFUSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, DEC. 30

The joint sub-committee appointed by the South Wales Coal Trade Conciliation Board failed to reach an agreement at its final meeting at Cardiff to-day, and unless there is an intervention from an unexpected quarter a stoppage on Thursday seems now inevitable. Notices will be sent out to-night for posting at the collieries setting out the terms under which work may be continued pending a new wage agreement.

The parties separated without making any arrangement for a further meeting, and as he left the conference room Mr. Thomas Richards, the miners' secretary, said, "We have failed to settle; the owners have neither regard for legalities nor humanities." The parties were in conference for only about an hour and a half and had before them the recommendations of the National Industrial Board, which had heard yesterday the workmen's appeal on the spread-over issue. The owners declared their inability to accept the board's recommendations, and the meeting ended.

MINERS INSISTENT

A conference of miners was held this afternoon at which delegates were present from all parts of the coalfield. Mr. Enoch Morrell, chairman of the South Wales Miners' Federation, presided, and the conference sat for over three hours. The following official report was supplied at the close:—

The conference was held to hear a report from the executive council upon the latest efforts to arrive at an agreement for the continuance of work after December 31. A full report was presented on the various interviews with the employers since the last conference, and also of the hearing by the National Board consequent upon the failure to arrive at an agreement with the employers. Notwithstanding that the council pressed the owners to join in submitting the matter to the National Board, and to agree to accept their decision, the owners refused to appear. The National Board sat in London yesterday, and, having heard the case on behalf of the miners, issued its report. That report was the subject of consideration at a joint meeting with the owners this morning, when the owners intimated that they were not prepared to take any notice whatever of the report of the National Board, but were ready to carry on under the present illegal conditions for the month of January and to continue negotiations for a permanent settlement, with a condition that in the event of a failure to agree the points in dispute should be submitted to independent arbitration. The workmen's representatives impressed upon the owners the importance of accepting the findings of the National Board, pointing out that it was a statutory body set up by the Government under the provisions of the 1930 Mines Act, and that at all costs the representatives of the workmen were prepared to contend for the terms of employment outlined in the National Board's report.

During the sitting the conference received further terms from the owners, with an intimation that they were to be posted at the collieries to-morrow, and intimating that the collieries would be open for work on Thursday upon those conditions. The conference considered at length both the report of the National Board and these later terms received from the owners, and unanimously resolved that they were unable to accept the owners' terms, and insisting that they considered it an obligation upon the owners to continue working under the conditions set out in the report of the National Industrial Board.

Late to-night the following report of this morning's session of the joint committee was issued by Mr. Finlay Gibson, the owners' secretary:—

At the outset of the proceedings the workmen's representatives stated that they had submitted their case to the National Industrial Board, which had issued its report and recommendations, and that the workmen's representatives intended to abide by its findings. The owners' representatives, in reply, said they had seen the report of the National Industrial Board, but they pointed out that their attitude to the Board was well known, and that the report could not enter into their consideration; neither could it affect their views on the vital question at issue. The basic consideration was that there was not the money in the industry to pay the wages which had prevailed even under the Eight Hours Act, and that on the reduction in hours it was impossible to pay the same wages for less work, even during the temporary period. There was no desire on the part of the owners to reduce wages for the sake of reducing them, but it was impossible to continue to pay when they had not got the money. The accumulation of losses was so great that the very existence of the industry was menaced. Moreover, the steady fall which had taken place in the cost of living had in fact resulted in an increase in real wages to the men.

In the course of further discussion, the owners' representatives urged that the determination of a permanent settlement was of vital importance in the interests of the trade and of the workmen, and that therefore a permanent settlement should be arrived at with the least possible delay, as trade was already being driven from South Wales in consequence of the prevailing uncertainty. The owners reminded the workmen's representatives that they had submitted at a previous meeting a proposal that the collieries should continue to work during the month of January on the terms in force during December. They had been willing to pay the same money for the same amount of work during this temporary period, thereby ensuring that neither side would be prejudiced when the negotiations for a permanent settlement took place. As this offer, however, had been refused, the owners were driven back to the statutory position created under the Coal Mines Act establishing a uniform daily shift of 7½ hours. Under those hours they proposed that the collieries should remain open for work as from January 1 next, and that the present terms should operate during the temporary period, subject to adjustment proportionate to the reduction in hours to those men whose hours would be affected by the Act. The arrangement of 7½ hours on every day of the working week would remove the difficulty raised by the workmen's representatives in regard to the idle Saturday. At the same time the owners intimated that as far as they were concerned they were still prepared to continue for the month of January the same terms as had been in force for December if the workmen would agree to take advantage of the proviso in the Act in regard to a spread-over.

In conclusion, the owners again expressed their willingness to discuss forthwith with the workmen's representatives the terms of a permanent arrangement, with the proviso that any matters on which there might be a failure to agree should be referred to independent arbitration. They were not prepared to carry on the collieries until the end of March on the present temporary terms, and urged on the workmen's representatives the urgency of the need for a final settlement without further delay.

THE NEW OFFER

Mr. Gibson also stated that the following notices will be posted at the collieries of the members of the association early to-morrow (Wednesday) morning:—

Terms and conditions of work for January, 1931, pending a permanent settlement. This colliery will be open for work as and from January 1, 1931, upon the following terms and conditions:—

(1) The hours of work for men underground will be seven and a half for every shift on every day of the week.

(2) The hours of surfacemen will be 48 hours a week of six days, exclusive of mealtimes.

(3) The rates of pay will be the same as those now prevailing, and the bonus turn payment or week-end overtime and other terms will continue, except that in the case of day wage workmen who work 7½ hours per shift the rate of payment will be 15-16ths of the present rates.

(4) The rates of pay for pieceworkers will remain unaltered.

(5) Work to be upon day-to-day contracts.

(6) These terms to be without prejudice to any negotiations for a permanent settlement.

With a view to arriving at a permanent settlement, the following provision to have effect: the owners' and workmen's representatives to meet forthwith to settle the permanent terms and conditions of employment, and in the event of a failure to agree by January 14, 1931, the points unsettled to be referred to independent arbitration.

The South Wales coalowners are prepared, so far as they are concerned, to continue for the month of January, 1931, work at the collieries upon the terms and conditions prevailing in December, 1930, subject to the following:—With a view to arriving at a permanent settlement, the owners' and workmen's representatives to meet forthwith to settle the terms and conditions of employment, and in the event of a failure to agree by January 14, 1931, the points unsettled to be referred to independent arbitration.

The executive council of the South Wales Enginemen and Craftsmen's Association, which met at Cardiff to-day, decided that, in the event of a stoppage, the association should allow all the necessary safety men to continue in employment. It was also agreed to submit any points in dispute between the owners and members of the association to an independent arbitration.

WORKING DAY IN COALMINES

NATIONAL BOARD'S REPORT

The report of the National Industrial Board on the appeal of the South Wales miners was published yesterday. After saying that the Board "appreciate that in making the temporary agreement of November 29" the owners and miners in South Wales "overcame the impending crisis" the report proceeds:—

It is obvious, however, from the evidence submitted, that the arrangement is one whereby the earnings of the workers are reduced. It is claimed that the reduction in earnings entailed under the present arrangement places on the workers a hardship which they should not be called upon to bear, and the South Wales Miners' Federation proposed a redistribution of working hours—namely, seven and three-quarters for five days a week, with six and a quarter on Saturday.

The redistribution of working hours on the basis referred to can only be made by agreement between the parties, for the Board would point out that under the Coal Mines Act work on any day cannot be longer than seven and a half hours unless an application by agreement between representative organizations of the owners and the workers in any district is made to the Board of Trade in that behalf with the approval of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation. Agreement between the parties is essential, and the Board, in considering the matter, have kept this in mind and make their recommendations accordingly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board are satisfied that as many hours as are permissible under the Act should be worked. They note, too, that in the past on Saturdays there has been a shift of seven hours. The proposal of the workers for a shorter day on Saturday was not discussed in detail by the parties, nor did the owners appear before the Board to say whether it would be practicable to work a shorter shift than seven hours on Saturday.

In these circumstances the Board recommend to the parties:—

(1) Except for hours of work as hereinafter set out the terms and conditions of the agreement of December 13 to continue.

(2) Hours of work below ground:—Seven hours and 36 minutes for five days a week and seven hours on Saturday; or, alternatively, seven hours and 40 minutes for five days a week and six hours and 40 minutes on Saturday.

(3) Hours of surface men to be adjusted by local agreement.

(4) These terms and conditions to continue to March 31 and thereafter, until altered by agreement between the parties.

Mr. J. A. Hall, a member of the Board, dissented from these recommendations, being unable to concur on the question of the working time recommended and the omission of compensation for the loss in wages for the reduction in the working day, which should, according to legislation, be seven and a half hours.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON SESSIONS

The Home Secretary has appointed Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., Chairman of the Surrey Quarter Sessions, to succeed Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., as Chairman of the County of London Sessions. The appointment will date from January 17.

MARSHAL JOFFRE

A REMARKABLE RALLY

MESSAGE FROM THE POPE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 30

Although the doctors in attendance state that all hope of his recovery is past, Marshal Joffre has rallied in the most surprising manner. A bulletin issued at 8 o'clock this evening said:—"The improvement already reported shows a tendency to increase. Nevertheless, the outlook remains as serious as ever."

The news was supplemented by a personal statement two hours later from Dr. Fontaine to a member of the Press, in which he said: "The present condition of the patient does not allow any definite forecast. The wound is healing and the Marshal is perfectly clear mentally. He looks as though he could last another five or six days. His greatest malady is his age—79 years. Even so, he has borne the illness with a resistance only to be expected of a man aged 30."

Apart from a slight faintness this morning the patient has been perfectly conscious throughout the day, has taken some milk and wine, and bore very well the dressing of his wound. The remarkable powers of resistance shown by Marshal Joffre have surprised even his medical advisers. Three times during the past four days he has fallen into a state of coma which seemed the certain precursor of death; and three times he has recovered consciousness, showing if anything increased vitality at each successive recovery. After his sudden return to consciousness late last night the Marshal spoke quite calmly of his approaching end and then fell into a peaceful sleep.

A bulletin issued at 8 o'clock this morning stated that the patient had passed the whole night very comfortably, but that the lungs and heart were still affected. An hour later Colonel Fabry was allowed a few moments with his former chief. On coming out of the nursing home he said, "He is better than he was last night and recognized me perfectly. What extraordinary vitality!"

The doctors paid a further visit to their patient at 12.30 and issued a bulletin announcing the maintenance of his improvement and stating that the wound was in a perfect condition. Soon afterwards Professor Labbé, one of the consultants, said, "We have begun treatment in order to prevent the return of the spasmodic contraction of the arteries and to strengthen the heart. There is unfortunately no doubt as to the issue, but the patient's resistance is quite extraordinary." Other *communiqués* issued during the day show that there has been little change.

To-day, as yesterday, the nursing home has been thronged with visitors, while the Rue Oudinot itself held a large crowd waiting in silent respect for the latest news. Among the first visitors were M. Steeg, the Prime Minister, and many members of the Cabinet; Generals Weygand and Gouraud, Señor Quiñones de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador, and M. Spalaikovitch, the Yugoslav Minister. The following telegram, sent by Cardinal Pacelli on behalf of the Pope, was personally delivered by Mgr. Maglione, the Papal Nuncio:—"Please transmit to Marshal Joffre the special benediction of the Holy Father, who is invoking celestial favours on his behalf."

AMERICAN GIFT TO OXFORD

£35,000 FOR LADY MARGARET HALL

Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, of New York, wife of the founder of the Pilgrim Trust, has presented to Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, the sum of £35,000 for the erection of a new block of buildings for students' rooms.

Mrs. Harkness, who had already in 1928 founded a scholarship at Lady Margaret Hall, became acquainted with the needs of the Hall through the visits to America of Miss Margaret Deneke, the choirmaster, who has just completed the fourth of her tours in the United States, in which she has given a series of pianoforte lectures and recitals in order to raise funds for the endowment of the Hall.

The munificent gift just received from Mrs. Harkness is a splendid and unexpected reward for Miss Deneke's enthusiastic work. It will make it possible in the future for all the students of the Hall to be housed within its walls.

Members of the family of Mr. Edward Stephen Harkness, the American railway magnate and philanthropist, have made many munificent gifts to the United Kingdom. In 1927 the University of St. Andrews and the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon both benefited by Mr. Harkness's generosity; and in the following year Oxford received two gifts from him—one of £1,000 for the Oxford Preservation Trust, and the other of £5,000 towards the Quincentenary Fund for the erection of new buildings at Lincoln College. Mr. Harkness's culminating gift was made last September, when it was announced that he had placed in the hands of trustees an amount of some £2,000,000, to be spent for the benefit of Great Britain. To the universities of his own country he has also given sums amounting to many millions, principally for the creation of "houses" after the type of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges. His mother, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, founded in 1918 the Commonwealth Fund, from which there are available for candidates of British descent 38 Fellowships, of an annual value of about £600 each, tenable for two years at certain American universities.

Lady Margaret Hall, the senior women's college in Oxford, was founded in 1878, and opened in the following year, with Dame Elizabeth Wordsworth as its first principal.

FUGITIVE PEASANTS FROM RUSSIA

ESCAPE INTO POLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, DEC. 30

It is reported that 60 Russian peasants, bringing some wounded with them, crossed the Polish frontier yesterday between Dryssa and Dzisna. For several hours previously rifle fire had been heard.

The peasants said that they were fugitives from a concentration camp at Osvoya, where more than 1,000 peasants are now confined pending their deportation to Siberia. They had at first numbered 100, but the rest had been killed during a fight with Soviet frontier guards.

MOSLEM CLAIMS

PRESSURE ON DELEGATES

QUALIFICATIONS FOR INDIAN VOTERS

Solid work was done by the Franchise and North-West Frontier Sub-Committees of the India Round-Table Conference at St. James's Palace yesterday. Both Sub-Committees reached the stage at which their reports can be drafted for consideration when they meet, as at present arranged, to-morrow.

The two "key" Sub-Committees of the Conference—Minorities and Federal Structure—meet to-day. They will not meet to-morrow.

That the Minorities Sub-Committee has thorny ground to tread is indicated by the warning telegrams which are being received from minority communities in India. Mr. Ghuznavi, one of the Moslem leaders in Bengal, has had a telegram from Dr. Abdullah Suhrawardy, M.L.A., who was a member of the Indian Central Committee, asking him to communicate to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, the Aga Khan, and others the substance of a resolution passed by the Moslem Legislators' Association. This body, established two or three years ago at the instance of the Aga Khan, is restricted to Mohamedan members of the various Legislatures of British India.

The telegram states that the association views with anxiety, alarm, and resentment the reported pressure put on the Moslem delegates to abandon separate electorates in order to secure very small Moslem majorities in Bengal and the Punjab. Separate electorates are declared to be indispensable; the atmosphere is described as tense and the situation as fraught with dangerous possibilities which are bound to be exploited by irreconcilables, as the Sarda Marriage Act was exploited in the Frontier Province. The telegram also says:—

Moslems refuse to submit to pressure from quarters however high. The delegates are neither plenipotentiaries nor elected. Their decision, if unacceptable, will be emphatically repudiated.

THE AGA KHAN

The Minorities Sub-Committee, when it meets this morning under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, will not have the advantage of the presence of the Aga Khan, whose brief Christmas visit to Paris is being compulsorily extended by fever and cold, which yesterday confined him to his room. It was stated last night that his medical advisers do not expect him to be able to travel to London for at least a week.

In view of the great importance of the business of the next fortnight or so, Mr. Jayakar, who had booked his passage to Bombay by this week's mail steamer in response to urgent family calls, has now decided to remain in London until the end of the Conference.

At the sitting of the North-West Frontier Sub-Committee yesterday morning, under the chairmanship of Mr. Henderson, Sir Denys Bray, formerly Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, who has an intimate knowledge of the Frontier, delivered a speech by invitation.

The Franchise Sub-Committee met, morning and afternoon, under the chairmanship of Sir William Jowitt, the Attorney-General. The question of special qualifications for the franchise, such as education and military service, was considered, subject to the overriding principle already accepted that the voting strengths of all communities in each Province should be in proportion, so far as possible, to the total population. It was recommended that military service should continue to entitle to a vote, and that the qualification should be extended to service in the Auxiliary and Territorial forces—that is, the citizen European and Indian volunteer forces.

The discussion on educational qualifications brought out the strength of the Indian desire to overcome illiteracy. It was agreed that the expert Franchise Committee, which it is proposed to set up after the Conference, should be asked to examine the question of making education an additional qualification for a vote; and further that it should take into consideration the questions of property and income (including wages in cash or kind) qualifications.

WOMEN VOTERS

Several speakers pointed to the present great disparity between the number of men and of women voters. The Simon Commission recommended, as a means of approximating the numbers, that the wife or widow of a qualified voter should be made eligible to vote, provided she is over 25 years of age. The expert committee is to be asked to consider whether there should be any differentiation between the sexes in regard to the qualifying age.

At the afternoon meeting it was agreed that the expert committee should consider means of remedying the great disparity between urban and rural enfranchisement, under which the villagers—who constitute some 90 per cent. of the total population—suffer. As to the provision to be made for future extensions of the franchise, it was decided after much discussion that discretion might be left to the Provincial Legislatures after a reasonable period, which, it was suggested, should be not less than 10 years.

The question of the elections for the Centre was also discussed. The serious disadvantages of direct election for so vast a country as India, which were pointed out in the Statutory Report, are much increased by the prospect that the Central Legislature will be federal and will therefore include the Indian States. As it has not yet been decided what is to be the size of the Federal Legislature, or whether it will be bicameral, it was felt that the Sub-Committee was not in a position to make any recommendations.

Other Indian news on page 11.

LORD WILLINGDON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, DEC. 30

It is officially announced that Lord Willingdon (the retiring Governor-General, who has been appointed Viceroy of India) and Lady Willingdon will leave here on January 14 for England. They will spend a few hours in Montreal and Quebec *en route* to St. John, New Brunswick, where they will embark in the C.P.R. steamer Montclare on January 16.

Their Excellencies will be accompanied by Mr. Miéville, the Governor-General's Secretary, and Mrs. Miéville, who will go to India with them, and Captain Streatfield and Lieutenant Fuller, A.D.C.'s. They have cancelled all public engagements except the Governor-General's Levée on New Year's Day. Mr. Justice Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada, will be Administrator pending the arrival of a new Governor-General.

HADRIAN'S WALL

CHESTERS MUSEUM FOR NATION

THE CLAYTON COLLECTION

The collection of antiquities from the Roman Wall formed by John Clayton of Chesters (1792-1890) has been conveyed to a body of trustees to be preserved in his native county of Northumberland. For this generous gift the nation is again indebted to Mr. John Maurice Clayton, who presented to the National Trust at the beginning of the year the fort of Borcovicus (Housesteads) and three-quarters of a mile of the Wall itself. Thanks to the good will of the present owner of the Chesters estate, Captain A. M. Keith, who is one of the trustees nominated, the collection will continue to be housed in the museum built for it in 1895 by Mr. N. G. Clayton, nephew of the antiquary and grandfather of Mr. J. M. Clayton, and it is provided in the terms of the Trust that the antiquities shall remain in Northumberland, should it ever become necessary to find another home for their maintenance. The collection would lose not a little of its interest by removal from the present well-designed museum, placed in beautiful surroundings beside the North Tyne, and it is very gratifying to be assured that no question of its transference is likely to arise in the immediate future. The first body of trustees now appointed by Mr. Clayton include Sir George Macdonald, Mr. Robert Holland-Martin, Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Mr. Parker Brewis, and Mr. R. C. Bosanquet.

BRONZE AND POTTERY

The collection comprises over 300 inscribed or sculptured stones, and a great variety of objects in bronze, pottery, and other materials derived not only from the adjoining ruins of Cilurnum (Chesters), which is probably the largest station on the Wall, but also from Borcovicus (Housesteads), Procolitia (Carrowborough), Vindolana (Chesterholme), and elsewhere. A few were inherited by Mr. John Clayton, sen., a few he acquired by purchase (notably an altar found near Lanchester), and a few were presented to him. One very important find, a diploma of military discharge and citizenship, written upon two fragments of bronze tablets, was presented by Mr. Clayton to the British Museum, where it is known as the "Chesters Diploma"; this is represented in the Chesters "Antiquity House" by a replica. But the intact Clayton Collection stands unrivalled in the North of England for local importance, and it is very widely representative of the military population who lived along the line of the Vallum in the second and third centuries A.D. A full historical catalogue of the objects was compiled on behalf of the Clayton family by Sir E. Wallis Budge, and they have long been regarded by antiquaries as one of the most important sources for the history of the Roman occupation of Britain.

The most cohesively interesting portion of the collection is perhaps the series of sculptured stones from the Well of Coventina, 3½ miles to the west of Chesters. Coventina seems to have been a purely local goddess of Celtic origins, though her worship has parallels in that of other local water-goddesses, such as Sequana upon the Seine and Damona at Bourbonne-les-Bains. The goddess of Chesters is the subject of a sculptured stone stele in the Clayton collection, dedicated by Titus Domitius Cosconianus, Prefect of the first cohort of the Batavians; another stele shows her with two attendant nymphs holding vessels and pouring out streams of water, and there are numerous altars from the neighbourhood of her well dedicated to her and to other deities. Lively bronze heads of Mirth and Melancholy, enamelled brooches, bronze figures of a horse and a dog, and more than 13,000 coins left as votive offerings in the well are among the finds connected here with this little-known goddess.

A statue of Cybele standing upon a bull, from Chesters itself, a bas-relief of the war-god Mars Thingsus from Borcovicus, and a statue of Victory holding a palm-branch, are among the sculptures of the greatest artistic merit, and there is an unusually fine group of inscribed altars dedicated to Jupiter, Apollo, Mars Thingsus, Cocidius, Antocidius, Vitiris, Huitris, Fortuna, and Minerva.

An illustration of the interior of the Museum appears on page 16.

FRENCH WAR LOANS

ANOTHER BRITISH NOTE TO PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 30

The Quai d'Orsay to-day announced that a further Note from the British Government on the subject of the repayment of War loan by France had been sent to the French Government and was under its consideration.

The Note is understood to suggest that the question whether the loan should be repaid at its original gold value or in paper francs should be submitted to arbitration. In reply to a similar Note from the British Treasury in September the French Government declared itself unable to consider the repayment of the loan in gold francs, as this would mean that British holders of French Government bonds would receive more favourable treatment than French holders of similar obligations.

The War loans referred to in this message are the four issues of French Rentes made in this country in November, 1915 (602,426,400f. at 5 per cent., issued at £3 4s. per 100f.); October, 1916 (450,709,800f. at 5 per cent., at £3 4s. 6d. per 100f.); November, 1917, (67,972,900f. at 4 per cent., at £2 10s. 6d. per 100f.); and November, 1918 (520,000,000f. at 4 per cent., issued at £13 12s. 4d. per 500f.). Since the franc was stabilized at one-fifth of its pre-War value interest on these loans has been paid in paper francs.

INVALIDS

Lady Apsley, who injured her spine while hunting on December 23, and has been receiving treatment at Cirencester Memorial Hospital, has made such good progress that she has been removed to Cirencester Park.

It was reported yesterday that Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, who is in a Nottingham nursing home, is making satisfactory progress. He had a fall on Monday while out with the Grove hounds at Whitwell, Derbyshire.

Lady Martin-Harvey is suffering from an attack of influenza.

THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY

The Royal Aero Club has received three entries from Italy for next year's Schneider Contest.

EVENTS OF 1930

"THE TIMES" REVIEW TO-MORROW

The Times Review of the Year 1930 will form part of the ordinary issue of the paper to-morrow, and will be presented gratis to our readers. Every important event that has marked the year at home and abroad will be recorded in these 12 illustrated pages.

It has been a year of great conferences, and the proceedings at the London Naval Conference, the Empire Press Conference, the Imperial Conference, the Indian Conference, and the Lambeth Conference will be summarized. Political, economic, and industrial movements in the Dominions, India, and the Colonies, as well as in foreign countries, will be reviewed.

Special articles will be devoted to home affairs, including Parliament and politics, the Church, education, finance, industry and commerce, labour, agriculture, civil aviation; the Navy, Army, and the Air Force; science, literature, and art; music, the theatre, the films, and sport. A list will also be given of eminent men and women at home and abroad who have died during the year.

1,000,000,000TH SAVINGS CERTIFICATE

REPLICA TO BE PRESENTED TO THE KING

The King will be presented on January 7 with a representation of the thousand millionth National Savings Certificate sold. It has not been found possible to present his Majesty with the actual certificate, because the system of numbering the certificates will not permit of its identification.

Sir Robert Kindersley, president, and Major-General J. E. B. Seely, chairman of the National Savings Committee, will probably make the presentation, on behalf of the Scottish Savings Committee and the National Savings Committee. The certificate will be mounted and appropriately inscribed.

On the same day Sir Robert Kindersley will give a dinner at the Fishmongers' Hall to celebrate the occasion. The Prince of Wales will be present. A congratulatory message will be read from the King, who is keenly interested in the movement.

About 170,000 savings certificates are sold daily. The purchase price of the thousand million certificates sold since February, 1916, when they were first put on the market, amounts to £786,000,000. It is thought that the 999,999,999th certificate was sold some time on Monday.

It was stated at the offices of the National Savings Committee yesterday that the present weekly average of sales is the highest since 1923, and possibly even farther back than that. The ever-increasing sale of certificates was, it was stated, in large measure due to the work of the savings associations—of which there are approximately 30,000—and to the cooperation of local councils.

THE BY-ELECTION IN EAST BRISTOL

POLLING DATE FIXED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRISTOL, DEC. 30

The writ for East Bristol by-election was delivered to-day to the Town Clerk. Nominations have been fixed for January 7 and polling for January 16. Application will be made for an extension of polling hours to 9 p.m. to enable late workers to vote.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Solicitor-General, the Labour candidate, will hold his first meeting on January 5. Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, and Sir William Jowitt, Attorney-General, have promised to address meetings in the constituency in his behalf. Mr. Edward Baker, the Liberal candidate, is expected to start his campaign at the end of this week, but no announcement has yet been made of any Liberal leaders coming to support him.

PROJECTED NELSON LINER

A SISTER VESSEL

(FROM OUR SHIPPING CORRESPONDENT)

It may be expected that arrangements will shortly be concluded for replacing the Nelson liner Highland Hope, of about 14,000 tons gross, which was wrecked last month off the coast of Portugal. The vessel was one of five new motor liners which had been designed to maintain a regular fortnightly service between this country, the Continent, and Brazil and Argentina.

All these sister ships were built by Harland and Wolff at Belfast and they were financed by debentures, the principal and interest being guaranteed by the Government of Northern Ireland. Presumably no question of any guarantee would arise in respect of another ship, since the owners would have available the proceeds of the insurance policy. As Harland and Wolff are in possession of the plans for the five vessels which were built it would seem reasonable that they should also construct the projected liner, especially as she is likely to be identical with the existing ships, which are proving very popular on the route, and Harland and Wolff should be able, in view of the work they have already done, to construct the vessel on competitive terms. It is thought that the cost to them of building another ship of the same type should be rather less than that of building any of the five original vessels.

CAIRO TO CAPE AIR SERVICE

TEMPORARY AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, DEC. 30

A temporary agreement has been reached between the Egyptian Government and Imperial Airways, Limited, to the effect that the Cairo to the Cape air service is to be ready for use between Cairo and Kisumu, on the Kenya shore of the Victoria Nyanza, by January 31, and that by April the service is to be open to Capetown.

A representative of Imperial Airways, Limited, is now in Cairo to negotiate a long-term agreement with the Egyptian Government. It is likely that this long and detailed agreement will occupy the parties for some time. The temporary arrangement marks the approval by the Egyptian Government of the general principle and allows Imperial Airways to proceed with its arrangements while the details are discussed.

THE ENGINEERING TRADE

MASTERS AND MEN TO CONFER

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

Representatives of the trade unions in the engineering industry met yesterday in London and accepted the invitation of the employers to a conference to consider the position of the industry and its production costs. The conference will be held about the middle of January.

POLITICAL NOTES

FUTURE OF CHURCH SCHOOLS

CONSERVATIVE CLUBS' CONFERENCES

When the report stage of the School Attendance Bill was taken before Christmas it was agreed that that stage of the measure should not be completed until the House of Commons met again in the New Year. The reason for this was that Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, stated that he had called a conference of the major interests involved—the principal religious denominations, the local authorities, and the representatives of the teachers—to try to find a solution of the position of the non-provided schools which would be satisfactory to the country. This conference will be held on January 13, so that by the time the House meets again a week later members will know whether the difficulty has been solved. If a way out is not found 40 Labour members have threatened to vote for an amendment to postpone the operation of the Bill until a settlement is reached.

The Association of Conservative Clubs has arranged to hold nine special conferences early next year. More than 1,560 clubs are affiliated to the association, with an aggregate membership of more than half a million, and it is the largest organization of political clubs in the country. An official return supplied to the Royal Commission on Licensing showed that the total membership of the 13,513 registered clubs in the country was 4,222,113. The clubs bearing a political designation numbered 2,412, with a membership of 635,000. Sir Herbert Nield will preside over the conferences, which will take place as follows, unless the arrangement is interrupted by a General Election:—

SOUTH-WESTERN AREA.—Southampton, February 28, for clubs in Dorset, Hants, Isle of Wight, and Wilts.

YORKSHIRE.—Leeds, March 14, for clubs in Yorkshire.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Ipswich, March 21, for clubs in Cambridgeshire, Hunts, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

E. MIDLANDS.—Derby, March 28, for clubs in Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Northants, and Lincoln.

LANCASHIRE, &C.—Manchester, April 18, for clubs in Anglesey, Carnarvon, Cheshire, Denbigh, Flint, Lancashire, and Westmorland.

WEST MIDLANDS.—Birmingham, April 25, for clubs in Gloucester, Hereford, Shropshire, Staffs, Warwick, Worcester, and Radnor.

S. WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Cardiff, May 2, for clubs in Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Monmouth.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Exeter, May 16, for clubs in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES.—London, June 5, for clubs in Beds, Berks, Bucks, Essex, Herts, Kent, London, Middlesex, Oxford, Surrey, Sussex.

As soon as the House of Commons meets again attention will be called to the sworn statement which was sent by Sir Hilton Young to the Prime Minister on the conditions obtaining in the Russian timber camps. There is a strong feeling that a representative of the British Government should be given full facilities to visit the various timber camps, and Sir William Davison has put down the following question:—

To ask the Prime Minister if he will inform the House of the result of his inquiry with regard to the conditions obtaining in Russian timber camps, as testified to in the sworn statement forwarded to him by the right hon. member for Sevenoaks; whether any official British representative has visited the camps in question; and whether such representative has had full facilities for acquainting himself with the conditions under which timber exported to this country from Russia is produced and handled.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	8.30
Apollo	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.15
Arts	ITALIAN MARIONETTE PLAYERS	2.45 & 8.30
Brixton	DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT	2 & 7.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	A PAIR OF TROUSERS	8.30
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	ALADDIN	2 & 8
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.30 & 8.30
Embassy	CARPET SLIPPERS	8.15
Everyman	LAND OF THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING	2.30 & 6.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	CINDERELLA	2.30 & 8
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG	2.30 & 8.30
Little	CAVIARE	2.30 & 8.30
Lyceum	ROBINSON CRUSOE	2 & 7.30
Lyric	TOAD OF TOAD HALL	2.30 & 8
Lyric, Hammersmith	CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET	2.45 & 8.45
New	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Palladium	PETER PAN	2.15
People's	DICKENS' CHRISTMAS CAROL	2.30 & 8.30
Phœnix	THE HABIMA PLAYERS	8.30
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	TREASURE ISLAND / THE QUEEN BEE	2.15 / 8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
Queen's Gate Hall	GAIR WILKINSON PUPPET SHOW	3 & 8
Royalty	NUMBER SEVENTEEN	8.30
Rudolf Steiner	NEW CHILDREN'S PROGRAMME	2.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	ALICE IN WONDERLAND / WONDER BAR	2.30 / 8.15
Scala	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	RICHARD II.	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	CHELSEA FOLLIES	2.30 & 8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

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THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh south-westerly to westerly winds ; mainly cloudy, rain at times or showers ; rather cold.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The negotiations between the colliery owners and the miners in the South Wales coalfield broke down completely yesterday, and it is expected that in most places the men will stop work when the present temporary agreement expires to-day. (p. 12)

An extension scheme which the Great Western Railway Company is undertaking at Paddington Station is expected to cost about £1,000,000 and to be completed by 1933. (p. 9)

The Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance heard further evidence yesterday from Mr. J. F. G. Price, Principal Assistant Secretary in charge of the Unemployment Insurance Department of the Ministry of Labour. (p. 9)

It is stated that a residential training centre for domestic servants is to be opened in London, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment. (p. 9)

The Clayton collection of Roman antiquities found along Hadrian's Wall and now housed in the Chesters Museum has been presented to the nation by Mr. J. M. Clayton. (p. 12)

Mrs. Edward S. Harkness has given £35,000 to Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. (p. 12)

Auctions at the Mart this year, amount to £2,723,498, a decrease of £313,527 on those for 1929. (p. 10)

The Civil Service Commissioners have issued lists showing the services to which the successful candidates in the competitive examinations held in July and August last have been assigned. (p. 6)

A representation of the thousand-millionth savings certificate sold will be presented to the King on January 7. (p. 12)

It is stated that Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., Limited, have obtained the contract, subject to confirmation, for the erection of the new Tees bridge at Newport, Middlesbrough. (p. 9)

POLITICS

Mr. Baldwin, in a New Year message, published in *Home and Empire*, says that when the Conservatives are returned to power—as he believes they will be before long—they will make an immediate beginning with a thorough-going policy designed to help the process of national recovery. (p. 14)

As Grand Master of the Primrose League, Mr. Baldwin has given to the members a New Year's message, in which he says that the nation is confronted with a grave and critical industrial situation. To the colossal failure of the Socialist Government in dealing with unemployment must be added their grave mishandling of the Imperial Conference, in which they sacrificed statesmanship for prejudice. (p. 14)

Nominations for the by-election in East Bristol have been fixed for January 7, and polling for January 16. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Franchise and North-West Frontier Sub-Committees of the Indian Round-Table Conference met again yesterday. The Aga Khan is suffering from a feverish cold in Paris and is not expected to resume his work at the Conference for another week. The Moslem Legislators' Association has sent a telegram protesting that separate electorates cannot be abandoned. (p. 12)

The All-India Moslem League Conference at Allahabad yesterday passed a series of resolutions insisting among other things on the maintenance of separate Moslem electorates and on a measure of autonomy for the North-West Frontier Province equal to that given the other Provinces. (p. 11)

In a long-range engagement with Burmese rebels a party of Punjabis on reconnaissance fired 400 rounds, inflicted 50 casualties, and took several prisoners. (p. 11)

Though all hope of his recovery is past, Marshal Joffre has maintained the improvement in his condition which set in on Monday night. (p. 12)

The Australian Government has decided to prohibit all alien immigration into the Commonwealth "until the economic position improves." (p. 11)

The Nazis have replied in Herr Hitler's official newspaper with a contemptuous refusal to recent suggestions that they might participate in the government of the country. (p. 11)

SPORT

The last race meeting of the year was begun at Newbury yesterday, when West Indies won the Reading Steeplechase. (p. 4)

The Corinthians beat Middlesbrough in an Association football match at Middlesbrough yesterday by three goals to two. (p. 5)

The billiard match between McConachy and Falkiner was continued at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, yesterday. (p. 5)

The second round of the Public Schools Rackets Handicap Tournament was played at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Royal Mail and White Star Affairs ; The Hudson's Bay Inquiry ; Jute Industries' Report ; River Plate Mortgage Profits ; Investment Trusts and Lower Prices ; A Young Shipowner on Trade Policy ; and Lower Costs of Foreign Shipping. (p. 17)

The Money Market was again well supplied with day-to-day money, a further large amount being borrowed from the Bank into the New Year. Discount rates were unaltered. The Bank sold £276,000 in bar gold. A further decline occurred in the New York exchange, and the Italian and German exchanges were also lower. On the other hand, the French, Swiss, Dutch, and Belgian exchanges moved in favour of sterling. The Argentine exchange rallied after weakness. Gold declined ¼d. to 85s. 1¾d. per oz. and silver ¼d. to 14½d. (p. 18)

The Stock Markets yesterday were quiet and irregular. Argentine Railway issues experienced a further fall, but a recovery took place in Oil and Mining shares. Industrials as a whole were steadier, a prominent exception being Turner and Newall, which were affected by forced selling. (p. 17)

TROUBLE IN SOUTH WALES

There is imminent danger of an extensive, if not a complete, stoppage in the South Wales coalfield to-morrow. The colliery-owners are not prepared to shoulder the whole cost of reducing the hours of work to seven and a half a day and forty-five a week, and the miners insist on having the forty-five hours a week without reduction of wages. The financial position of the South Wales coalfield proves the enactment of the seven and a half hour day to have been economically premature. Other coalfields could furnish additional proof. Words in an Act of Parliament may lighten work and lessen output, but there are no words that could simultaneously replenish the empty coffers of the mine undertakings. The miners asked for a safeguarding phrase to avert the danger of lower wages. The Government declined to produce such a phrase. In that the Government were wise. They recognized the limitation of their powers. The Act is therefore the direct cause of the deplorable position in the South Wales coalfield to-day. When full allowance has been made for the faults of human nature, from which industrial disputes can scarcely ever be free, that is the resultant fact. Part 3 of the Coal Mines Act threatens an industrial disaster in South Wales. Presently—if MR. SHINWELL'S disturbing activities bear their natural fruit—a similar disaster may also threaten the Scottish coalfields. The South Wales miners appealed to the National Board of the industry, and the Board has made its own suggestions for a temporary agreement. The Board has shown natural solicitude for the miners' earnings and for the observance of a law of the land ; but it was outside the Board's province, as it was also beyond its ability, to indicate the means by which its suggestions could be carried out without putting an excessive burden on an overladen industry.

The report of the Board is not convincing. In one respect it is conspicuously lacking in frankness. It records—what all the world knows—that the spread-over arrangement of working hours, which was hurriedly made at the end of last month, "overcame an impending "crisis," and it points out also that a working day longer than seven and a half hours is only legally permissible by agreement in the coalfield concerned and with the consent of the Miners' Federation and the Mining Association. That again is something which every one knows. A third thing which all know, but as to which the Board is silent, is that if the miners concerned and the Government, including the Law Officers, had not turned a blind eye to a technical illegality the Miners' Federation, which nominated five of the Board's seventeen members, would have prevented the operation of the agreement which did, in fact, avert the crisis in Wales. After this rather unfortunate preamble the Board goes on to make recommendations, although admitting that it was without adequate information as to the practicability of at least one of its proposals. For that lack of information the Board itself cannot be blamed. The South Wales colliery-owners did not attend the hearing of the miners' appeal, and the Board was therefore partially disabled from forming a judgment upon all the facts of the case. Nevertheless the Board has felt itself competent to make proposals which amount in short to this—that, notwithstanding the heavy losses which the South Wales colliery undertakings have incurred, the spell of daily work should be reduced without loss of earnings. It is estimated that the reduction of the working day from eight hours to seven and a half in South Wales will add eighteen pence to the cost of producing each ton of coal. The reduction of twenty minutes recommended by the Board would therefore increase the cost of production by a shilling a ton. Both the miners and the National Board say that this added cost should be borne entirely by the colliery-owners and not at all by the miners. For this reason they disapprove of the arrangement of working hours now in force because it reduces the number of working days in each fortnight to eleven and consequently reduces earnings.

Miners' wages are lower, without a doubt, than any one likes to see them ; but even so the industry is losing money, and, since there is less coal for sale now than when the working day was longer, the proceeds out of which to pay wages will be smaller, unless indeed prices can be permanently raised. The miners say, and the Board agrees, that the cost of getting coal must be made a shilling a ton dearer although the possibility of raising prices has not been established. If this fact, and indeed if all the main facts of the financial position of the coalfield, were not clearly placed before the Board by its witnesses, they were nevertheless at hand for consideration. According to figures ascertained by the joint independent accountants, who supply the data for the regulation of wages in the coalfield, the result of the working of the South Wales mines during the last four years has been a net loss exceeding £4,000,000. That, however, is not the total, but only half, of the liabilities incurred, for long-continued losses have led to the increase of bank overdrafts and other loans ; and the charges on these, added to interest on debentures and other items of cost not included in the ascertainments, reach the large sum of £1,500,000 a year. The real loss of the coalfield in the last four years has been not £4,000,000 but £8,000,000 according to the calculations of the colliery-owners' own accountants. Now comes the added cost of the shorter working day, accompanied by the hope, but not the present realization, of improved market prices as a result of the operation of the marketing schemes. But South Wales, it must be remembered, is mainly an exporting coalfield and is not free to fix its prices with regard only to its costs of production ; it is subject all the time to the competition of coalfields abroad. The National Board has no responsibility for balancing the accounts of the South Wales mines ; the miners have not ; the Government, who passed the new Act, have not. That is the responsibility of the colliery-owners alone. It is a very serious responsibility, and, after years of hard struggle, they have reached the conclusion that the new burden is too much for them to bear. When the miners' leaders yesterday invited the owners to join with them in asking the Government for a subsidy they admitted in effect the full force of the owners' argument.

China and Russia

The negotiations between China and Russia will be reopened before long in Moscow, and it is now very probable that their scope will be extended to include commercial and diplomatic relations, as well as the questions relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway. In a sense their extension may be regarded as a success for Soviet diplomacy, but it is far from certain that their results will be as satisfactory to Moscow as the Kremlin appears to expect. The railway is again under joint Russo-Chinese control, and an agreement on this question will merely recognize an accomplished fact. But when political relations come before the Russo-Chinese delegates the difficulties of agreement are likely to become painfully apparent. Nothing is less likely than that the Soviet Government will forbid, or even deprecate, the activities of its *alter ego*, the Third International, in China. It has not yielded to pressure from Western Governments on this point : it will not yield save under compulsion to an Eastern State ; and China, though potentially the strongest Asiatic nation, has been bled white financially by civil war and has been shaken by more than a decade of political confusion. Yet to the Chinese Republic, threatened by the conversion of Outer Mongolia to a well-armed Communist border-State, and still more by the growth of Communism in the Yangtze Valley, genuine guarantees of non-interference in its internal affairs may well seem an essential preliminary of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia. Meanwhile the Soviet Press, which is nothing if not official, and its Communist organs in other countries are devoting an attention to the new-born "Chinese Soviet Republic" in Kiangsi which must exasperate, and may be intended to exasperate, the blandest of Chinese statesmen and diplomatists.

There are, no doubt, many exaggerations in the Russian accounts of the growth, the organization and the military strength of Communism in the most infected regions of China. Communication between the Reds in Kiangsi and their agents on the Coast must be slow and clandestine, and it is probable that the more roseate accounts of Communist progress date from the early autumn months when Communist "armies" had expelled or killed numbers of officials and landowners, overpowering the small bodies of troops which were all that the Central Government could spare from the war in the North, and setting up "Soviets" in every direction. But, after all allowances have been made for the necessities of propaganda, the fact remains that a form of Communist Government has been set up in parts of Kiangsi, Fukien, and Hunan, that it has indulged in the usual terrorism and class warfare, and that, though no Russians are known to be among its members, its methods reveal a close imitation of Russian policy. According to an obviously well-informed military observer, who has contributed an article on Chinese Communism to the American review *Foreign Affairs*, these chiefs are of a new type, "young, alert, cruel in "a rational and detached manner, thoroughly "indoctrinated with the concepts of the Social "revolution . . . totally lacking in the mili-"tary political background which mantles most "Chinese leaders." In other words they are real Communists, not Nationalists playing with Communist fire. But these imitators of Russian Communism have also copied its dissensions. According to a message from our Riga Correspondent, news has reached Moscow that many heretics and waverers have objected to the extermination of the more prosperous peasants—Chinese editions of the unhappy Russian *kulaki*—and are to be cast out of the party by the stalwarts of Leninism. This conflict between the merely discontented small-holders—who had abundance of good reasons for their discontent—and the Communist doctrinaires was no doubt inevitable. But it is surprising that the revolutionary leaders should have provoked it by their doctrinal inflexibility before they had encountered the armies of the Government. It is also possible that the news of these dissensions has been made public in Russia in order to prepare Communist opinion for the reverses that are likely to overtake the young Chinese Soviets.

For the Northern war is over, and CHIANG KAI-SHEK is now preparing a campaign against the Red insurrection. He has announced that 300,000 troops and a number of gunboats and aircraft are to be dispatched against the Communist districts, and the twenty odd Red "armies" or bands of partisans are unlikely to be able to meet the attack of such superior numbers. But a real pacification and the destruction of Russian Communist influence cannot be achieved by mere repression. Agrarian discontent bred by heavy taxation, by insecurity of life and property, above all by the devastations and requisitions of the civil wars, is the source of Communist strength in the Chinese countryside ; and the ruined and desperate peasants who follow the fanatics and adventurers do not know—how should they ?—that Communism is the deadly enemy of peasant prosperity. If Nanking is content merely to defeat the Communist bands, the tares that they have sown may well spring up again. If, on the other hand, the moderate elements in the Kuomintang can secure the peasant against banditry and fiscal exactions there is hope of a real improvement in the condition of rural China. They have now an opportunity of effecting real administrative reforms. The ruler of Mukden is their ally ; the Northern militarists have been defeated ; YEN, once the "model" Tuchun, has gone into voluntary exile ; and FENG YU-HSIANG is said to be on his way to Tientsin, bound perhaps to Moscow—for a time his spiritual home—perhaps to America whose uncritical missionaries first made his reputation as a "Christian" General. The Treasury, in spite of grave embarrassments, is introducing some order into the financial chaos. Above all there is a new constructive spirit among the Chinese of the younger generation, which is manifesting itself in commerce, in educational activities, and in that remarkable improvement in the position of women which was described yesterday in these columns. If some of this progressive energy can be harnessed to the hum-drum but essential task of rural administration, the Chinese Government will have little to fear from Moscow.

Sir Frederic Kenyon Retires

To-day the British Museum says good-bye to a truly great head, SIR FREDERIC KENYON, who has held the directorship for twenty-one years and has served the Museum for more than forty. His career within the Museum has been doubly distinguished, for he has been a scholar of the highest distinction to whom unique opportunities came, and he has been an administrator under whom the Museum has been enabled to enlarge many of its functions, gaining greatly in popular interest without in the least losing its dignity or its essential austerity. He has also had a gallant career outside the Museum, such as falls to few men of his profession ; but his energetic military service in France and his command of the Inns of Court O.T.C. will surely not be forgotten on this day of retirement. His reign over the Museum has coincided with a markedly better understanding on the part of the general public of the functions of museums and galleries ; and it is very largely to his enterprise at the British Museum that this change for the better is due. Outwardly it is visible in the attractive publications, of many kinds, now issued by such institutions ; in the lectures of guides who instruct a miscellaneous public almost hourly ; and at the British Museum also in the illustrated quarterly which it now publishes.

Even so, these activities represent as it were only the lighter side of the British Museum's manifold duties. The director and his subordinates have primarily to take all human knowledge into their province ; they have to be, and indeed are, experts capable of meeting others of all nations as equals on nearly every subject which bears on the culture and civilization of man. SIR FREDERIC KENYON'S own speciality, as is well known, has been the classical antiquities ; it was his good fortune to be in office when Egypt first gave up her fragments from the sands and set palaeographers and editors a new and delightful task. From the first it was an occasion to which he rose ; his *editiones principes* of a series of long-lost books and fragments told the world at once that there was little not known in Bloomsbury. The period of his tenure has also been a notoriously successful time for field archaeologists in many lands ; here, as elsewhere, the national patronage which the Museum has given to these researches has been of the utmost value. The rare but necessary combination of scholar, administrator, and man of the world has been brilliantly embodied in the retiring director. It is pleasant to think that he has congenial work before him both in a return to his old researches and as Secretary to the British Academy.

The Hudson's Bay Inquiry

The report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company will be received with a feeling of relief not only by the proprietors, but also by the general public. That so ancient and distinguished a corporation, which has enjoyed a Royal Charter for more than 250 years, should be subjected to the kind of criticism which has been preferred against it is naturally disquieting, and the City in particular has good reason for satisfaction at the results of the Committee's inquiries. The Committee was appointed to investigate charges brought against the Governor and directors of the Company by a certain MR. NORDON, who, besides making certain criticism of the policy pursued by the board, also made a number of personal attacks on certain directors. These the Committee has declared to be without foundation. The report, which in places seems to be drafted somewhat unhappily, makes it perfectly plain that no suspicion whatever of any lack of good faith attaches to the directorate in respect of the rather complicated transactions of the Company with subsidiary and associated concerns which cover a considerable period. Certain alterations, it is true, are recommended in the structure of the Company—notably the transfer of the Canadian Stores business to a separate company registered in Canada—but there is nothing in the report to suggest that the directors have in any way failed either in their general competence or in their duty to the proprietors. On certain other issues raised by the Committee's findings it is impossible at this stage to form a definite opinion, but it is satisfactory to record that the drastic, not to say preposterous, proposals laid before the proprietors by MR. NORDON are roundly condemned as prejudicial to the company's interest. It may be hoped that this unfortunate agitation will now be allowed to lapse into the oblivion which it deserves.

A Gift to Northumberland

Among our photographs to-day will be found a view of an extremely pleasant gift to the nation, and more particularly to Northumberland, and one which moreover comes at an opportune time when the future of the environments of much of the Roman Wall is still in doubt. The grounds of Chesters have long been known for their unique contents, for in them are the remains of Roman Cilurnum, the best preserved military station along the Wall, and a Museum in which many of the finds there and elsewhere are on view. The Museum is now to be handed over to a body of trustees for permanent keeping in Northumberland, and by arrangement with the landowner, CAPTAIN A. M. KEITH, who is one of the trustees, it will remain *in situ*. The actual donor is MR. J. M. CLAYTON, who gave Housesteads to the National Trust, and is of the family of whom older members founded and housed the collection. It is a noble little museum, full of interesting objects, of which the effigies of the genius of the River Tyne and of the water goddess Coventina are especially remarkable ; and, though it may lie rather off the beaten track, as indeed do the best parts of the Wall itself, it is a place not to be missed by explorers of that fascinating neighbourhood. Above all the gift should give encouragement to those who, looking to the future, desire to see the entire Wall, or what is left of it, preserved as strictly as foresight can devise. As a national monument the Wall is in a peculiar position ; it has its friends, but it also lacks the friends which it would have if it were more accessible ; and yet to its inaccessibility its survival is due. MR. CLAYTON has given a fine lead to local patriotism, and by so doing strengthens the case for national intervention where that patriotism is dormant or powerless.

LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT

SOCIALIST LEGISLATION

HOW LONG WILL SUPPORT CONTINUE ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The clear exposition by Lord Buckmaster of the provisions of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Bill, published in your issue of December 29, must surely give all Liberals cause to reflect, not only upon those provisions, but upon the whole position into which their support of the present Government is rapidly bringing the country.

With the one exception of "free trade or protection," there is little that divides them, as a body, on any point of principle, from those who call themselves Conservatives. Most of them are, I know, sincerely convinced that any system of tariffs would be prejudicial to our trade, but can they seriously believe that its adoption would bring a measure of disaster at all comparable with that which is threatened by the continuance of the kind of legislation—much of it involving the expenditure of millions of public money—which has been introduced by the present Government? For, after all, if protection has the evil results which Liberals anticipate, after a sufficient trial it can and will be abandoned. But most of the legislation which has recently been put upon the Statute-book can never be repealed without the gravest disturbance, and the country is therefore irretrievably committed to it and to all the public expenditure which it involves.

The present Government stands condemned, alike by Liberals and Conservatives, as one of the worst of modern times. At best it is a body of idealist amateurs who, having adopted an impracticable theory, are seeking to carry it through without regard to its economic consequences, which they give no sign of understanding and in which, indeed, they hardly seem to be interested.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood has recently said that he hopes to see what, without attaching any precise meaning to the term, he calls "the capitalistic system" abolished. But the utmost that any Socialist Government can do is to transfer the capital and control of industry to the State and thus make the State the supreme capitalist employing the whole of its citizens as its servants and controlling, through a body of bureaucrats, the whole of their activities—a change not so much of system as of masters.

Such a régime is utterly incompatible with the very elements of liberty and is unthinkable in any free country. It could only be carried out, as has been the case in Russia, by putting away all who disagree with it and by reducing the rest to a condition little better than servitude.

How long will Liberals continue to support a Government avowedly committed to these ends ?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. W. PAINE.

December 30.

BRITISH CARS ABROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Drower's thoughtful and courageous letter raises one aspect of the problem of the small motor-car. I should like to raise another.

I have just returned from a mission to South Africa and the Rhodesias. I never saw a lion, but once or twice I saw an English motor-car ; and this humiliating experience is shared by every Englishman who travels through our Empire.

What is the secret of America's supremacy in the motor-car industry? We are told that it is due to the enormous output of one particular world model, and when the motor-car industry in Great Britain was endowed with the right in the home market to buy its raw material under free trade conditions and sell its finished product under highly protected ones, the trade of the Empire was said to lie at our feet—it was only a matter of time.

What has happened? Last year the total world export of motor-cars and engines was about 700,000. Great Britain imported nearly as many cars as she exported, while the world market remained to all intents and purposes untouched by us.

Is there any feeling against British goods? On the contrary, in South Africa and Rhodesia at any rate there is considerable resentment that competitive products of English origin are apparently unobtainable. One was always met with the same question : "Why do you not make a car which will compete with the American product? " to which the only reply to give was that the leaders of the great English motor manufacturing concerns were travelling widely in order to discover how this result could best be achieved.

One of them has just announced his new manufacturing programme. It is for a car of 8 h.p. to be sold in Great Britain at about the same price as a 20 h.p. model in America ! Is it proposed to capture the world export market with these midget cars ? Is it for this reason that the motor-car industry is so greatly favoured ? When will the motor-car trade seriously tackle the world export market ? We at home are entitled to demand an answer to these questions.

There are many of us on the Liberal and Labour benches of the House of Commons who would regard the removal of the McKenna duties as a blow which the trade could not survive, but motor-car manufacturers must appreciate—and quickly too—that continual exploitation of the home demand for a tiny car and what amounts to an almost cynical neglect of the oversea demand for a larger car constitutes a breach of faith with those who gave them the stimulant of the McKenna duties. In medicine certain drugs have at first a reviving, then a soporific, effect, and the wise practitioner immediately changes the treatment. The motor-car manufacturers of this country must not blame those of us who wish them well if, when the critical moment comes, and despite our efforts, the House of Commons decides that, as regards the export business, the fiscal benefits which they have so long enjoyed have ceased to be a stimulant and have reached the soporific stage.

Yours faithfully, P. J. PYBUS.

House of Commons, Dec. 30.

MYSTERY PLAYS IN CATHEDRALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having just listened to the very interesting and pathetic representation of the "Nativity Play" *Bethlehem*, in the parish church of St. Hilary, Cornwall, I feel compelled once again (and probably for the last time) to ask the question : "Why do not the Cathedrals make use of their splendid opportunities and give the people of their respective cities a chance of witnessing similar simple celebrations which bring before us so vividly the sacred scenes which all men, women, and children, of all creeds, have been taught to regard with interest and affection ?

Long years ago, in the ancient city of Gloucester, I had the honour of a few minutes' conversation with Sir Henry Irving, who was being entertained after his visit to our local theatre, and I asked him the question if the old "Mystery Plays" so often given in our churches long years ago could not once again be revived in the naves of our old Cathedrals in the simple form that attracted our forefathers. Sir Henry Irving's reply to me was : "Yes, they could indeed, if the authorities were willing and sympathetic, but the time is not yet, I fear." Surely the time has arrived (as we have heard from Cornwall this evening) that some effort might be made to observe Christmas, Easter, and Advent in the simple form which we have just heard from this old Cornish church. What more suitable place could be found than the naves of our Cathedrals with their splendid organs and a small choir of local (and I venture to think willing) amateurs ? Who will follow the lead given by this Cornwall church ?

I am, &c.,
C. LEE WILLIAMS.

December 22.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the clause dealing with led animals the Ministry of Transport wisely recommends that one should station oneself on the outside of the animals, so as to be between them and the traffic. By another clause, however, led animals are to keep to the left-hand side of the road.

This seems to make it necessary in future to lead horses with the left hand. Even if horses will soon learn to be attended to and led from the off-side, the majority of us are right-handed and will have little control over a horse with the left hand. This will be inconvenient if we are walking and very difficult if we are riding, as we are all accustomed to hold in the left hand the reins of the horse we are riding.

Would it not be as well to preserve unaltered the present rule that led horses are to keep to the right-hand side of the road, which has the additional advantage that we can see and take precautions against on-coming traffic ?

I am, Sir, yours truly,
C. V. DAVIDGE.

The Old House, Little Houghton, Northampton, Dec. 28.

SOUTHERN THULE

THE VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY II.

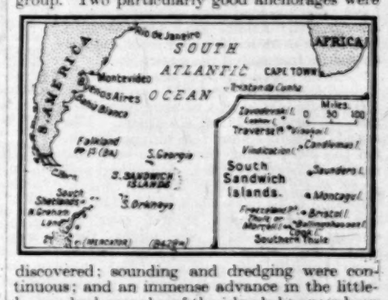
VINDICATING CAPTAIN COOK

The Discovery Committee reports that the Royal Research Ship Discovery II. has carried out a complete investigation and hydrographical survey of the South Sandwich Islands. This was the first official visit made since the islands were declared British Territory by Letters Patent dated July 21, 1908.

(By J. M. Wordie)

The rediscovery of Enderby Land and the possible confusion of ship names have probably diverted attention from the exploratory work by the new steamship Discovery II. in the Falkland Islands Dependencies. This was the first voyage of the new research ship, steel built and ice strengthened, with a steaming radius of over 6,000 miles, and equipped with scientific staff and apparatus unequalled since the Challenger voyage in 1872. She was able, in seas notoriously stormy when not ice-covered, to combine important land work with her regular oceanographic programme ; and there can be no better proof of her excellent qualities for the purposes for which she has been built.

The South Sandwich Islands (not to be confused with the Pacific Sandwich Islands, now the Hawaiian Group) are nearly always ice-surrounded. They lie about 1,200 miles E.S.E. of the Falkland Islands. Exploring visits have been rare and of very brief duration, and till this year the islands were uncharted and the possibilities of useful development unknown. Discovery II. spent three weeks round the islands, and carried out a detailed survey of the group. Two particularly good anchorages were



discovered ; sounding and dredging were continuous ; and an immense advance in the little-known hydrography of the islands has now been made. Thus Discovery II. rounds off a chapter in Antarctic history associated with the great figures of Cook and Bellingshausen. It has given us at least one dimly romantic name in Southern Thule. On Tuesday, January 31, 1775, Captain Cook, nearing the end of his Second Voyage, wrote :—

> At half-past six . . . as we were standing N.N.E. with the wind at West, the fog very fortunately clearing away a little, we discovered land ahead, three or four miles distant. . . . I called this land Southern Thule, because it is the most southern land that has ever yet been discovered.

SANDWICH LAND

Other landfalls in the shape of glacier-covered headlands loomed through the mist during the next three days : "Cape Bristol, in honour of the noble family of Hervey" ; Cape Montagu ; "an island, which I named Saunders, after my honourable friend Sir Charles" ; and finally "two isles . . . the day on which they were discovered was the occasion of calling them Candlemas Isles." Cook gave these discoveries the general name of Sandwich Land. His Second Voyage in the Resolution had been designed to settle finally the problem of a hypothetical Southern Continent, confidently claimed by Quiros as stretching into the temperate zone and even reaching the tropics. The voyage dispelled the myth in overwhelming fashion, but nevertheless Cook believed that in order to explain icebergs some land must exist farther south ; Sandwich Land might therefore be a portion of this smaller continent. Cook sailed on to look for Bouvet's Cape Circumcision, and failing to find it returned to the Cape and home from a voyage as fruitful and remarkable as his earlier one to New Zealand and Australia.

Nearly half a century was to pass before Sandwich Land became the South Sandwich Islands. Russia's rise as a maritime power led to the dispatch of many exploring expeditions, but none has had such discoveries to its credit as that of Bellingshausen. Ordered south in 1819 by the Emperor Alexander I. with instructions to complete Cook's work by pushing south where that navigator had had to turn towards the north, Bellingshausen proceeded to carve off portions of the unknown south almost as large as those removed by Cook. On January 3, 1820, when approaching Sandwich Land, three new islands were discovered and named after the Marquis de Traverse of the Russian Admiralty. One was described as an active volcano, rising into a fantastic summit and emitting thick clouds of vapour. A landing was made and the ground found to be quite hot on the mountain, so that one side was free from snow and thickly covered with penguins. New Year's Day was celebrated on January 12, which was rough and stormy, indicating little ice that year.

A MAN OF RESOURCE

Cook's route had been to the west of the landfalls ; Bellingshausen sailed along their eastern side, proving that they were all of them islands, members of a curved chain from Traverse Islands in the north to Southern Thule at the other extreme. Bellingshausen spent 11 days among them. His further route was eastwards, to New Zealand, where the southern winter was spent. The remainder of the voyage is equally interesting. In the second summer a course was laid across the Southern Pacific in a high latitude and led to the discovery of Peter I. Island and Alexander Island, the latter near Graham Land. Ignorant of the work of Smith and Bransfield at the South Shetlands and Trinity Land, Bellingshausen with exemplary patriotism gave new names to the islands, choosing for them the battlefields where Napoleon had suffered defeat—Waterloo, Borodino, Smolensk. Bellingshausen's little-known voyage showed him to be a man of ability and resource ; he kept down scurvy, most dreaded at that time, and so carried his expedition to a triumphant conclusion.

In the last century the islands have occasionally been sighted by whalers and exploring ships. Shackleton in the Endurance passed between Candlemas and Saunders Islands. The Norwegian Larsen, pioneer of both South Georgia and Ross Sea whaling, landed on one of the Traverse Islands, but was choked by sulphurous fumes and fell dangerously ill. In 1911 the German explorer Filchner in the Deutschland stated very emphatically that Cook was in error over the Candlemas group and that there was only one island. In the passage of a century no later visit can compare with Bellingshausen's, and in the "Antarctic Pilot," just published by the Admiralty, the illustrative drawings are those of the Russian admiral.

The reproach that British territory remained uncharted has now been removed. The Antarctic summer of 1929-30 was remarkable round South Georgia and near the mouth of the Weddell Sea by reason of the almost entire absence of pack-ice. As a result Discovery II. found exceptional and almost ice-free conditions in February and March at the South Sandwich Islands, and, acting on instructions from the

Discovery Committee at the Colonial Office, spent nearly three weeks investigating the group. Dr. Kemp, the director of research, has reported weather of unusual severity during the time of the visit, and on five out of the 20 days the ship had to lie to under the lee of one of the islands. Several landings were attempted, but for the most part failed. Captain Carey, however, has so handled his ship that the principal object has been attained and a running survey made of each of the islands. Lieutenant Nelson, the navigating officer, was able to fix accurately the position of each member of the group, trace in the coast line, discover anchorages, and chart dangers to navigation. Echo sounding was much in use, often at the rate of one a minute: the logs record 2,904 soundings with shallow-water apparatus and 659 with deep-water gear. Photographs and sketches were made in quantity, and the result is a complete and almost final report on the South Sandwich group.

VOLCANIC ISLANDS

Among the more interesting results is the vindication of Captain Cook and the re-determination that the Candlemas Islands are two in number, with an excellent anchorage between. Dr. Kemp has named the more western one Vindication Island. So far as seen the islands are entirely volcanic, but it is stated that there is a possibility of sedimentary rock on Freezeland Peak, an outlying rock to the west of Bristol Island named by Cook after the seaman who sighted it.

Two of the islands, Zavodovski and Candlemas, send out strong sulphurous fumes; while three of the others are less active and give rise only to clouds of vapour. On the remaining six volcanic activity seems to be dead, but the absence of snow in some places is probably evidence that they are still partly warm and that smouldering fires are not very far distant. No volcanic outburst with discharge of lava or dust showers has ever been recorded. In the Thule group echo soundings revealed a remarkable basin, two miles in diameter, with a depth of 409 fathoms in the middle and only 15 fathoms round the rim: this, with little doubt, is a submerged crater, and the lower layers of stagnant water in the basin have peculiar conditions of composition, affecting the animal life. On the land bird life was abundant, and seals and sea elephants frequented the coast.

WHALING

The possibilities as a whaling region are not so promising as elsewhere. The islands may once more fade into obscurity. On the other hand, prophecies are rash, especially near the Poles. A hundred and sixty years ago George Forster, one of Captain Cook's naturalists, wrote that "if the northern ocean should ever be cleared of whales" we might then visit the other hemisphere, where these animals are numerous, but that South Georgia would be too remote and uninhabitable. Despite these confident words, South Georgia has been the chief centre of the world's whaling for 25 years. Its ascendancy may perhaps be at an end, and fears for the future of whaling are widespread. Before it is too late the Colonial Office has stepped in, and it is the work of Discovery II. to explore the feeding grounds of the whales and to discover their migrations and habits, so that some measure of control can be exercised to prevent the southern ocean from going the same way as the northern and, in Forster's phrase, becoming "cleared of whales."

Pictures on page 16.

SCHEMES OF CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL CONTRACTS

The Central Electricity Board state that they have placed additional contracts (including extensions to certain contracts already announced) to the value of approximately £2,000,000.

The contracts, which relate to various schemes adopted by the Board for different parts of the country, are in South-West England and South Wales for overhead transmission lines by Callender's Cable and Construction Company, Limited, London, and W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Company, Limited, London; in East England for switchgear by Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, Limited, Manchester; in Mid-East England for general meters and transformers by Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, Limited; in North-West England for switchgear by General Electric Company, Limited, Birmingham, and A. Reyrolle Company, Limited, Hebburn-on-Tyne; in Central England for switchgear by the British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited, Rugby; in South-East England for overhead transmission lines (Thames Crossing) by Callender's Cable and Construction Company, Limited; and in South-East England for switchgear by Ferguson, Pailin, Limited, Manchester.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

LONDON, DEC. 30

The following degrees have been awarded:—

PH.D. (INTERNAL).—Faculty of Science.—Astronomy.—Dobbie, J. C., Univ. Coll. Physics.—Marwick, T. C., Royal Inst. of Great Britain. Chemistry.—Simpson, H. G. E., Lond. Coll.; Walter, J. M., Univ. Coll. Biochemistry.—Town, B. W., Imp. Coll., Royal Coll. of Sci. Chemical Engineering.—Damle, N. R., Univ. Coll. Faculty of Economics.—Economics.—Liu Nai-Chen, Lond. Sch. of Econ.

D.SC. (INTERNAL).—Biochemistry.—Marrian, G. F., Univ. Coll. Geology.—Hudson, R. G., Univ. Coll. Physiology.—Egreton, P., Univ. Coll. Statistics.—Irwin, J. O., Univ. Coll.

The following examination results are announced:—

M.D. (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL).—Pass List.—Branch I. (Medicine).—Amor, A. J., B.S., Middlesex Hosp.; Babington, G. C., B.S., St. Thomas's Hosp.; Castleden, L. I. M., B.S., and Davidson, W. F. M., B.S., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; Dominion, C. P., B.S., Lond. Hosp.; Dunlop, Margaret R., B.S., Lond. (R.F.H.) Sch. of Med. for Women; Durie, Doris L., B.S., Univ. Coll. Hosp.; Evans, H., B.S., Lond. Hosp.; Himsworth, H. P., B.S. (University Medal), Univ. Coll. Hosp.; Kettle, A. B., B.S., and Mitchell, G. O., B.S., Guy's Hosp.; Mody, M. B., B.S., Univ. Coll. Hosp.; Posel, M. M., B.S., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.; Savin, L. H., B.S., King's Coll. Hosp.; Watkins, A. G., B.S., and Wright, Dorothy E., B.S., B.Sc., Univ. Coll. Hosp.; Wright, Elsie B., B.S., Lond. (R.F.H.) Sch. of Med. for Women. Branch IV. (Midwifery and Diseases of Women).—Constantine, Mary C. E., B.S., Crosse, Victoria M., B.S., and Goodman, Helen B., B.S., Lond. (R.F.H.) Sch. of Med. for Women; Smith, Beatrice G., B.S., Univ. Coll. Hosp.; Smith, Edith J. L., B.S., and Thomson, Jean S., B.S., Lond. (R.F.H.) Sch. of Med. for Women. Branch V. (State Medicine).—Ison, Amelia M., B.S., Charing Cross Hosp. and Inst. of Hygiene and Public Health; Smithard, E. H. E., B.S., Middlesex Hosp.

MAGISTRATE AND SUNDAY TRADING SUMMONSES

Mr. W. G. Jenkins, of Messrs. Margetts, Jenkins, and Hornby, solicitors, raised a question regarding Sunday trading summonses at Old-street Police Court yesterday. He said that some time ago Mr. Walter Frampton conducted for him a case against a man named Barrs for trading on Sunday without a licence. There was notice of appeal, which would not be decided for some months, and he (Mr. Jenkins) had to advise Bethnal Green Borough Council with regard to whether the magistrate would have other summonses before him or leave them until the hearing of the appeal. The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Clarke Hall) said that he thought the council would only be doing their duty in taking out summonses, and if necessary he could adjourn them.

FOOTBALL BRIBERY CHARGE

Two former professional football players have been arrested on a charge of bribery. They made their appearance at the Glasgow Central Police Court yesterday, and were formally remanded until to-morrow pending further inquiry. The men, ARCHIBALD KYLE, labourer, of Rookcliffe-street, Glasgow, and ADAM MILLER, miner, of High Avon-street, Larkhall, were charged with having, between December 26 and 29, corruptly offered a gift of £100 to the captain of the Hamilton Academicals Football Club, if he agreed that his club be defeated in the game with Leith Athletic, which is to be played at Hamilton on Saturday, contrary to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE

MR. BALDWIN'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. Baldwin, Grand Master of the Primrose League, has given the following New Year's message to the members of the league:—

As Grand Master of the Primrose League it is again my privilege and pleasure to wish the members of the league a very happy and a very prosperous New Year.

The nation is confronted to-day with a grave and critical industrial situation. Since I wrote my New Year's message to the Primrose League a year ago industrial conditions have become worse week by week, and now there are over 1,000,000 more unemployed than there were at the beginning of 1930. This alarming growth of unemployment has occurred under the administration of a party that obtained office by declaring that it could reduce unemployment more quickly than any other party. We now know that this promise was false. The Socialists never had any plan by which this evil could be reduced. In fact, the policy of the Socialist Party, in so far as it has been applied, has had the opposite effect. By increasing national and local taxation they have ensured an increase instead of a decrease in unemployment, which has resulted in wage reductions in some industries and complete stagnation in others.

To the colossal failure of the Socialist Government in dealing with the unemployment problem must be added their grave mishandling of the Imperial Conference. At that Conference the Government had a splendid opportunity of doing something practical to help British industry and to bind the Empire together in a close partnership of trade. They failed to seize this opportunity because the Dominion proposals could not be reconciled with the ancient and obsolete free-trade theories of Cobdenism. They have thus sacrificed statesmanship to prejudice, notwithstanding the Dominion Premiers' warnings that the opportunity, if neglected now, might not occur again. This "contemptuous rejection," as Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister, describes it, may have results exceedingly dangerous to the future of the Empire if steps are not taken in the very near future to repair the injury already done by this Government to our Imperial interests and relations.

BLINDNESS TO DANGERS

In every direction the Socialist Government seems utterly blind to the dangers and needs of the situation. Instead of seizing every opportunity of bringing relief to our sorely-pressed industries, the Socialists seem intent on piling additional burdens on them, and thus making their task more difficult every week and every month. That they should be allowed to continue on their path of extravagance and destruction is due to the Liberal Party, which, notwithstanding the courageous opposition of Sir John Simon, has decided to keep the Socialist Government in office in order to force out of it a measure of electoral reform in the hope of securing a few more seats at the next election.

This barefaced attempt to sacrifice the national interests for party gain is not likely to commend itself to the more patriotically-minded Liberals in the country. Nor are such tactics likely to stem the growing tide of feeling which is sweeping through the country to-day, that there must be a change of Government at a very early date if national confidence is to be restored, and that there can be little hope for employers or workers so long as Great Britain remains the dumping ground of the world.

In my message to the Primrose League a year ago I predicted a return of the electors to the Conservative Party when they began to understand the consequences of Socialistic rule. Recent by-elections—even in Socialist strongholds like Shipley—have shown that the electors now understand what Socialism means in practice, and are ready in large numbers to support the Conservative Party. I believe that at the General Election, which will not, I hope, be very long delayed, the Conservatives will be returned with a mandate to carry out their great national and Imperial policy, with work and wages as its fundamental basis.

AN EMERGENCY TARIFF

That policy includes an emergency tariff on foreign manufactured goods, the fullest possible expansion of trade within the Empire, by means of trade agreements based on the widest possible extension of Imperial preference, rigorous curtailment of national expenditure and the burdens of taxation which are crippling our industries and, finally, a comprehensive agricultural policy which will not only prevent the dumping of foreign products but also give the home farmer a guaranteed price and a secure market for his wheat.

I am confident that this policy will commend itself to the people of this country, but victory cannot be secured without energy and enthusiasm on the part of our supporters, and I rely on the members of the Primrose League to devote all their efforts to this vital and important task.

I have all the more confidence in my appeal because the policy which we are advocating is the policy of Disraeli, and embodies everything for which the Primrose League has stood since it was founded nearly 50 years ago to commemorate the life and work of Disraeli and to embody those high and Imperial aims to which he devoted the whole of his political life.

AN EARLY ELECTION

Mr. Baldwin, M.P., in a New Year message published in *Home and Empire*, says:—

"Undoubtedly the best and most cheerful political New Year wish for 1931 is, 'May the present Government come to a speedy, unlamented end, and may a strong Conservative Government take its place.' This, and nothing less, will give the nation renewed hope and confidence. With a sound instinct every one is saying that things won't improve until we get a change of Government. It is the judgment of the people on the failure of the Socialists.

"When the General Election comes and we are returned to power—despite the Liberal plot to keep the Socialists in power—I am of opinion that this will not be long delayed—we shall make an immediate beginning with a thorough-going policy designed to help the process of national recovery. We will introduce at once an emergency tariff for the protection of our manufacturers. In the home market we are determined that this country will cease to be the free dumping-ground of the surplus products of the rest of the world. We will give the British farmer a guaranteed price and a guaranteed market for his wheat, in addition to other valuable help on sound lines.

"As for the development of Empire trade, we have worked out the quota scheme which, in our view, will give the Dominions all that they want by way of a secure market for their wheat. But more important than even the best of schemes, we have, what the Socialists entirely lack, both the wish and the will to come to such an agreement with the Dominions—and without delay—as will build up a great Empire trade, to our mutual advantage and the lasting benefit of our people.

"With this great end in view, I appeal to all Conservatives to work, with enthusiasm and self-sacrifice, for the triumph of our cause in 1931."

TUNBRIDGE WELLS MUNICIPAL BUILDING SCHEME

Strong opposition to the Tunbridge Wells Town Council's scheme to erect new municipal buildings was forthcoming yesterday, when a Ministry of Health inquiry was opened into an application for sanction to borrow £171,000. The initial scheme put forward by the council was to raise £250,000 for various purposes, but owing to strong protests it was decided to proceed with the erection of municipal buildings only. It was anticipated that £66,000 would be received from the Government Unemployment Grants Committee. The Ratepayers' League and a specially formed Burgesses' Emergency Committee were represented in opposition to the scheme. For the corporation Mr. Sydney Turner said there was great need for more adequate accommodation for the proper carrying out of the business of the borough, and contended that the time for the erection of the building was propitious, both from a local and national point of view. The effect on the rates would be an additional 4½d. in the £ for the first 10 years, and 4d. for the following 20 years.

FALSE FIRE ALARMS

Eighteen false alarms, all maliciously given, were received by the London Fire Brigade during the 24 hours ended 6 a.m. yesterday. Several of them were in the City and a number in the South-Eastern and South-Western districts. Only one was in North London.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT IN 1929

REPORT ON THE WORK OF LOCAL COMMITTEES

The report on the work of local committees for juvenile employment during 1929 has just been issued by the Ministry of Labour (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. net).

It is shown that the average monthly rate of unemployment throughout Great Britain among juveniles of 16 and 17 years of age, insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, stood at 3.3 per cent. for the year under review, as against 3.6 per cent. for 1928.

As compared with the general degree of unemployment among adult insured workers for the year—namely, 11 per cent.—the relative state of employment among younger workpeople in the country as a whole remained low. The average live register for 1929 of all unemployed persons under 18 years of age was 35,251 boys and 31,766 girls. The highest monthly figure, 86,624, was attained in January, and the lowest, 31,384, in June. It is explained that much of the unemployment among young people is "unemployment" only in a technical sense, representing a necessary state of transition rather than an economic misfortune.

The gradual movement southward of industrial enterprise continued in 1929, and the erection of factories, particularly to the west and north-west of London, had the effect of stimulating the demand for juvenile labour. In London and the Home Counties, therefore, the opportunities for juvenile employment materially improved, and the London Advisory Council reported that "the average number of boys and girls unemployed during the year was the lowest recorded in the last five years." In the Midlands there was a slight improvement in the industrial position, although in some districts the opportunities for juvenile employment were reported to be still disappointingly small. In the cotton areas of the North of England the majority of committees reported a very bad year with no immediate prospect of a revival of trade.

The effect of the low birth-rate during the War years made itself felt in some areas, and engaged the serious attention of committees. The London Advisory Council state that the decline in the number of juveniles available for employment in the London area presented a situation of unusual interest. The council discussed the temptation there was for boys and girls to seek highly paid jobs in preference to those which offered training and a prospect of advancement in after-life. A direct result of the decline would probably be that increased opportunities of employment would occur with no diminution in the necessity of advising children carefully on their choice of livelihood.

Committees as a whole favoured the contemplated raising of the school-leaving age to 15.

The majority of the reports from local committees indicate that the work of committees generally has brought about an appreciation of the exchange or bureau as a placing agency, both by juveniles and by employers, and reference is made to cooperation between committees in placing work, and to cooperation with Government Departments. It appeared to be the ambition of a large number of young people, on leaving school, to enter the Civil Service. In the case of the elementary schools, many of the boys and girls desired to get on to the staffs of local post-offices, and the committees had continued to assist the local post-office officials in the recruitment of their junior staffs. Reports from the country as a whole indicated less reluctance, both on the part of girls and their parents, towards domestic employment. In relation to oversea migration, the reports from the country as a whole showed that there appeared to be a disinclination on the part of juveniles, supported by their parents, to take the risk of seeking their fortunes oversea.

SIR W. RUNCIMAN ON TRADE PROSPECTS

THE EFFECT OF PLUNDERING PRIVATE ESTATES

Sir Walter Runciman, in a message circulated to the Press, reviews the present trade position. He says that when the country is besieged by the most penetrating depression of our time, he fails to understand the attitude of those who believe that they see the shade of prosperity waving its glad hand at them. Personally, he prefers to deal with facts, and finds that they definitely disagree with the expression that trade at present is even mending.

"So far as shipping is concerned," he continues, "it is not so much a question of getting payable freights as getting cargoes at all, and in consequence harbours are crammed with laid-up vessels gaping for employment. The putting out of action of some of the largest industries in the world, with all its human consequences, is a tragedy. The thought of these things may well stagger the soul of the 'silver lining' prognosticators.

"Perhaps it may be as well to state quite briefly that no permanent or temporary revival of trade is possible until a vigorous public demand is made against any Government which attempts to pledge the country in financial obligations it cannot soundly meet, whether it be doles or any other political fabrication that violates the sound, straight doctrine of finance. It is no more admissible for local public bodies or Parliament to do these things than it would be for any commercial concern.

"One of the most appalling records of copiously bleeding the very life out of the country's resources is that, in 17 years, £900,000,000 has been wrung out of or confiscated from private estates, and the number of people thrown out of employment by processes of this kind is incalculable. It is pretty near time that the general public realized that the policy of plundering private estates is far-reaching in its disastrous national consequences. The suffering is not confined to one class. It inevitably spreads to all.

"I state assuredly if I were 44 instead of 84 and guaranteed no interference by academicians or any other theory brigade, I would have every man jack who is out of employment and living on the dole in full swing in less than six months, even if some of them had no other quality than that of chopping sticks or cleaning windows. I should like to see the time come when all men who are willing to work may have it and those who are indolent and shirk, made to."

THEFTS FROM VANS

The fact that one firm had lost goods worth £400 by thefts from vans during the Christmas deliveries was disclosed at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, when JAMES TULLY, 55, labourer, of Helmet-row, St. Luke's, Finsbury, E.C.2, and JOSEPH WILKINS, 22, clerk, of Ironmonger-street, Finsbury, E.C.1, were each sentenced by SIR CHARTRES BIRON to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing from a van two cases containing clothing worth £31. Both men pleaded "Guilty." Mr. Humphreys, prosecuting for the L.M.S. Railway Company, said that four railway police officers kept a watch on one of the company's vans collecting goods from the premises of Austin Reed, Limited, in Red Lion-square, W.C. During the absence of the carman they saw Wilkins enter the van and leave with the two cases. He was joined by Tully, who had been keeping watch. Counsel added that Austin Reed, Limited, had lost £400 worth of goods by pilfering from vans during the last few weeks.

ALLEGED CAR THIEVES' ARSENAL

Mr. BOYD at the Westminster Police Court yesterday remanded JOHN SQUIRES, 27, described as a fruiterer, giving no address, on a charge of being concerned with a man not in custody in stealing in October last a motor-car valued at £1,450 from West Eaton-place, S.W., the property of Mr. Charles Montague Andreae, stockbroker. The arrest of the accused was associated with the discovery of the car at a lock-up garage at Beadnell-road, Forest Hill. Among the articles also found there, set out on the police charge sheet, were two heavy iron jemmies, eight steel chisels, a police-constable's helmet and full uniform, badges of various forces, armlets, gloves, three blank motor-car index number plates, screw wrenches, pliers, &c., and a quantity of ball cartridges.

AN IRISH COUNTY COUNCIL DISSOLVED

The Irish Free State Minister for Local Government and Public Health has decided to dissolve the Mayo County Council as from January 1, 1931, after which its affairs will be administered by an official of the Local Government Department. The reason for the dissolution of the council is its refusal to ratify the appointment of Miss Letitia Dunbar, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, as county librarian.

Obituary

SIR CHARLES WILSON

LONG SERVICE TO LEEDS

Sir Charles Wilson, who died yesterday at his home at Selby, near Leeds, at the age of 71, was for many years a conspicuous figure in the municipal and political life of Leeds. A man of strong and genial personality, he served the city with entire devotion. He was for six years Conservative member for Central Leeds, and was chairman of the Conservative Party in the Leeds City Council, of which he was an alderman for 22 years. By profession an accountant, he gave his time and energy unsparingly to the interests of the city and the West Riding. Especially was he anxious for the extension of Leeds, and, though not all his Bills were passed by Parliament, he succeeded in adding thousands of acres and a large population to the city. It was while giving evidence for one of his Bills before a Parliamentary Committee that he declared, "Why, I am Leeds!" by which he meant that he represented the spirit of the city.

Born at Brandsby, Easingwold, on January 13, 1859, Charles Henry Wilson came of good yeoman stock. He began his career as a railway clerk, but soon after going to Leeds went into business as an accountant. He was first elected to the Leeds Council in 1890, and remained a member almost continuously until last year. For 20 years of the time he was chairman of the Finance and Parliamentary Committee, but after the municipal elections of 1927 he was obliged to resign this post and was succeeded by the Socialist leader. In the General Election of 1929 he lost also his seat in Parliament to a Socialist candidate. He had intended, however, to contest the seat again, and was prospective Conservative candidate until last September.

In 1913 Wilson took a leading part in fighting a Syndicalist attempt to bring about a general strike of municipal workers in Leeds. The struggle became one of national interest, and after costing the city a large sum it ended in victory for Wilson, who was at the head of a strong committee. In the following year with the outbreak of War he worked night and day in helping to raise the first Leeds "Pals" Battalion (the 15th Battalion, Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment), and at the age of 55 he was gazetted as the battalion's first quartermaster with the rank of captain. After 15 months he was gazetted out, following a severe accident. He then raised the No. 3 (Leeds) Group of the West Riding Motor Transport Volunteers.

Soon after the War Sir Charles was appointed vice-consul for France. He was made a freeman of the City of London in 1917, and was a member of the Court and Governing Body of the Feltmakers' Guild. In 1923 he was knighted, and received the freedom of Leeds and the degree of LL.D. from the University. He was a past-president and member of council of the Society of Incorporated Accountants, and vice-president of the Association of Municipal Corporations. He was a local director of Barclays Bank, and deputy chairman of the Yorkshire Paper Mills, Limited. He was fond of shooting, and was interested in coins and in philately. Last October he was presented with his portrait and a cheque subscribed for by all classes of the community. The cheque he gave to endow a cot at Leeds Infirmary, and the portrait he gave to the City Corporation, presenting with it a very old picture of Temple Newsam, now the property of the city.

Sir Charles married, in 1920, as his second wife, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Mr. John Garnet, of Nawton, North Yorkshire. He is survived by her, and by a daughter of his first marriage. His only son, Mr. Percy Wilson, died shortly after the War.

LORD MELCHETT

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher writes:—

As one of Lord Melchett's old Liberal colleagues I should like to thank you for an admirable appreciation of a remarkable and unusual figure in English political life. Lord Melchett was no doubt a great man of business, whose blunt, robust handling of economic problems was welcomed in Parliament and in the country; but he was much more than a successful chairman and amalgamator of companies with a capacity for abstract and applied economics. What made him specially interesting to me was the warm and unaffected, indeed almost boyish, flow of his humanitarian enthusiasm, his *expertise* in art and music, and the wide span of his acquired knowledge.

During the War I received the impression that no one in Downing-street knew as much as he of what was going on in Germany in the field of chemical and metallurgical research. Somehow or other he seemed to keep abreast of German scientific publications, and not only in those departments of inquiry which lay nearest to his business interests. It was, for instance, characteristic of him that he brought to the notice of the Prime Minister a recently published criticism of Helmholtz's Theory of Light with a view of effecting a change in the system of camouflage as it was then practised in the British Army. The hint was acted on with the utmost promptitude, and the system changed, with beneficial results.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STOTT

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Stott, shipowner, died yesterday at his home at Rockferry, Cheshire, where he was born in 1863. He was Unionist member for West Birkenhead in 1922-23, and for East Birkenhead from 1924 to 1929. Educated at Southport, Fairfield College, Manchester, and in Germany, he entered the firm of W. H. Stott and Co., Limited, managers of the Stott line of steamers trading to the Baltic, a firm founded by his father. In 1894 he was made a partner, and became managing director on the death of his father. Colonel Stott was a member of the Council of the Shipbrokers' Institute, London, a member of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, and also of the Liverpool Shipbrokers' Benevolent Society. For many years he was associated with the Volunteer movement, and took his commission in 1891 in the old 4th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment, in which he became senior captain. He served in the battalion until 1909, when it became the 7th Battalion, The King's Liverpool Regiment, Territorial Force, of which he was commanding officer. When his regiment was mobilized he took it to France early in March, 1915. His oversea service lasted until 1917, and he was made C.B. He was married in 1893 to Miss Christine Brunfeldt Martin, daughter of the late Mr. J. G. Martin, and had a son and five daughters.

MR. H. E. COBB

Mr. Herbert Enfield Cobb, who died on Monday in a nursing home of pneumonia, at the age of 64, was the senior partner of the Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. Keen, Cobb and Lee. His death has caused deep regret in Stock Exchange circles, where he was extremely popular by reason of the soundness of his judgment, the independence of his views, and his courage in stating them. Moreover, he possessed great charm of manner. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1890. His good judgment caused him to be elected to the Stock Exchange Committee, and he played a prominent part in handling many of the problems which were created by the War. He was regarded as an authority on the subject of Stock Exchange commissions, and was appointed chairman of the sub-committee which drew up many of the commission rules now in force. He was one of the scrutineers at the elections of the directors of the Bank of England. Among his "House" activities was his interest in the Stock Exchange Male Voice Choir, of which he was chairman for a number of years. Mr. Cobb never failed to be re-elected to the Stock Exchange Committee at the annual elections, and on three successive occasions he headed the poll, a testimony to the regard in which he was held by his fellow members. Possessed of a high standard of integrity, Mr. Cobb was not infrequently asked to arbitrate in matters of dispute among Stock Exchange members. He resigned from the Committee in March of this year owing to failing health. Mr. Cobb was a keen sportsman. He was a former president of the Old Rugbeian Society, and had played in the School XV., as well as in the cricket XI. He was a good shot and a keen fisherman.

THE BAD COMPANIONS

At the Surrey Quarter Sessions at Kingston yesterday PATRICK GEORGE SEWARD, 22, of Church-road, Richmond, said to have had a good education, was indicted for stealing a motor-car, a wireless set, a typewriter, and other property, valued together at £130. Mr. McClure, who prosecuted, said the allegation was that the articles were stolen by men the prisoner knew, who stole a motor-car and went on marauding expeditions. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty" to some of the charges, and asked for leniency. "I am not a confirmed criminal," he said, "but I attribute my position to bad company and frequenting public houses." Sentence was postponed until the next Sessions on March 31, the prisoner to remain in custody till then.

HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS

THE SECOND ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, DEC. 30

The second round of all tournaments in the Chess Congress was played to-day.

In the Premier Tournament only one game was finished at the morning adjournment, the other games going to the full limit suggested by the positions. Capablanca admitted to a very hard day's work against Yates. The game went to 87 moves before Yates retired. The ending was quite a problem in its way. It was the end of the afternoon before Dr. Euwe resigned to Miss Menchik.

The pairings and results in the second round of the Premier Tournament were as follows:—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Euwe ..	Queen's Pawn	Miss Menchik	Black won
Tylor ..	Sicilian Defence	Winter	Drawn
Michell ..	Queen's Pawn	Thomas	White won
Colle ..	Queen's Pawn	Sultan Khan	Black won
Capablanca	Queen's Pawn	Yates	White won

Euwe against Miss Menchik played the Pillsbury attack in the opening, but was met with a sound defence and could make nothing out of the position. Later on Miss Menchik, to quote Capablanca, "exchanged the only piece that was bothering the other fellow," and that piece was the queen. This brought about a bishop and pawn ending, which was won by Miss Menchik in 61 moves. She played this ending extremely well.

Tylor was the only player in this section who played a king's pawn opening to-day, and the outcome of a long battle was a rook and pawn ending, which was drawn in 57 moves.

Michell had all the best of matters against Thomas, who not only drifted into a very cramped position, but got very much behind the clock. Michell won in 28 moves.

Colle against Sultan Khan was the most exciting game in this round, a maze of complications resulting in Sultan Khan obtaining a knight for two pawns. Colle should have won fairly easily, if only on account of his pawn position, but he gave the British-Indian champion just too much latitude, and lost in 45 moves.

Capablanca against Colle was another case of the Pillsbury attack, and there was little in it for a long while. Then came a struggle for pawn advantage on the queen's side, after some exciting play had led to the exchange of queens. Capablanca came out with a rook and four pawns to a rook and three pawns, with a position that at least he could not lose.

PREMIER RESERVES TOURNAMENT.—SECOND ROUND.—Rellstab beat Keltanowski; Noteboom beat Illingworth; Flohr beat Alexander; Jackson beat Norman; and one game was adjourned. Adjourned game.—FIRST ROUND.—Baratz drew with Noteboom.

MAJOR TOURNAMENT "A".—FIRST ROUND.—Stephenson beat Nadel; Maxwell drew with Crothers; Ursell beat Schmidt; H. Brown beat Lean; Mortlock beat Barzin. SECOND ROUND.—Schmidt beat Maxwell; H. Brown beat Ursell; Mortlock drew with Nadel; and two games were adjourned.

The following is the full score of the game between J. R. Capablanca and E. Colle in the first round:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

WHITE J. R.	BLACK E. Colle	WHITE Capablanca	BLACK E. Colle
1. P–Q 4	Kt–K B 3	21. P–Kt 3	P–B 3
2. P–Q B 4	P–K 3	22. Kt–R 4	Kt–K 4
3. Kt–Q B 3	B–Kt 5	23. P–B 4	Q–B 3
4. Q–B 2	P–Q 4	24. B–Q 2	Q–K 3
5. P × P	Q × P	25. Q–Kt sq	Q–Q
6. Kt–B 3	Castles	26. R × Q	B–K 5
7. B–Q 2	B × Kt	27. R–Kt 3	Kt–Q 2
8. P × B	Q Kt–Q 2	28. R–R 3	R–R sq
9. P–K 3	P–B 4	29. R–R 4	K–B 2
10. P–B 4	Q–Q 3	30. Kt–B 3	K–K 2
11. R–Q sq	P–Q Kt 3	31. Kt–Q 2	B–B 3
12. B–B 3	P–K R 3	32. B–B 3	B × B
13. B–K 2	B–Kt 2	33. K × B	K–Q 3
14. Castles	Q–B 2	34. Kt–K 4 ch	K–B 3
15. P × P	P × P	35. R–R 6 ch	Kt–Kt 3
16. Q–Kt 2	Q R–Kt sq	36. Kt × K B P	K–Kt 2
17. Q–R sq	Kt–Kt 5	37. R–R 5	R–Q B sq
18. R × Kt	Q × R	38. Kt–K 4	Kt × P
19. B × P	Q–B 2	39. R–Kt 5 ch	Resigns
20. B × B	R × B		

CONTROL OF COAL OUTPUT AT BARNSLEY

DEMAND FOR LOCAL INQUIRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BARNSLEY, DEC. 30

The Barnsley Town Council have decided to ask that the inquiry which they are pressing the district committee of investigation under the Coal Mines Act to conduct into their complaint that the application of the output control scheme is prejudicial to the public interest in their district, should be held in public in Barnsley. The committee, in reply to a complaint from the men, have stated that they are deferring matters until the owners' appeal has been heard, but the Town Council insist that the Act gives them right of access to the committee and that their complaint must be considered irrespective of the men's complaint or owners' appeal.

The Act allows a complaint to be laid on the ground that the scheme is "likely to have an effect contrary to the public interest," or on the ground that it is "unfair or inequitable." The threatened dismissal of 2,000 men at the Woolley and Allied collieries and the consequent loss of £300,000 in wages are, the Council contend, justification for complaint on both the grounds mentioned in the Act. The Barnsley Council are believed to be the first local authority to lodge a complaint with a district committee of investigation, and they demand the immediate investigation of their complaint, although it is now known that the owners' appeal will be heard on January 6 in London.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERIES

No agreement was reached yesterday between the North Staffs colliery owners and miners on the question of a spread-over, and the matter will be brought before the National Industrial Board. The parties differ as to the method by which a spread-over of 45 hours a week should be worked. Work will continue on day-to-day contracts.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening:—

AROSA.—Powder snow, 1½ft.
DIABLERETS.—15in. light powder on crust.
ENGELBERG.—Hard crust; snow generally windswept.
GRINDELWALD.—4in. light powder on crust.
KLOSTERS.—Snow 1ft. Has stopped snowing.
LENK.—Light powder on crust.
LENZERHEIDE.—9in. powder snow.
LEUKERBAD.—7in. snow. Light powder on crust. Light snow falling.
MALOJA.—Has stopped snowing; 7in. powder snow.
MOUNT GURNIGEL.—6in. light powder on crust.
MÜRREN.—7in. light powder on crust. At Blumental, 1ft. similar.
PONTRESINA.—9in. powder snow.
SAANENMOSER.—Powder snow, 6in.
ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG.—2in. light powder on crust.
ST. CERGUE.—5in. light powder on crust; wet snow falling.
ST. MORITZ.—7in. powder snow.
VILLARS.—Snow 9in. Bretaye: Powder snow, 2½ft.
WENGEN.—6in. light powder on crust.
ZERMATT.—Snowing heavily.

The following reports were received from resorts in France and Germany:—

ARGENTIERE-MONTANVERT.—8in. snow; overcast.
COL DE VOZA-ST. GERVAIS.—12in. snow; snowy.
COMBLOUX.—2in. snow; overcast.
MONTGENEVRE-SUR-BRIANCON.—12in. snow; clear.
ST. PIERRE-DE-CHARTREUSE.—6in. snow; overcast.
VILLARD-DE-LANS.—10in. snow; overcast.
CAUTERETS.—14in. snow; cloudy.
COL DE LA SCHLUCHT-SUR-GERARDMER.—8in. snow; overcast.
OBERSTDORF.—10in. powder snow; light clouds.
ZUGSPITZE.—8in. hard snow.
FELDBERG.—14in. powder snow; light clouds.
REIFTRÄGERAUDE.—22in. powder snow; misty.
OBERHOF.—6in. powder snow.

MOTOR-CYCLE CARRIER LEGALLY A "PROPER SEAT"

The Deputy Birmingham Stipendiary Magistrate (Alderman J. S. Pritchett) ruled yesterday under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, that a carrier, properly fixed to a motor-cycle, was a proper seat within the meaning of the Act, and dismissed a summons against HAROLD EVANS, of Kingsbury-road, Erdington, for having a passenger sitting astride the carrier. Evans contended that the carrier constituted a seat, although perhaps an uncomfortable one. The DEPUTY STIPENDIARY agreed to state a case for the Divisional Court for a ruling as to what constituted a proper seat.

THE WEATHER

SOME RAIN: RATHER COLD

Meteorological Office, Dec. 30

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An elongated depression centred over Southern Ireland will move eastward and cause unsettled conditions to prevail generally with rain at times or showers in nearly all districts.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Moderate or fresh south-westerly to westerly winds; mainly cloudy, rain at times or showers; rather cold.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES.—Moderate or fresh westerly to north-westerly winds, strong at times; mainly cloudy, but some bright intervals later, rain at times or showers; rather cold.

ENGLAND, N.W., MIDLANDS, N.—Moderate or fresh variable winds; mainly cloudy, rain at times or showers; rather cold.

ENGLAND, N.E., SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., W., N.W., MID, ISLE OF MAN.—Moderate or fresh easterly to north-easterly winds, backing; mainly cloudy, rain or sleet at times; rather cold or cold.

SCOTLAND, N.E., ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Moderate variable to north-easterly winds; mainly cloudy, rain at times with perhaps some sleet; rather cold or cold.

IRELAND.—Moderate or fresh winds between north-east and north-west; cloudy, with bright intervals, but some showers; rather cold.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH C

Court News

Princess Marie Louise will return to London on Friday from Lyndridge, Bishop's Teignton, Devon, where she has been staying with Lady Cable.

Princess Helena Victoria will return to London on Friday from Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees, where she has spent Christmas with the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry.

The French Ambassador returned to London on Sunday from the Continent.

The Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. Algernon FitzRoy will leave London on Friday for the South of France, where they will stay for a fortnight.

The Egyptian Minister expects to return to London this week from Genoa.

Earl Beauchamp will return to England on January 18 in the Europa, and will be in London for the opening of Parliament.

Cora Countess of Strafford returned to 30, Grosvenor-square on Sunday from Holkham, Norfolk, where she spent Christmas with the Earl and Countess of Leicester.

Lady Margaret MacRae and Miss Gwendolen MacRae left on Monday for a six weeks' tour in the West Indies.

Lord and Lady Templemore will leave Upton House, Alresford, and take up residence at 29, Norfolk-crescent at the end of January.

Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel returned to 35, Porchester-terrace yesterday from Weymouth.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Davidson, who returned from South America on Monday, left London yesterday for Painswick, Gloucestershire, where they will stay until the middle of January.

Sir John and Lady Lavery expect to leave London on January 14 for Cannes.

Lady (Ernest) Benn was sworn in as a Magistrate for the County of Surrey at the Quarter Sessions at Kingston yesterday.

Major Sir Nevile Wilkinson will return to London from Knoyle House, Salisbury, on January 8. Lady Beatrix Wilkinson does not expect to return to London until the end of January.

Mr. and Lady Millicent Tiarks returned to London this week from Headfort House, Kells, where the Marquess and Marchioness of Headfort are still in residence.

The Dean of Carlisle (Dr. H. V. Stuart), who has been undergoing treatment in London for the last six weeks, is hoping to go to the Hotel Verdi, Rapallo, on New Year's Day, till the end of March.

The French Military Attaché and Mme. Voruz will return to London on January 4 or 5.

Mr. A. West Russell, M.P., wishes to thank his many friends for their kind sympathy in his sorrow, and hopes in time to write to each individually.

Mrs. H. H. Mulliner, of Clifton Court, Rugby, has left England for South Africa for her health. She hopes to return about the end of January.

Mrs. Sturrock thanks all friends for their letters of love and sympathy. She hopes to reply to them all in time.

Owing to the sudden illness of her husband, Mrs. Edward FitzGerald returned from Switzerland yesterday. Letters to 38, Green-street, Park-lane, will be forwarded.

The statement issued by a news agency that Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., had left for a lecture tour in the United States and Canada is incorrect. She is remaining in London and fulfilling all her engagements.

The offices of the German Embassy will be closed on New Year's Day.

DANCES

MONTGOMERY COUNTY BALL

The Montgomery County Ball was held at the Town Hall, Welshpool, last night. Newman's band played, and among those present many of whom brought parties, were:—

Mr. Forrester Addie, Major W. J. Corbett-Winder, Colonel Howard McLean, Miss Crewe-Read, Lieutenant-Colonel Costobadie, Mr. Robert Crawshay, Major W. Marshall Dugdale, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. B. Frederick, Mr. S. R. Heap, Major Sir Harmood Harmood-Banner, Colonel G. D. Harrison, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Pryce Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lymes, Mr. R. D. Musson, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. McConnell, Admiral and Mrs. Niblett, Mr. Lloyd O. Owen, Mr. W. E. Pryce-Jones, Captain Victor Pryce-Jones, the Countess of Lathom, Mr. R. Q. Wilson, Mr. C. Peppe, Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Price-Davies, Captain F. F. Verdon-Roe, Major L. K. Williams, the Hon. Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. W. H. Burton Swift, and Captain Maurice Anwyl.

RADNORSHIRE AND WEST HEREFORDSHIRE

The annual ball of the Radnorshire and West Herefordshire Hunt was held at Garnstone Castle, Weobley, Herefordshire (lent by Colonel R. N. H. Verdin), last evening. Pilbeam's band played. Colonel H. R. Pettit was secretary. Among the invited guests were:—

Mrs. F. H. Aulton, Miss Andrews, Miss Appleton, Miss S. Armitage, Captain and Mrs. G. W. Brocklehurst, Mrs. Burdon, Miss Gwen Bevan, Miss H. Barton, Miss Beebee, Miss Beauchamp, Viscount Bridport, Mrs. H. A. Christy, Mrs. Clegg and Miss Clegg, Captain and Mrs. Cecil Graham Clarke, Miss Cuthbert, Miss Spence-Colby, Miss Caddingford, Mrs. G. G. Corbett, Sir Charles and Lady Degbeli, Miss Dixon, Miss French Davies, Miss Dean, Major and Mrs. G. W. Davey and Miss Doreen Davey, Captain and Mrs. Eric Earle, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Earle, Mrs. W. Eccles, Captain and Mrs. H. Evans, Mrs. D. M. Lee Elliot, Miss Fair, Captain Guy Gisborne, Mr. D. F. Duff Gordon, Captain and Mrs. L. H. Green, Mrs. Gilbert, Major-General W. H. Greenly, Mr. G. Goldsmith, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. E. Herrington, Captain and Mrs. L. R. Hibbert, Miss V. Hibbert, Captain L. N. Hibbert, Captain and Mrs. Hope, Colonel Blunt Somerset Hopkinson, Lady Hill, Miss Harrison, Major and Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Hayley, Captain and Mrs. J. L. Chicken, Miss Hinckes, Captain and Mrs. Hunt, Miss R. Hudson, Major John Le Hunte, Captain and Mrs. Ingleby.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Jones, Lieutenant R. Lewis, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Lewis, Captain and Mrs. J. R. Macdonell, Sir Boyd Merriman and Lady Merriman, Misses R. and V. Merriman, Mrs. Mavrojani, the Misses Mavrojani, Captain A. Morris, Captain and Mrs. G. Millyard, the Rev. W. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Mumford, Miss Noel, Miss C. Oliver, Miss Margot Oakley, Captain T. P. P. Powell, Colonel H. R. Pettit and Mrs. Pettit, Major-General Pitman and Mrs. Pitman, Sir Robert and Lady Greenfield Price, Miss Monica Green-Price, Dr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hilton Price, Miss Diana Powell, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. de Q. Quincey, Miss Betty de Q. Quincey, Captain and Mrs. R. S. de Quincey, Major J. S. Rowley, Miss Rosamund Riley, Dr. F. Strange, Miss Anne Sleeson, Captain F. Stanier and Mrs. Stanier, Miss Peggy Shirer, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, Mrs. Lucas Scudamore, Miss Lucas Scudamore, Miss Oriel Lucas Scudamore, Lieutenant J. Tyrwhitt, R.N., Major and Mrs. L. Beaumont Thomas, Miss A. Thomas, the Rev. H. S. Vinning, Miss Verey, Mr. and Mrs. H. de C. Vaughan, Miss D. Green Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Watt, Miss Gibson Watt, Miss Jane Walsh, Miss Anne Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Joy Walker, Colonel C. Walwyn.

A CHRISTMAS FIREBALL

Mr. W. F. Denning, F.R.A.S., writes from Bristol:—

On Saturday evening, at about 5.44, a brilliant meteoric body sailed across the southern sky at a low altitude. It threw off a wide fiery trail, which gave the object the appearance of a large firework. The meteor must have created a brilliant and splendid spectacle as viewed from the English Channel and the North of France. Further observations of this fine object will be valuable and enable its height, velocity, and direction of flight to be exactly determined. The radiant point of the fireball was possibly in the constellation Auriga, which was situated in the E.S.E. part of the heavens at the time the object descended.

The *London Gazette* contains an Order in Council ratifying a scheme for the constitution of a separate district for spiritual purposes to consist of parts of the parishes of Morden, Carshalton, and Benhilton, all in the county of Surrey, and to be named "the district of St. Peter, St. Helier." The Ecclesiastical Commissioners will make an annual grant of £200; £2,000 has been deposited with them towards the cost of building a permanent church; and the patronage of the district (and of the new parish when it becomes a parish) will be vested in the Bishop of Southwark and his successors.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LORD STAVORDALE AND MISS H. E. WARD

The engagement is announced of Lord Stavordale, The Royal Horse Guards, elder son of the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, and Helen Elizabeth, twin daughter of the late Captain the Hon. Cyril Ward, R.N., M.V.O., and of Mrs. Ward.

MR. J. M. RICE-EVANS AND MISS INGE

The engagement is announced between Mr. James Mackworth Rice-Evans, Royal Welch Fusiliers, son of the late Mr. Walter Rice-Evans and Mrs. Rice-Evans, of Eaglesbush, Neath, and Miss Norah Lucy Inge, only daughter of the late Mr. W. T. K. Inge and Mrs. Inge, of Witcombe Court, near Gloucester.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT F. L. WHITE AND MISS H. RITCHIE

The marriage arranged between Flight-Lieutenant F. L. White, M.S., and Helen Reoch Ritchie, Dura, Cupar, Fife, will take place on February 10 in Cairo.

MR. A. K. BATE AND MISS J. A. G. BIRD

The engagement is announced between Alexander Knox Bate, of the Administrative Service, Tanganyika, youngest son of the late Colonel A. L. F. Bate, C.M.G., A.M.S., and the late Mrs. Bate, of Fairview, Esher, Surrey, and Joan Augusta Gwynne, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Gwynne Bird, Indian Army (retired), and Mrs. Bird, of Villa Saida, St. Lunaire, near Dinard, France.

DR. A. B. MARTIN AND MISS MACAULEY

The engagement is announced between André B. Martin, M.D., elder son of M. and Mme. A. Martin, of Geneva, and Patricia, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Macauley, of London.

MR. G. G. BALFOUR AND MISS J. HALSEY

The marriage arranged between Mr. Gilbert Graham Balfour and Miss Jean Halsey will take place at the Parish Church, Great Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, on Tuesday, February 17.

MR. STROUTS AND MISS DUTHOIT

The engagement is announced between Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Strouts, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Duthoit, of Littlebourne, Kent.

MR. W. SIMON AND MISS EARNSHAW

The engagement is announced between Walter, eldest son of Mr. Ernest Ll. Simon, J.P., Kingsmead, Stoke Row, Henley-on-Thames, and the late Mrs. Simon, of Pembroke, and Nancy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Earnshaw, Kenwood, Halifax.

MR. D. W. GOURLAY AND MISS COOK

The engagement is announced between Douglas William Gourlay, Shanghai, China, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis N. M. Gourlay, Kirkland, Tynron, Dumfriesshire, and grandson of the late Robert Gourlay, LL.D., Glasgow, and Sheena, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Cook, Innisfail, Paisley.

MR. M. EDWARDS AND MISS LUCAS

The engagement is announced between Meuric, only son of Mr. Arthur Ll. Edwards, of Ipswich, and of the late Mrs. Edwards, and Helen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lucas, of Holly Dene, Mapperley Park, Nottingham.

MR. H. MASON AND MISS M. HANDLEY

The engagement is announced between Hubert, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mason, 48, Grosvenor-road, Birkdale, Southport, and Mary, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Handley, Marloes-road, Kensington, London.

MR. C. V. TEMPERLEY AND MRS. STEVENS

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Claud Vazeille Temperley, of 7, Edensor-road, Meads, Eastbourne, eldest son of the late Rev. Canon Arthur Temperley, of S. Willingham, Lincoln, and Gladys Mary Howard, widow of the late E. R. Stevens, I.F.S., and eldest daughter of the late Percy R. Cripps, of Winford Manor, Somerset.

MR. N. M. PEECH AND MISS M. J. SMALLWOOD

The engagement is announced between Neil Malcolm, second son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Peech, of The Gate House, Worplesdon Hill, Surrey, and Margaret Josephine (Peggy), second daughter of Mr. R. C. Smallwood, C.B.E., and Mrs. Smallwood, of Sudpré, Worplesdon.

MARRIAGE

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON. HENRY BRIDGEMAN AND MISS J. CONSTABLE MAXWELL

The marriage took place at St. Mary's, Beauly, yesterday of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Henry Bridgeman, of Harehope Hall, Alnwick, youngest son of the fourth Earl of Bradford and Ida Countess of Bradford, and Miss Joan Constable Maxwell, younger daughter of the Hon. Bernard and Mrs. Constable Maxwell, of Farlie House, Beauly, Scotland. The Rev. A. Geddes officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. W. G. Grant.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a simple gown of ivory satin with a train of old Brussels lace and she carried a sheaf of Harrisii lilies. She was attended by three little children—Master Ian Fraser and the Hon. Veronica Fraser (her cousins) and Miss Betty Meynell (niece of the bridegroom). The page, who carried the train, wore a kilt of the Fraser tartan, and the maids were in white chiffon frocks with long sleeves. There were also eight grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Betty and Miss Ursula Constable Maxwell (sisters of the bride), Lady Rachel Howard and Miss Lindley (cousins of the bride), Lady Angela Scott and Lady Ann Bridgeman (nieces of the bridegroom), and Lady Jean Ramsay and the Hon. Elizabeth Legge. They wore long white chiffon dresses with white panne velvet coatees and wreaths of holly red berries and green leaves, the Maxwell badge. The Earl of Eldon was best man.

A reception was held after the marriage at Beaufort Castle (lent by the bride's uncle, Lord Lovat) and among the guests were:—

Major and Mrs. Anthony Buxton, Major G. Constable Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. David Constable Maxwell, Captain and Mrs. Ronald Foster, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Countess of Sefton, Lady Florence Norman, Lord and Lady Lovat, the Hon. Alastair and Lady Sybil Fraser, the Hon. Mrs. Stirling of Keir, Captain and Mrs. Stirling, the Hon. Douglas and Lady Constance Cairns, the Hon. Ian and Mrs. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Oldfield, the Earl of Dalhousie, Major and Mrs. Mackenzie of Farr, Captain and Mrs. Fraser Mackenzie, the Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie, the Countess of Cromartie, Lady Isobel Blunt Mackenzie, Mrs. Brodie and Mrs. Brodie of Brodie, Colonel and Mrs. Fraser Tytler, Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie of Ord, Baroness Burton and Lady Ida Ramsay.

The first part of the honeymoon is being spent at Culachy, Fort Augustus (lent by Mrs. Beckett), and the bride travelled in a blue marocain frock with a hat to match and a fur coat. Colonel and Mrs. Bridgeman will afterwards have a tour in South Africa.

GOLDEN WEDDING

LORD AND LADY ALBEMARLE

The Earl and Countess of Albemarle, who will celebrate their golden wedding on January 4, will entertain a family party this week for shooting. On Sunday, January 4, the household and employees on the Quidenham estate will make a presentation of plate to Lord and Lady Albemarle. On Monday, January 5, at Quidenham, the Earl of Leicester will make a presentation of a piece of plate from about 130 ladies and gentlemen of Norfolk and some from Suffolk, many of whom will be present. On Tuesday, January 6, Lord and Lady Albemarle will be at home to the tenants on the Quidenham estate and their wives, who will make a presentation of a piece of plate.

STRAUSS BALL

Lady George Cholmondeley will hold a rehearsal on Friday next, at 5 p.m., at Mrs. K. Stanley Smith's house, 8, Cornwall-terrace, N.W., for the special Viennese waltz that will take place at the Strauss ball on January 6 at the Savoy Hotel. Miss Cissie Sewell, who trained the artists for the waltz in *Bitter Sweet*, has kindly consented to instruct the ladies and gentlemen who will take part in the waltz. These are:—

Mrs. Carl Bendix, partnered by Mr. Ralph Burton, Mrs. Charles Cartwright by Mr. Jacques Dumaine, Miss Margaret Dixson by Mr. Illingworth, Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney by Admiral Sir Charles Royds, Viscountess Furness by Mr. Gabriel Wolkoff, the Hon. Elizabeth Grosvenor by Captain Robert Jenkinson, the Hon. Cynthia Guest by the Hon. David Rhys, Lady Evelyn Guinness by the Hon. Charles Rhys, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jenkinson by the Hon. Reginald Winn, Miss Jungman by Lord David Cecil, the Hon. Sara Lawrence by Mr. Mayhew, Miss Molly Le Bas by Mr. Jack Coats, Mrs. Claude Leigh by Mr. Carl Briscoe, Miss Hylda Levy by Mr. Douglas Brown, the Marchioness of Londonderry by the Marquis Pallavicini, Mrs. James Martin by Mr. Cedric Alexander, Mrs. Louis Oppenheimer by Mr. Teddy Voules, Mrs. Robertson by Mr. Cochran-Wilson, Mrs. K. Stanley Smith by Mr. Clifford Mollison, Mrs. Sidney Smith by Mr. Geoffrey Davies, Lady Margaret Spencer by the Hon. David Smith, Lady Helen Vane-Tempest-Stewart by Mr. Lonsdale, Lady Margaret Vane-Tempest-Stewart by the Hon. William Astor, and Mrs. Woolley-Hart by Mr. Hugh Fraser.

Lady George Cholmondeley, Mrs. Robin D'Erlanger, and Miss Peggy Gordon-Moore are taking part in the solo dance.

Mrs. K. Stanley Smith is engaging an orchestra for the rehearsal and providing the tea.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

LORD MELCHETT

The funeral of Lord Melchett took place at St. Pancras Cemetery yesterday. The Rev. Vivian Simmons officiated, and at the conclusion of the Committal Service the Mourners' *Kaddish* was said in Hebrew.

The chief mourners were:—The Hon. Henry Mond, Mr. Emile Mond, Viscount Erleigh, Mr. C. W. Hordern, Mr. John Buckland, Dr. Robert Mond, Mr. Philip Mond, Mr. Sigismund Goetze, Mr. Robert Mathias, the Marquess of Reading, Count Aldo Cippicco, Mr. Bertram Austin, Sir Frank Spickernell (private secretary), Mr. Fisher (butler), Mr. W. C. Scutt (valet), and Mr. P. W. Cushion.

Among others present were:—

Dr. Chaim Weizmann (president of the English Zionist Organization), Viscount Elibank, Mr. Paul Goodman, the Rev. I. Livingstone, Mr. S. Japhet (president of Jews College), Mr. A. I. Belkha and Mr. P. Lindberg (representing the Industrial Finance Company, Limited), Dr. John Matthews (Lady Margaret Lodge), Lieutenant-General Sir Louis Vaughan, Sir John Jarmay, Dr. Albert L. Mond, Mr. C. Bradlaw (secretary, Palestine Electric Corporation, Limited, and representing Mr. P. Rutenberg), Mr. Theo Felden (Director-General of the Empire Trade League), Commander H. F. B. Maxse, Captain F. E. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. W. H. Gaunt (joint president, Mansion House Association on Railway and Canal Traffic), Lieutenant-Colonel Walter O'Meara (British Service Guild), Mr. G. H. Cox (chairman, Salt Union, Limited, Liverpool) and Mr. F. W. Clerk (managing director), Mr. Ben Walmsley (director, Dorman, Long and Co., Limited, Westminster), Sir Montagu Turner (director of the Westminster Bank, Limited), and Mr. F. Mytton, Mr. G. W. Malcolm (managing director, Salt Union, Limited, Winsford), Mr. Bertrand Carrick (London manager), Sir Harry McGowan (Imperial Chemical Industries), Mr. J. G. Nicholson, Mr. H. Fowler, Mr. H. J. Mitchell, Dr. Coates, Colonel Pollitt, Mr. G. McIntyre, Mr. J. H. Wadsworth, Mr. B. E. Todhunter, Mr. J. H. Wadsworth, Mr. P. C. Dickens (treasurer), Mr. A. C. Kimpton, Lieutenant-Colonel Crosfield and Mr. J. E. James (secretary and also representing Mr. F. W. Bain, of Woking, and Mr. J. S. Rogers, of Woking), Mr. Dan Thomas, Sir Alfred Cope, Dr. Lessing, Mr. W. Beswick (managing director of the Power Gas Corporation, Limited), Mr. P. Baylis, Mr. F. G. Forz, Dr. Russell Forgan; Messrs. R. W. D. Preston, M. Woosnam, D. Marsh, P. C. Marshall, James Woodward, J. Astbury, A. E. Starkey, and Donald Nicholas (Messrs. Brunner, Mond, and Co., Limited), with several of the oldest employees and representatives of the Works Council; Mr. H. M. Isaacs, Mr. C. G. Jagger, Mr. Alistair Gibb, Sir Peter Farquhar, Mr. Darch Braddell, Colonel F. G. Bailey, Mr. E. O. Glover (Castner-Kellner Alkali Company, Limited), Mr. T. P. Crook, and Mr. Vaughan Edwards (Swansea).

The English Zionist Federation was represented by Dr. Eder (president), Messrs. M. Sieff, Barnett Janner, Maurice Myer (vice-presidents), the Rev. J. Mesa Goldbloom (chairman of the executive), Mr. M. Mitzman, and Mr. Israel Cohen (secretary, English Zionist Organization). The Keren Hayesod was represented by Messrs. Nahum Sokolow (president), Simon Marks (chairman), and A. Levay Lawrence (treasurer and also representing the Independent Order Brai Brith). Mr. J. Berquist, Alderman H. Davis (Mayor of Stepney), and Mr. Frank Manchess and Mr. P. Horowitz represented the Jewish National Fund. There were also present:—Mr. G. C. Clayton, Dr. Barth, Rabbi Dr. Mayer (Berlin), Mr. Sprotzki (Jerusalem), Captain R. Burton, Mr. Dan Kostoris (Manchester section of the Jewish Agency), Mr. Barnett Friedberg, Dr. B. Fewell, Mr. M. Rosen (chairman, West Central Branch of Jews Hayesod), Mr. Bernard Vetchinsky (representing West Central Zionists), Mr. L. Levy (Bloomsbury Synagogue), Mr. M. Gunzburg, and representatives of the Jewish Branch of the British Legion, Young Zionists, Jewish Old Comrades, and other societies.

A memorial service for Lord Melchett was held yesterday afternoon at the West London Synagogue. The Rev. H. F. Reinhart officiated.

Among the large congregation were:—

Lady Melchett, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, Viscount and Viscountess Erleigh, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hordern, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Buckland, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Mond, Mr. and Mrs. Sigismund Goetze, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Mond, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mathias, the Marquess of Reading, Count and Countess Aldo Cippicco, Mr. and Mrs. Brackley, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Austin, Mrs. Melschi, Miss Ada Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Graff, Sir Frank and Lady Spickernell, Lieutenant-General Sir Louis and Lady Vaughan.

The French Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador, the Swedish Minister, the Danish Minister, the Norwegian Minister, the Greek Minister, Sesostris Sidarous Pasha, Sir John Davies (representing Mr. Lloyd George), Mr. H. R. Boyd (representing the Home Secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. de Satgé (representing Lord Plumer), Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, the Mayor of Chelsea, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Lord Cunliffe, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Sir Hamilton and Lady Grant, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Viscountess Pirrie, Miss Carlisle, Lady Ashfield, Sir Herbert Samuel, Viscount Ullswater, Lord Swaythling, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Lord Illingworth, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Admiral the Hon. Sir Victor and Lady Stanley, Mr. and Lady Diana Gibb, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Sir Gomer Berry, Lord Beaverbrook, Viscount Burnham, the Hon. Rupert Beckett, Mr. W. G. Coles (representing Lord Ebbisham), Major Sir James German, Sir Murray Hyslop, Major H. L. Nathan, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Felix Cassel, Lady Hall, Lady Gollancz, Mr. Leslie Gamage, Mrs. Edward Law, Mr. and Mrs. Sharman Crawford, Sir Montague Barlow, Rabbi Wohl, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, Prince and Princess Wiasemsky, Lady Alexander, Sir Frederick and Lady Keeble, Sir Leslie Wilson, Mme. Turok, Mme. Rouquette, Lady Norton-Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. P. de Casalo, Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Foa, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hoare.

Sir Clement and Lady Kinloch-Cooke, Sir Robert and Lady Witt, Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Portman, Sir Philip Hartog, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mond, Mr. Lucien Pacaud (Acting High Commissioner for Canada), Baron Frederic d'Erlanger, Lord Forres, Lord Waring, Sir Harcourt Butler, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Ingelfield, Sir Reginald Blair, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir George McLaren Brown, Mr. Harry R. Lewis, Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Mr. W. Russell Forgan, Mr. Percy Bradfield, Mr. Robert Holland-Martin, Mr. A. Bakman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Norris, Mr. Werner H. M. Said-Ruete, Mrs. Said-Ruete, Mr. Nall-Cain (representing Sir Charles Nall-Cain), Mr. David Eccles.

Sir Edward Stern, Major Stern, Mr. Oswald Birley, Mr. B. A. Fersht (representing Sir Waley Cohen), Sir Francis Joseph, Sir Frank and Lady Meyer, Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. Claud Lelgh, Sir Leonard Powell, Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Major C. B. Toms, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Frank and Lady Cassel, Sir Arthur and Lady Colefax, Mr. Herbert Williams (representing Lord Lloyd), Mr. A. Belisha, Mr. P. Stewart (representing Mr. Henry Van den Berg), Mr. Robert Grimston, Sir Robert and Lady Rankin, Mr. Rupert Clarendon, Sir Arthur and Lady Boscawen, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Mrs. Frank Brahm, Mr. Holford Knight, K.C., Sir Benjamin Morgan (the Co-operative Ecclesiastic Union), Sir Leslie Scott, Baroness Goldschmidt, Captain Barker (representing the First Commissioner of Works), Lady McGowan, Sir Donald Maclean, Dr. Ethel Vaughan Sawyer, Major B. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Derrick Ellis, Mr. Ralph Glyn, M.P., Louis Wolfe (Montreal), Mr. Lincoln Strong, Mrs. E. Smith, the Rev. Gregory Bestall, Mr. and Mrs. William Savill, Mr. R. Lobatto, Mrs. A. J. Jacobs, Mr. Robert Katz, Mrs. A. Goodman, Mrs. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, Mr. H. Dean, Major and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. P. C. Dickens, Dr. Cullen, Mr. D. Evans, Major Johnson.

Mr. Henry Hecht, Mr. A. Harold Levy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Levenson, Mr. George Emmanuel, Mr. G. Bradlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Baer, Major-General Duncan, Mr. P. Mackrell, Mr. R. Preston, Mr. R. J. Blumenfeld, Mr. B. S. Straus, Mr. Gordon Bibby, Dr. and Mrs. Eder, Mrs. Kingdon Ward, Mrs. Szarvasy, Mr. R. A. Lynex, Mrs. Huibert, Mr. T. Davies, Mr. G. C. Davies, Mr. S. M. Bruhl, Mr. and Mrs. Conway, Mr. Charles Baker, Mr. L. Granville, Dr. Lessing, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. A. Howitt, Mr. L. H. Weatherly, Mr. L. Lawrence, Miss Goodman, Mr. S. Marks, Mr. Sieff, Mr. H. A. Humphrey, Colonel Stanley Smith, Mr. W. Morris, Dr. Gibbs, Mr. George F. Williams, Miss Jacobs, Mr. James Woodward, Mr. J. Astbury, Mr. Woosnam, Mrs. Lubin, Mr. J. Vaughan Edwards, Mr. W. A. Akers, Mr. Otto Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hughes, Mr. Alfred Bosson, Mr. F. C. O. Speyer, the Rev. and Mrs. Blackman, Mr. T. Gruemann, Mrs. Carl Derenberg, Miss Derenberg, Major L. E. Abbot, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, the Rev. G. Lance, Mrs. M. Carnegie, Mr. H. L. Wetman, and Mr. William Gavin.

The following organizations were represented:—

Imperial Chemical Industries—Sir Harry McGowan, Lord Weir, Lord Colwyn, Lord Ashfield, Mr. H. J. Mitchell, Mr. J. G. Nicholson, Sir Max Muspratt, Mr. W. H. Coates, Mr. J. Rogers, Colonel J. Pollitt, Dr. G. Clayton, Mr. E. J. Solvay, Mr. J. H. Wadsworth, Mr. B. E. Todhunter; Amalgamated Anthracite (Collieries, Limited)—Mr. Edward W. B. Petersen (Johnson Society), Mr. W. H. Brown (St. John's College, Cambridge), Mr. Paul Goodman (representing the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation), and Mr. Henry A. Russell (H.M. Office of Works).

Mr. Clifford Smith was unavoidably prevented from attending the funeral and memorial services owing to a sudden severe chill.

MR. J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS

A memorial service for Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas and his father, Mr. J. H. Douglas, was held yesterday at the Church of St. Michael, Cornhill. The Rev. John H. Ellison officiated and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham read the Lesson. Among those present were:—

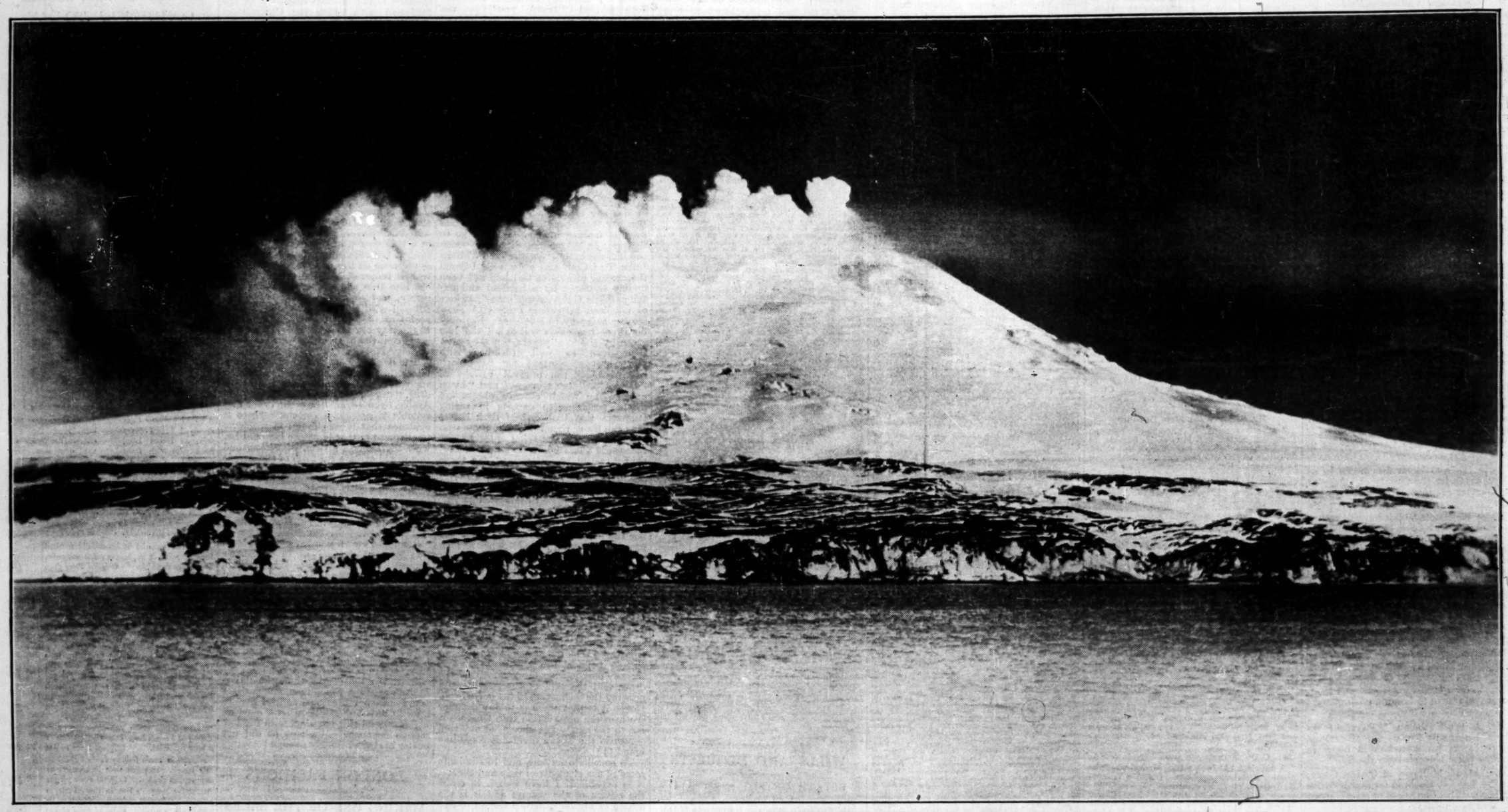
Mrs. J. W. H. T. Douglas, Miss Edna Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Beeton, Mr. Gerald Douglas, Mr. Richard Douglas, Mr. J. R. Case, Mr. T. G. Case, Miss Gladys Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Winterbottom, Captain and Mrs. Winterbottom, Mrs. Stuart Hunter, and Mrs. Roy Jackson.

Lord Harris, the Earl of Lucan, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Decies, Mr. A. W. Hersee (representing Lord Ebbisham), Sir George Prescott, Sir Kynaston Studd, Sir Home Gordon, Sir Harry Barclay, Sir Frederick Wall, Sir Edwin Stockton (chairman, Lancashire Cricket Club).

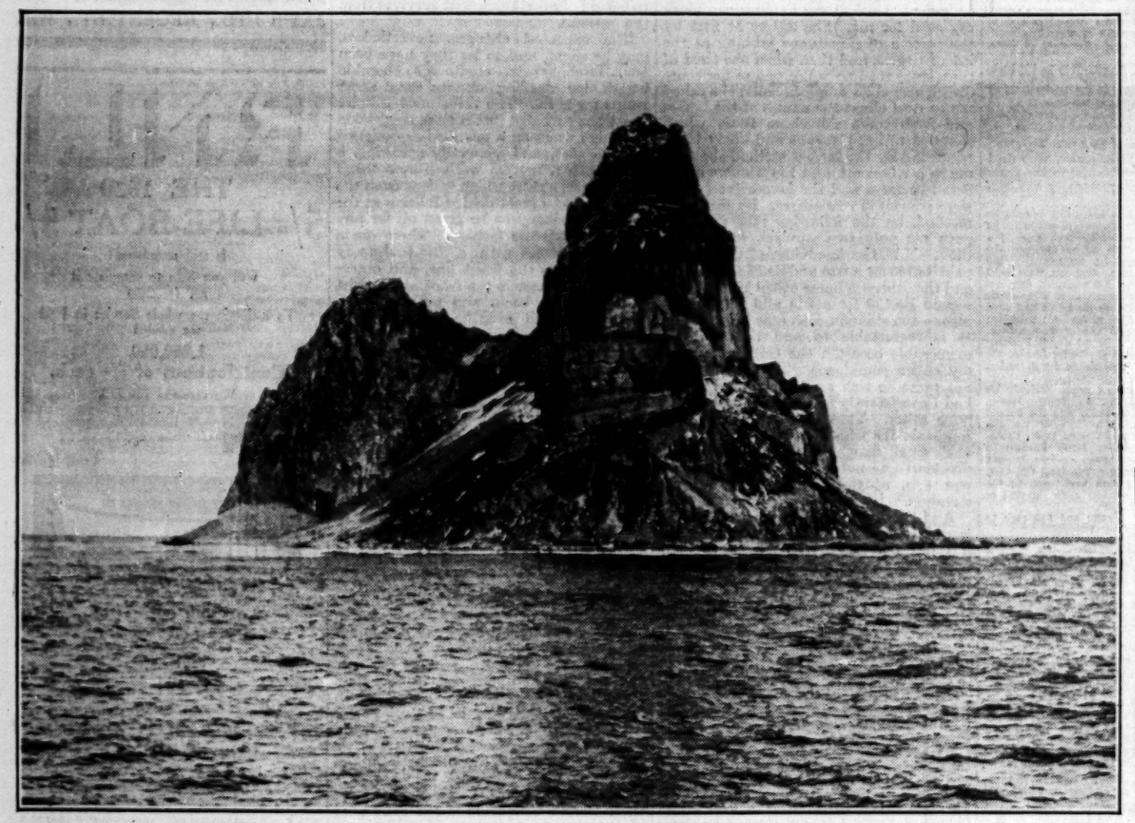
Mr. H. M. Shakespeare (representing Worcester County Cricket Club), Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, Mr. R. C. Palairet (representing Surrey Cricket Club), Mr. G. T. S. Stevens, Mr. R. Aird, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Heseltine, Mr. Lionel F. Bettinson, Mr. Thomas E. Hammond, Mr. C. H. Spendlove, Mr. W. Nichols, Mr. C. Jolliffe, Mr. D. Morkel, Mr. A. Forster, Mr. A. H. Doherty, Mr. E. C. Mordaunt, Mr. H. Strudwick, Captain F. M. Doyle, Commander Fairfield, Colonel R. E. Myddleton, Major and Mrs. P. Randall Johnson, Mr. John Marjoribanks, Mr. H. Hughes-Onslow (president, Amateur Football Association), Mr. Val Barker (vice-president, Amateur Boxing Association), Captain Langton, Captain Noel Chamberlain, Major Barratt, Mr. C. Bloemendal, Mr. W. B. Mitchell.

Mr. F. Grimble, Mr. C. J. Liddiard, Mr. R. A. Panchaud, Mr. A. G. Hall, Mr. A. M. Jacobs, Mr. J. A. D. Milne, Mr. J. H. Hine, Mr. B. G. Angle, Mr. R. Olsson, Mr. H. Freeley, Mr. A. H. Lewis, Mr. F. Loveday, Mr. A. E. Street, Mr. T. W. Collier, Mrs. A. Churchill, Miss Pearson, Mrs. Hutton, Mr. S. Kennedy, Mr. T. Bramley, Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. J. S. Austen, Mr. W. Cordery, Mr. W. Findlay, Miss Skegg, Mr. Colin Symons, Mr. H. J. Cook, Mr. W. Farthing, Mr. D. Freeman Thompson, Mr. A. Ait, Mr. H. F. Higgins, Mr. E. G. Trevor, Mr. H. J. Palmer, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. W. Martin, Mr. W. W. Treadaway, Mr. S. N. Snow, Mr. Tom Sayers, Mr. C. E. Moss, Mr. H. M. Bell, Mr. M. Hodson, Mr. Clive Martin, Mr. Arthur Gaydon, Mr. A. J. Hibbert, Mr. Arthur Collin, Mr. Miles Routledge, Mr. Peter Robinson, Mrs. Rodney Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie, Mr. and Mrs. Loftus, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. J. T. Morrison, Mr. J. E. Dingwall, Mr. Douglas Bancroft, Mr. J. F. Lambert, Mr. E. M. Cowley, Mr. E. H. Wall, Mr. M. J. B. Whitby, Mr. V. Wheeler, Mr. F. A. Milton, Mr. H. S. Willis, Mr. C. S. Gordon Clark, Mr. H. C. Spagnoletti, Mr. J. S. Sharpe, Mr. Harry Mallin, Mr. S. H. Snell, Mr. S. S. Norton, Mr. H. C. Norton, Mr. W. R. Baker, Mr. E. Hayes, Mr. W. F. Escott, Mr. T. R. Frost, Mr. G. H. M. Cartwright, Mr. R. A. Buchan, Mr. P. J. Moss, Mr. P. S. Lewis, Mr. T. Rothwell Haslam, Mr. Haslam, Mr. T. H. Snewin, Mr. Thomas Mabbs, Mr. A. W. R. Matthews, Mr. Kenneth Abbott, Mr. John Haes, Mr. W. H. Nolloth, Mr. F. W. Collingwood, Mr. G. D. Hignett, Mr. F. J. Birch, Mr. W. H. Miller, Mr. H. W. Rayner, Mr. R. J. Duffell, Mr. R. Searle, Mr. J. F. Bye, Mr. H. A. Smith, Mr. C. H. Gerred, Mr. G. C. Redfern, Mr. W. Collins, Mr. Max Schapiro, Mr. R. W. Farish, Mr. R. Leigh Ibbs, Mr. B. A. Glanville, Mr. Ambrose Boyson, Mr. Carstensen, Mr. H. E. V. Chichester, Mr. C. F. Donmall, Mr. Ernest W. Tickle, Mr. W. Arthur Mills, Mr. A. W. Wise, Mr. Carleton F. Tufnell, Mr. Warren S. Hale, Mr. Clare V. Baker, Mr. Ralph A. Beckett, Mr. Basil A. Blakiston, Mr. W. J. Williamson, Mr. George McIntyre, Mr. Cecil V. Cochrane, Mr. Raymond Young, Mr. Charles R. Symes, Mr. A. P. Gehleken, Mr. Algernon Reveley, Mr. C. Poole, Mr. F. G. Booth, Mr. R. H. Symonds, Mr. A. Baldwin Raper, Mr. S. M. Garrard, Mr. S. Tabor, Mr. A. A. Shipston, Mr. D. Wallis, Mr. L. W. Strutt, Mr. W. Driskell, Mrs. Charles Crook, Mr. A. Lokely, Mr. F. T. Pettifer, Mr. A. F. Greenwood, Miss Fawsitt, Mr. J. Atkinson, Mr. G. Cox, Mr. A. H. Doble, Mr. H. Cary, Mr. C. Whitehead, Mr. C. H. O'Shea, Mr. H. G. Clark, Mr. G. Woodrow, Mr. T. S. Gibson, Mr. H. Bootle, Mr. C. F. Till, Dr. D. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Landby, Mr. G. Waller, Mr. R. Hair, Mr. Holmes Gordon, Mr. E. Biss, Mr. M. Kirby, Mr. A. T. Tanner, Mr. F. Longden, Mr. G. Owen Smith, Mr. F. T. Evans, Mr. W

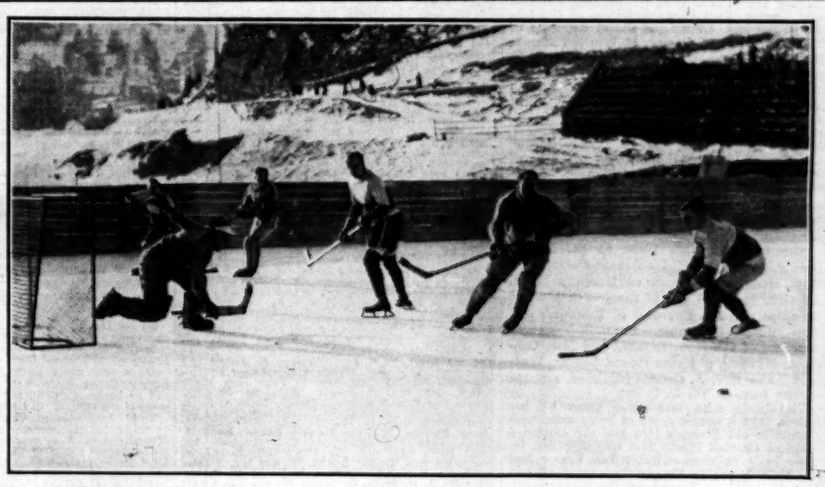
VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY II.: THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS



ON SAUNDERS ISLAND.—A detailed survey of the South Sandwich Islands, which lie about 1,200 miles E.S.E. of the Falkland Islands, has been carried out by members of the Royal Research Ship Discovery II., and a big advance in the little known hydrography of the islands, hitherto uncharted, has been made. Thus a chapter in Antarctic history, associated with Cook and Bellingshausen, has been completed. This photograph shows the snow-clad but active volcano on Saunders Island.

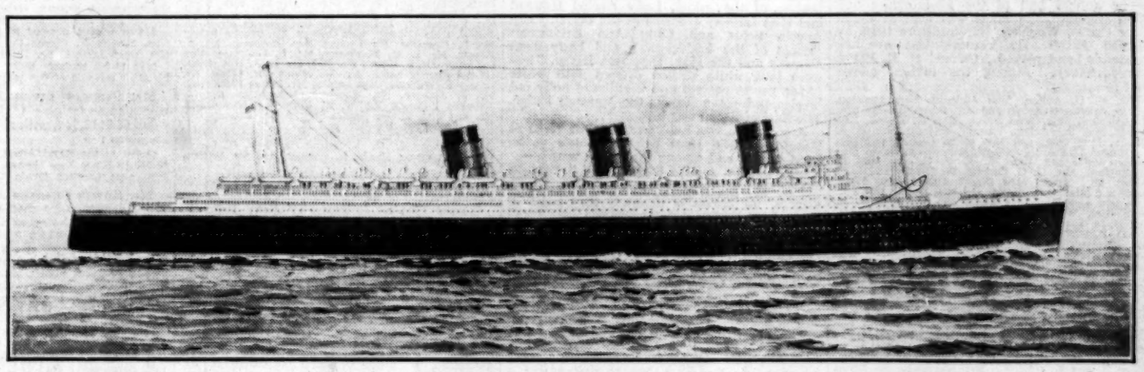


FREEZELAND PEAK, a commanding rock, 900ft. in height, lying to the west of Bristol Island in the South Sandwich Island group. It was the first land seen by Captain Cook when he discovered the island in 1775.



AT ST. MORITZ.—An incident in the game of ice hockey at St. Moritz during the week-end between the British Ice Hockey Association team and St. Moritz. The British team won easily by seven goals to two.

SIR CHARLES WILSON, Conservative M.P. for Central Leeds, 1923-1929, whose death is announced.



THE NEW CUNARDER.—The design for the Cunard liner of 73,000 tons to be built by Messrs. John Brown and Company at Clydebank. She is to be 1,018ft. long, and is expected to cost between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000.

THE CLAYTON COLLECTION.—An interior view of the Museum at Chesters, near Hexham, Northumberland, showing part of the collection of Roman antiquities formed by John Clayton, of Chesters (1792-1890), which Mr. John Maurice Clayton has conveyed to trustees to ensure that it shall be kept together and remain within the county of Northumberland. Chesters, now owned by Captain A. M. Keith, has also a noteworthy Roman fort within its grounds. An article appears on another page.

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CITY NOTES

THE HUDSON'S BAY REPORT

NO ROYAL MAIL DIVIDENDS

It was officially announced yesterday by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company that no dividends would be paid on the Preference stocks to-morrow. The passing of the dividends was fully expected in view of the fact that no distributions on the Preference stocks have been made since June 30, 1929, and that the depression in the shipping industry has been worse than ever this year. There are £900,000 of Five per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference stock, and £2,900,000 of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock. The Royal Mail Company has guaranteed both dividend and capital on the £3,000,000 of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the White Star Line. This guarantee ranks after the Royal Mail Company's debenture stocks but before its Preference capital. As the White Star Company did not earn the dividend that fell due on July 1 last, the Royal Mail Company provided the necessary funds under their guarantee, but it is understood that no payment will be forthcoming to-morrow. The price of the shares in the market—6s.—indicates that the market has not expected any payment. It is known that discussions have been proceeding lately concerning the complications of Royal Mail finance, particularly with reference to its guarantee of the Preference shares of the White Star Line, and that a meeting will be held in the comparatively near future to deal with the situation. The first development will be the issue to-day of a circular by the White Star Line. Obviously it is in the interests of all parties concerned to cooperate in order to facilitate the reorganization which is necessary.

Hudson's Bay Company's Future

The report of the special committee of investigation which was appointed last July by an informal meeting of shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Company to investigate the charges against the board made by Mr. C. L. Nordon was issued last evening and is dealt with in another column. As regards the personal criticisms brought by Mr. Nordon, the committee exonerate the directors from any suggestion of dishonesty or want of good faith. The committee describe a number of transactions which had been the subject of criticism, but in such a way that the shareholders may not be able fully to understand them until the directors have had an opportunity of dealing with the points raised by the committee at the meeting which is to be held on January 16. The committee not only dispose of Mr. Nordon's charges against the board, but also of other complaints. The committee, however, have found very little really to criticize. Indeed, in their opinion Mr. Nordon's proposals if carried out would not serve any good purpose, but might prejudicially affect the company's future. The reduction in the profits for 1929-30 is almost entirely accounted for, they state, by the loss incurred in connexion with the fur business during that year. This loss was principally caused by the "slump" in America and elsewhere in the autumn of 1929. It is obvious, in view of the universal depression in business, particularly in Canada and America, that the company was bound to suffer a serious setback.

The Stores in Canada

The important question for shareholders to consider is the programme for the future outlined by the committee. While they are opposed to the transfer of the whole business to Canada, the committee feel that the time has arrived when the stores and the business connected with them should be turned over to a Canadian company under the management of a Canadian board. This will leave the fur sales and the disposal of the company's lands under the control of the company in London. The committee also recommend that the costs of management should be very substantially reduced, especially in London, since in these times it is imperative that every economy should be exercised. No one will dispute this view. It is proposed that the Canadian company shall be called The Hudson's Bay Company's Stores, Limited, and that the investing public in Canada be given the opportunity of acquiring a substantial interest in it. The retention of the title is, of course, important, for the company, by virtue of its long and successful history, enjoys a prestige which is unique and very valuable.

The Question for Shareholders

The Governor, Mr. Charles V. Sale, does not agree that the stores business should be transferred to a Canadian company, and he feels this so strongly that he cannot associate himself with such a change. He has therefore tendered his resignation as Governor, because the other members of the board are prepared to accept the report of the special committee and welcome their assistance, which is offered in a consultative capacity, in carrying out the recommendations. The special committee have arranged that the board shall invite shareholders to sign a form of proxy in favour of members of the special committee, for use by those proprietors who wish to support the recommendations of the committee. Thus the choice before shareholders is whether to sign this proxy drawn in favour of responsible business men well known in the City, who have just completed an independent investigation of the company's affairs, or the one which Mr. Nordon has invited them to sign in his favour. They should have no difficulty in making the right choice.

Jute Industries Loss

Jute Industries, Limited, a company that controls about a dozen firms engaged in the jute trade, has experienced a bad year. The company depends for its revenues mainly upon the income received from the subsidiary companies, and, whereas in the year ended September 30, 1929, dividends amounting to £62,586 were derived from the subsidiaries, nothing was received in the past 12 months. Not only so, but instead of a profit of £134,529 the subsidiary companies suffered a loss of £194,867, which would have been still greater but for the fact that no allowance has this time been made for depreciation of the fixed assets. It is explained that the figure of £194,867 comprises a trading loss of £51,390, the balance being the amount written off the value of raw material. The directors add that if consumers had been able to take delivery of their commitments, this writing down would have been to a considerable extent unnecessary, and as these orders are still in the books, benefit will be obtained as and when they are delivered. While the holding company received nothing from its subsidiaries, it incurred a loss on direct trading account of £34,460, compared with a loss of £5,065 for the previous year. Although the company underwent a drastic process of reconstruction less than two years ago its financial position is still not a happy one. There are debts outstanding of £641,589 to subsidiary companies, and £602,756 to bankers, while the reserve fund of £25,000 is exceeded by the debit (£28,753) shown at profit and loss.

The Consolidated Balance-Sheet

A statement of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary companies shows that of a balance-sheet total of £3,032,000, fixed assets (depreciation on which has been allowed for up to September 30, 1928) amount to £1,075,000, and stocks to £531,000. The latter item, together with sundry debtors (£522,000), makes the floating assets £1,053,000, against which there are current liabilities of £644,000, consisting of bank advances (less cash balances) £198,000, and creditors £446,000. Goodwill is shown at £36,000, and there is a net debit balance at profit and loss of £190,000. Against this the companies show reserve and contingency accounts amounting to £95,000. Reference is made in the report to economies that have been carried out in costs of administration. The total saving in the full year will amount to £34,000, of which £11,500 is applicable to the salaries of directors of the holding company and its subsidiaries. It is claimed that during the past six years manufacturing costs have been lowered by 14 per cent.

River Plate Mortgage Profits

In view of the effect of lower commodity prices on conditions in the River Plate, the accounts of the New Zealand and River Plate Land Mortgage Company for the 12 months ended October 31 reveal surprisingly good results. Its income is derived from interest and rents, and for the past year the gross revenue was £127,131, an increase of £10,000. But the fall in the Argentine exchange required the provision of £19,076, with the result that the net profits showed a decline of £5,902 at £72,214. The directors maintain the dividend on the £700,000 of share capital at 9 per cent., the appropriation to reserve being reduced from £15,000 to £10,000. Chief interest in the report lies in the manner in which the board has dealt with the exchange problem, for while at the date of the accounts the exchange stood at 38 11-16d., it has, of course, since fallen still lower. The directors have transferred £90,000 from the reserve to the River Plate exchange provision account and deducted this sum from the loans on mortgage at the River Plate. After making this provision, the valuation of these assets in the balance-sheet is stated to be below that represented by conversion into sterling at 38 11-16d. By this transfer the reserve is reduced to £250,000. After writing off the sum mentioned, the loans on mortgage at River Plate stand at £1,381,405. These constitute the company's principal asset.

Investment Trusts and Lower Prices

The Scottish Stockholders Investment Trust was formed in 1926 and it is not surprising therefore to learn from the speech of the Hon. J. M. Balfour, chairman of the trust, at the annual meeting yesterday that after allowing for the reserve fund the total depreciation in its investments at the date of the accounts—namely, November 30—was 19.68 per cent., showing a fall of 14.59 per cent. during the past year. Mr. Balfour stated that disappointing as such a fall was it should be remembered that the nominal value of its securities on any given date was not of the same importance to an investment trust company as to trading and finance companies, seeing that the former looked solely for revenue to the dividends and interest which it received. Only when the question of a sale arose or dividends were reduced was their position affected. He expressed the view that just as 18 months ago prices were unduly inflated and New York was suffering from optimistic hysteria, the opposite extreme had now been reached and that Wall-street was passing through a period of undue pessimism. Trust companies formed in recent years are almost inevitable sufferers from the fall in prices, but if their investments have been wisely selected their revenues should not suffer in the same way as the capital value of their securities.

A Young Shipowner on Trade Policy

Prominence is given in the Annual Review of *Lloyd's List*, published to-day, to an article on the Position of Tramp Shipping by Mr. E. H. Watts, the chairman of Watts, Watts and Co., who writes as a young shipowner. He points out that he did not know cargo shipping before the War, but that older men state that their experience before the War is no guide to present conditions. The interest in his contribution lies especially in its proposals, and his remedies for the present conditions are "frankly imperialistic." They are:—"Empire goods carried in Empire ships, our bankers to use their influence to obtain us preferential treatment overseas, and, finally, British shipowners as a body to cooperate to remedy the present low freights." Preferential arrangements among the British nations may, he recognizes, help the exchange of merchandize, but he thinks that they would not by themselves assist shipping, whereas, should the principle of Empire preference embrace the slogan "Empire Goods in Empire Bottoms," then he can "foresee renewed prosperity for our shipowning, shipbuilding, and allied industries." Discussing the cooperation of British banks, Mr. Watts writes that bankers are approached repeatedly to finance foreign crops, industries, and general merchandise, and, with great diffidence, he suggests that it might be possible to stipulate for the transport of the produce in question in British ships. Some of the proposals represent a noteworthy departure from the attitude generally adopted in the past by British shipowners.

Lower Costs of Foreign Owners

Discussing the rationalization of tonnage, Mr. Watts states that most people agree that the British shipowner, for various reasons, cannot compete in running costs with the Greek and Italian, to name only two competitors, and he cites the running costs of a vessel he sold to a foreign owner, which are now about £8 a day less than his own costs were for that particular ship. Mr. W. L. Robertson also touches on this question of sales of old ships to foreign owners in an article on Tonnage Values and writes that:—

The threatened increase in insurance costs to owners of tonnage over 19 years of age may make it still more difficult to dispose of these old vessels for trading purposes. The market for such ships is likely to become more restricted than ever, as the extra running cost to a buyer of the foreign captain-owner class probably will be more in many cases than he can stand.

This point suggests that marine underwriters, by trying to discriminate carefully between efficient and old tonnage, can assist shipping generally, while helping themselves to put their own business on a better basis. Mr. Robertson, happily, is able to give credit to owners who have refrained from being tempted by the extra cash, generally small, offered by foreign trading buyers and have insisted on their old ships being demolished rather than permit them to be used in competition against them, and he refers to one large shipowning company which is stated to have scrapped approximately 50,000 tons instead of letting the ships be put on an already overcrowded freight market.

STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR TONE

ARGENTINE RAILS WEAK

There was no perceptible increase in business on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and dealings appeared to be confined mainly to preparations for the Settlement. The "House" will be closed to-morrow, as is usual on New Year's Day, and the Account ends on Friday. Markets showed some irregularity; on the one hand, industrial shares as a whole were steadier, and a recovery took place in oil and mining shares, while on the other hand Argentine Railway stocks weakened further in consequence of the unsatisfactory course of the exchange. Home Railway stocks moved very narrowly, but the market closed with a dull appearance on the failure of the South Wales coalowners and miners to agree upon terms for an extension of the temporary agreement which expires to-day.

The Gilt-edged market remained steady. No change took place in the War Loan, the price of which was 103 1-16. There were declines of ¼ in Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (81½), Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (101¼), and Local Loans (67½). Consol "Fours" were quoted ex dividend, the price being 91½, which left the stock at about the equivalent of Monday's cum dividend price. A further rise of a point took place in Bank of England stock. India loans were steady. The Australian group continued weak. The HOME RAILWAY market was neglected, and closed dull on the news of the deadlock between owners and miners in the South Wales coal industry. On balance, the Ordinary stocks of the four groups were unchanged. North Eastern Prior charge issues were offered, and closed slightly easier. On the other hand, there was evidence of a demand for Great Western Five per Cent. Guaranteed and Five per Cent. Preference.

In the FOREIGN market improvement took place in several European loans, including Polish "Sevens" (79½) and Greek Monopoly "Fours" (63½). French Railway sterling bonds were firm, rises of ¼ being marked in Midi and Orleans, each of which was quoted at 105¼. German "Sevens" were easier at 100. Chinese bonds showed no quotable change. The Tokio Five-and-a-Half per Cent. loan fell ¼ to 93¼. The weakness of exchange, which fell below 35d., was responsible for a further fall in Argentine Railway stocks. B.A. Great Southern closed 2 points lower at 67, and Entre Rios fell 1½ to 59½, other stocks in the group showing falls averaging ¼.

RALLY IN OIL SHARES

A moderate recovery took place in the Oil market, this being connected in some quarters with the fear of a strike in the coal industry, which it was contended would benefit the oil industry. Royal Dutch closed ¼ higher at 23¾, and Anglo-Persian at 2 13-16 and Burmah at 3 17-32 showed gains of 3-32 and ¼ respectively. Shell improved to 3½, and a further recovery to 1 15-32 took place in Trinidad Leaseholds. Mexican Eagle hardened to 7s. 1½d. The price of RUBBER was easier at 4 3-16d., and the share market remained dull. Rubber Trust closed the "turn" easier at 22s. 9d., and Anglo-Dutch fell 9d. to 23s.

A steadier tendency was shown by the Miscellaneous market, which was influenced by rather better prices from New York. Rises of ¼ to 1 took place in Brazilian Traction (21¼) and Hydro Electric (23), while International Nickel rose 1 to 15¾ and Columbia Graphophone hardened to 1½. The shares of the Gramophone Company, on the other hand, were a little easier at 1 11-16. Turner and Newall were a weak feature, falling to 42s. A reaction took place in Swedish Match "B," which showed a fall of 7-16 to 13½. Tobacco shares were firmly maintained, both B.A.T. at 5½ and Imperial at 4 23-32 gaining 1-32. Dunlop Rubber hardened to 11s. 6d. There was renewed buying of Gaumont-British, which rose 2s. to 14s. 6d. Imperial Chemical rallied to a small extent, the Ordinary being quoted at 18s. and the Deferred at 5s. Courtaulds improved to 37s. 3d. One or two Motor shares were quoted slightly better, including Leyland (55s. 6d.). A further rally took place in Harrods, which closed 1s. higher at 55s. 7½d. In the Brewery group small gains took place in Distillers (59s.) and Guinness (107s. 9d.). Hudson's Bay remained a weak market, closing no better than 1½.

The MINING market displayed a brighter tone. A number of leading South African shares were quoted higher, including Rand Selection (6s. 6d.), Consolidated Mines Selection (8s.), Sub Nigel (2 21-32), and East Geduld (2 3-32). Central Mining rallied to 11, and Union Corporation was also better at 2½. A distinctly better tendency was shown by diamond shares, De Beers closing ¼ higher at 4½ and Consolidated Diamonds rising to 4s. The recovery in tin shares went further, being assisted by a rise of 15s. per ton in the metal. London Tin rose 6d. to 8s. 9d., and gains of 6d. to 9d. took place in Malayan, Tronoh, Renong, Kampar Malaya, and Hongkong. Ayer Hitam at 11s. 6d. and Bangrin at 12s. 6d. each showed a rise of 1s.

TIN RESTRICTION

F.M.S. GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30.—A circular from the Senior Warden of mines of the Federated Malay States to the tin producers states that the Government is prepared to introduce legislation to give effect to the proposals for an international tin scheme, provided that public opinion is generally favourable. These proposals entail control of output to 78 per cent. of the 1929 production. Replies to the circular are required within seven days.—*Reuter.*

ARGENTINE LOAN OF 1900

FRENCH HOLDERS' CLAIM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 30

The French holders of the Four per Cent. 1900 Argentine Loan have formed a "defence committee," which is to attempt to secure payment of interest and capital in gold francs. The news is published in the French Press under the heading "The Argentine State ought to fulfil its engagements."

THE EGYPTIAN SHIPPING PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Dec. 30

I understand that the Egyptian Ministry of Communications and the management of the State Railways have a number of objections to the draft of the proposed agreement with the Egyptian Navigation Company by which it is hoped to encourage the formation of an Egyptian mercantile fleet.

*** A telegram from our Cairo Correspondent containing what was stated to be the text of the draft agreement was published in these columns yesterday.

COMMODITY PRICES

Prices on yesterday's markets of some of the leading commodities with the figures of the preceding day and a year ago are given below:—

—	Dec. 30	Dec. 29	Year ago
Wheat, No. 2 N. Man., parcels, Liverpool, c.i.f. (480lb.)	23/0	23/4½	52/4½
Sugar, Cuban, raw, (c.i.f.) cwt.	5/3	5/4½	8/10½
Iron, No. 3, Cleveland (ton)	63/6	63/6	72/6
Copper, standard cash (ton)	£46 10 0*	£47 7 6*	£67 5 0*
Tin, standard, cash (ton)	£117 2 6*	£119 7 6*	£176 15 0*
Cotton, American mid, spot (lb.)	5.31d.	5.26d.	9.50d.
Wool, tops, 64's average (lb.)	23d.	22d.	31d.
Jute, first marks, c.i.f. (ton)	£15 10 0	£15 12 6	£27 15 0
Rubber, smoked sheet, spot (lb.)	4½d.	4¼d.	8d.
Linseed oil, spot (ton)	£22 10 0	£23 0 0	£45 0 0

* Unofficial closing prices.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅝-2⅝	1-2
New York	2	2-1½	3½
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4½	5¾-7¼
Swiss Bank places	3½	1¼	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1¾	1¾
Brussels	3½	2½	1½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BETTER TONE

RAILROADS STRONG

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A further broadening of activity was noticeable on the Stock Exchange to-day, fair rallies being established as a result of "bear" covering, speculative buying, and investment accumulation, all reflecting a better general feeling. Sales were returned at 3,418,000 shares.

Opening movements were irregular, declines occurring in several departments as a result of belated tax selling, while copper stocks were supported, being helped by reports of a good export demand for the metal. After fluctuating in a narrow range, firmness developed in all departments, the appearance of active support for Steel Common stimulating purchases of other pivotal issues. The weekly review of the steel trade published to-day was encouraging. Several stocks came into prominence, among which Auburn Motor was a particular feature, while later in the morning railroad stocks advanced sharply under active buying after President Hoover's announcement that eastern trunk line executives had agreed to a four-party railroad unification plan, representing the consummation of the allocation of strategic lines among the four principal systems. The importance of the news was increased by the understanding that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will assent to the scheme.

The trend continued upwards during most of the afternoon. Rails further improved under "bear" covering and the strength in this department stimulated the demand for other high-grade issues, notably American Telephone and Telegraph, Corn Products Refining, and American Can, the last named responding to an official announcement that the earnings for 1930 were slightly in excess of those of 1929. The rise attracted profit-taking towards the end of the session, but while gains were reduced in several instances offerings were well absorbed, and the market closed steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
MONTREAL on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅜	4.86⅝
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85 15/32	4.85¼
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 15/16	4.85 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85¼	4.85 15/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅝	4.84 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅞	3.93
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.23¾
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.24½	40.26½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74	26.75
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81	26.83½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75⅝
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.81¼	23.82¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.96	13.98
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.30¼	19.41⅝
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	10.52	10.65
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.09½	14.09½
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.51¼	17.51¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¼	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	31.38	31.31
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.60	9.70

RAILWAYS

Closing Prices	Dec. 30	Dec. 29	Closing Prices	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
Atchison	178⅛	175¼	Int. Amer.	51⅜	51⅜
Atl. Coast	95	97	Kansas City	34½	35
B. & O.	69¾	64½	Louisville	86	85½
Do., Pref.	70¼	70⅜	Min. St. P.	8	5
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	—	—
M. T'sit.	61½	60¼	Do., Pref.	87	85
Can.P.(NW)	38⅝	38	N.Mex.I.Pf	1⅛	1⅛
Cent. N.J.	190	182½	Do., 2 Pf.	1¼	1¼
Ches. & O.	39⅞	38¾	N.Y. Cent.	114¾	110
Ch. G.W.	5¾	5⅜	Norfolk	197	196
Do., Pref.	17	16	N. Pacific	46	45
Ch. N.W.	30⅞	29½	Pennsylv'a	56⅜	54⅜
Ch.Mil.St.P.	5⅜	5	Reading	76	74
Ch.Rock Is.	47	46	S.L. & S.F.	41	40
Del.& Hud.	133	130	S.L.& S.W.	19¾	18
Del. Lack.	78	74½	S. Pacific	92½	89
Erie	26½	25	Southern	46¾	47
Do., 1 Pf.	34	34	Do., Pref.	—	77
G.N., Pref.	54½	53½*	Union	179	174
Illinois	68¾	67	Do., Pref.	86⅛	86½
Interboro'			Wabash	16½	13
Rapid Tr.	25½	26	Do., Pf. A	42	40

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	98¼	95½	Int. Nickel	14⅝	14⅜
AlliedChem.	181	177½	Int. Paper	6¼	6
Amer. Agr.	13⅜	11½	Int. T. & T.	18⅞	17¾
Do., Pref.	73¼	71½	Kennecott	22⅞	22⅝
Am.Br.Sov	—	—	Kresge S.S.	26¼	26⅛
Am. and F.			K'ger, 5%	22¼	21¾
Am.Power	27½	26	Liggett&M.	82⅛	80
Am. Can.	111⅛	108⅝	Loose Wiles	43½	42¾
Am. Loco.	18¾	18½	Mack Tcks.	34¼	33⅝
Am.Rolling Mills	29¼	28⅞	Montg'y W	15½	15⅛
Am. Smelt.	40	38½	Nash Mtrs.	26	26
Am. Sug. R.	40	40	Nat. Bisct.	77	75½
Am. Tel.	177	174⅝	Nat.Cash.R.	28*	29
Am. Tob.	103	102¼	Nat. Dairy	38	36¾
Am.Wool'n	6¾	6	N. Amer.	63⅞	60
Anaconda	29½	28⅝	Packard	8⅜	8¼
Armour,Pf.	59⅜	61	Pan.A. Pet.	30	30
As.Dry'ds.	21	20¼	Pub. Ser., N.J.	72	69¼
Atl'tic Ref.	17⅝	17	Pullman	48½	48¼
Baldwin	21⅛	20½	Radio Corp	11¾	11⅝
BarnsdallA	10⅝	10⅜	R'm'g'n Rd	14⅞	15
Beth. Steel	49½	47⅞	Ryl. Dutch	37¾	37⅛
Celanese	11⅞	10⅝	Sears R'b'k	45⅜	43⅞
C.de Pasco	23	23⅛	Shell Trans	30⅛	30⅜
Chile Copp.	24	19	Shell Un.	6⅛	5¾
Chrysler	15⅞	15⅜	Sloss S. Stl.	12	9⅛
Col. Fuel	21¼	20⅛	Std. Brands	16⅜	15¾
Colum. Gas	33¼	31⅞	Std. Gas.	58	56¼
Col. Graph.	8⅛	7¾	Std. Oil of Cal.	43⅞	43½
Cons. Gas	82½	80	Do., N.J.	46⅝	45¾
Cont. Can.	47	46⅝	Do., N.Y.	21¾	21⅛
Cont. Oil	8¼	8	Studebaker	20½	20¼
Corn Prod.	76	71¼	Texas Corp.	30¼	29⅞
Crucible	57½	55½	Tex. G. Sul.	45⅛	44¼
DavisonCh.	12¼	11	Tidewater	5⅞	6
Drug. Inc.	62	59½	T. Am. Cp.	12⅛	12
Du Pont	87⅛	85⅝	Tr.Cont.Cp	6	6¼
Eastman K	146	144	Un.Carbide	56⅜	55
Elec.P.&L.	37½	36¼	Un. Corp.	15¾	15⅛
Elec. Stor.	50	50¼	Un. Fruit	50½	49¼
Fox Films	27⅞	27⅛	United Gas	26⅝	25⅞
Gen. Elect.	43	42⅛	U.S. L'ther	3¾	3½
Gen. Foods	47⅞	47	U.S. Rbr.	11⅞	11½
Gen.Motors	34½	34⅛	U.S. Steel	138¼	137
Gillette	21¾	20¼	Do., Pref.	143	142¾
Goodrich	15⅜	15¼	W. Un. Tel.	127	123
Goodyear	47½	45⅞	Whse. Mtg.	92⅜	89½
Hou.Oil Tx	34	32½	Woolworth	54½	53¼
Hud. Mtrs.	22¼	22	Wor.Pump	59¼	57
Ind. Rayon	54⅜	54	Youngst'n Sheet	70	69
Int. Harvr.	47	47⅝			
Int. Match. Pref.	55	54			

CURB EXCHANGE

Asad. Gas A	15¼*	15	Mid. West Utilities	16⅛	16⅜
Br.Am.Tob. (Bearer)	24⅝	24¼	Penn Road	5⅞	5¼
Elec. Bond	40	39⅜	Silica Gel.	—	—
Gulf Oil	63	62½	Std.Oil Ind	34⅜	33⅜
Hydro Elec.	21⅜	20¾	Swift Int.	36	35
Int. Petlm.	14½	13⅝	VacuumOil	50¼	50⅛

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%, '47	101[7]32	101[27]32	Fisl., 6%, 1945	86	86
Do., 4½%	102[27]32	102[25]32	Fren., 7½%, 1941	125⅛	125⅛
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103[18]32	103[18]32	Fren., 7%, 1949	120	120
U.K., 5½%, 1937	105	105	Ger., 7%, 1949	101	101¼
Do., 4% 1960-90	91	91	Greek, 7%, 1964	98	98
Arg., 6% 1959	90¼	90⅜	Ham'g, 8, 6%, '46	84⅜	84⅞
Aust'l, 5% 1957	70	71	Hungary, 7½%, '44	99¾	100
Aust., 7% 1943	104	104	ital., 7% 1951	91⅝	91¾
Belg., 6% 1955	101¾	101¼	Japan,6½% 1954	102⅞	102⅝
Belz., 7% 1955	111¼	111¼	Nord Ry., 6½%, '50	104⅛	104½
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅞	104	Norway6% 1952	101⅛	102⅛
Brazil,7½% 1952	99⅜	99¾	P.L.M.,6% 1958	104⅜	104⅝
Bulg., 7% 1967	65½	64½	Do., 7% 1958	105¼	106⅛
Canada 5% 1931	100⅜	100½	Poland,7% 1947	73	73
Chile, 7% 1942	88¼	90	Do., 8% 1950	80¼	79½
Chile, 6% 1960	72	71	Rio do Sul, 8%, '46	74	74
Czech.,8% 1951	110	110	San P.,8% 1950	64½	64½
Den'k, 6% 1942	105	105	Seine, 7% 1942	106½	106½
Dutch E.I. 6%, '62	101¾	101¾	Swed.,5½% 1954	104	104¼
Dutch E.I., 5½% '53	102½	102½	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	88½	88¼
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105	105			

Receipts at ports	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Exports, Gt. Brit.	17,000	77,000	6,882,000	6,829,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	Nil	15,000	741,000	839,000
	28,000	71,000	3,193,000	3,426,000

COPPER was steady and unaltered. Electrolytic domestic spot and export spot and Jan. delivery, quoted 10.50c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange prices were unchanged; Jan., Feb., and March, 10c. TIN easier. Straits metal spot, ⅛c. down at 26½c., and Jan. delivery ⅛c. lower at 26⅛c. asked. National Metal Exchange prices were:—Jan., 25.75c.; Feb., 25.80c.; March, 25.90c. SPELTER steady and unchanged. East St. Louis, spot and Jan. delivery, 4.15c. per lb. LEAD.—Spot unchanged at 5.10c. per lb. PIG IRON steady. No. 2 foundry again quoted $17.50 per ton, on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ⅛c. higher for spot and Jan. at 8⅛c., and for Jan.-Feb. at 8⅛c. per lb. First latex crepe sellers were ⅛c. up for spot and Jan. at 8⅛c., and for Jan.-Feb. at 9c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange prices were 10 points higher to unchanged. Jan., 8.45c.; March, 8.60c.; May, 8.80c.; July, 8.95c.; Sept., 9.15c. Sales, 49 contracts.

TALLOW was steady. Extra, loose, 4¼c.; in tierces, 4¼c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

COTTON OIL closed steady. Crude spot, 6.00c. bid; yellow spot, 7.10c. bid. Refined futures were unchanged to 1 point lower. New contract, March, 7.29c.; May, 7.40c.; July, 7.54c.; Aug., 7.58c.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $1.80 to $1.85 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was steady and ¼c. up at 40½c. to 41½c.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 30.—TURPENTINE was steady at 35½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 30.—TURPENTINE was firm at 35½c. to 35¾c. ROSIN, grade F, $3.82½; grade K, $4.17½; grade WW, $7.20.

DULUTH, Dec. 30.—LINSEED closed easy and 1½c. lower. May, 153½c.; July, 153½c.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30.—WHEAT opened steady and ⅛c. to ¼c. higher on better advices from Liverpool than expected and reports of an improved export demand for Manitoba. Subsequent declines due to larger carlot receipts and favourable weather in the Prairie Provinces were followed by a fresh advance on speculative support, chiefly influenced by expectations of a favourable statement from the Canadian Premier regarding the Wheat Pool. The close was firm and 1⅛c. to 1⅜c. higher. Dec., 53½c.; May, 56c.; July, 57½c. OATS closed steady, ⅛c. higher to unchanged. Dec., 26¼c.; May, 27¼c.; July, 28¼c. BARLEY futures closed steady, ⅛c. lower to unchanged. May, 26¼c.; July, 27½c.

LINSEED closed easy, 1½c. lower. May, 95½c.; July, 96¼c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—WHEAT.—After a quiet and unchanged opening the market improved on the firmness of maize, a rally at Winnipeg, and reports of drought in Missouri. The absence of export demand checked the rising tendency for a time, but the market strengthened again later owing to the firmness of the Stock Exchange. The close was firm at ⅛c. decline to ⅛c. advance. Old contract.—Dec., 76½c.; March, 79½c.; May, 81c. New.—Dec., 77c.; March, 80½c.; May, 81½c.; July, 62½c. MAIZE closed firm and 1⅛c. to 1⅜c. higher. Old contract.—Dec., 62½c.; March, 66½c.; May, 68½c.; July, 69c. OATS closed firm at a rise of ⅛c. to 1⅛c. Old contract.—Dec., 31½c.; March, 32½c.; May, 32½c. New.—March, 32c.; May, 32½c.; July, 32c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures firm at ⅛c. to ⅜c. advance. Old contract.—Dec., 41c.; March, 41½c.; May, 41½c. New.—March, 41½c.; May, 42½c.; July, 41½c.

PROVISIONS closed irregular, with lard 7½ to 15 points higher and pork 5 to 12½ points lower. Cash lard declined 35 points to 8.90. Closing prices:—Lard, Jan., 8.80; March, 8.80; May, 8.95. Pork (drysalted clear bellies), Jan., 10.30; May, 10.80; July, 11.12½.

BACON was steady and unchanged. HOGS easy, light 25 points and heavy sorts 30 points lower. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since November 1 total 4,863,000, against 5,411,000 for a similar period last year.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
Abitibi	8⅛	8⅛
Asbestos	3⅜	3⅜
Do., Pref.	12½	12½
B.C. Packers	27½	30
Bras. Tract.	20½	20
B.C. Pwr., A	34¾*	34¾
Do., B	11	11
Brit. Emp. Steel	1⅛	No bid
Do., 1st Pf.	19½	19½
Do., 2nd Pf.	3	3
Calgary	150	150
Can. Car.	17⅞	17⅞
Do., Pref.	24¼	24
C. Cement	12⅜	12⅜
Do., Pref.	91¼	91¼
C. Cottons	No b

COMPANY MEETINGS

LOW TEMPERATURE CARBONISATION

SUCCESS OF "COALITE" SMOKELESS FUEL

PROGRESS WITH COAL PETROL

SIR ARTHUR WHEELER'S SPEECH

The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Low Temperature Carbonisation, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Sir ARTHUR WHEELER, Bt., D.L., J.P. (the chairman), said that although the company was not yet in a position to declare a dividend the directors could report considerable progress, and he was more convinced than ever that the business contained all the factors necessary for a very considerable financial success. Pending the receipt of dividends, he derived considerable comfort from the knowledge that the company was carrying on a work of real national importance. If, as he firmly believed, the production and general use of "Coalite" would do much to mitigate the awful fogs from which the country at present suffered and minimize the forming of the smoke clouds which overhung its industrial centres, he would feel that they had made a lasting contribution to the general welfare and improvement of the country. If at the same time they could also make a reasonable profit he would feel that the time given to the company's affairs had not been wasted.

THE WORKS

The works at Barugh had operated continuously during the past 12 months, and today the whole of the 160 retorts were being worked to the uttermost to enable the company to cope with the demand for Coalite. As a result of alterations and improvements carried out during the summer the works were operating at a much higher efficiency than when they were first built, and they were at present turning out a weekly tonnage which had never before been reached. The works at Greenwich were almost complete, and production was commencing in a few days. These works constituted what was undoubtedly the finest low-temperature plant in Europe, and a considerable increase of revenue was anticipated from these sources.

With regard to coal oil, the distillery at Barugh had worked well for the last 18 months and had treated practically the whole of the coal oil produced at Barugh and Askern. The various products commanded an ever-increasing market, and the plant itself had helped the company very considerably in the very difficult position created by the serious slump in the prices of coal by-products. The plant of Petroleum Refineries, Limited, at Killingholme had been completed, and arrangements were being made for its utilization in the conversion of coal oils into petrol and fuel oil.

The position with regard to the Coalite smokeless fuel was now quite satisfactory, and it was to-day selling itself at the highest price paid for any fuel in the country. Cases were still being met of Coalite being ordered and some other fuel being supplied, and the strongest possible action would continue to be taken against the very small percentage of distributors who adopted these methods. With the starting up of the Greenwich works it was hoped that all the company's shareholders in the area served by the South Metropolitan Gas Company would be able to obtain prompt delivery of their requirements.

THE EVILS OF RAW COAL BURNING

A happy feature was the growing recognition by the authorities and the public of the evils caused by the burning of raw coal. The public conscience was being rapidly awakened to the very serious damage inflicted upon the community by the indiscriminate burning of raw coal, and the next two or three years would undoubtedly witness a very strong movement towards the smokeless home, in which case Coalite would come into its own. Three methods were at present in common use for obtaining smokeless heat in the house—gas, electricity, and Coalite. The cost of heating in the case of gas and electricity compared unfavourably with Coalite, gas being about 7d. per therm in London, as compared to the 2d. per therm of Coalite and electricity at a 1d. per unit, costing approximately 2s. 5d. per therm. For these and many other reasons Coalite had in the last year or two sprung into great prominence, and he was convinced that their enterprise was rapidly approaching better times.

With regard to oils there had been a serious falling off in the prices obtainable for the by-products, but some time ago steps had been taken to meet the changed conditions, and at the end of 1928 it was decided to establish the first low-temperature tar distillation plant. This was completed in July last year and the results had been very beneficial.

PRODUCTION OF PETROL

This was followed by arrangements with Petroleum Refineries, Limited, for the conversion of crude coal oil into petrol and fuel oil, and this work had now commenced. He had by his side a bottle containing the first petrol to be made on a commercial scale in the country as a result of the cracking of crude coal oil. This petrol possessed very high anti-knock qualities, and gave a very good performance in power, acceleration, and economy in consumption. In this branch of their work the directors were keeping in close touch with the Admiralty and other important Government Departments, and substantial consignments of various kinds of oil had already been supplied for Admiralty and other purposes. So important was this work considered that the research and experimental department had recently started working on a 24-hour day basis.

At a conference at the Fuel Research Board in July last it was suggested that all the firms engaged in low temperature carbonization in this country should form themselves into an association for the purpose of co-ordinating research and collaborating on commercial practice affecting the industry generally. Such an association had been formed, and Colonel Bristow, the company's managing director, had been elected the first chairman.

UTILIZATION OF SMALL COAL

One of the greatest difficulties in the coal mining industry had been due to the large percentage of small coal brought to the surface, much of which had been sold in the past at prices well below the cost of production. It was this coal with which their company worked, converting it into what was in effect synthetic anthracite, and, as far as they could see, the Coalite carbonization process afforded the most satisfactory and remunerative solution of this difficult problem.

It was now three years since the board stood before the shareholders for the first time after the completion of the first works at Barugh, and, although the directors were disappointed at not having yet been able to declare dividends, they thought the shareholders would agree that in the three years the company had made considerable progress towards the dividend-paying stage. At that time there was in existence the small works at Barugh, less than half of which was in production; there was no national demand for Coalite, and the coal distributing trade was apathetic or even hostile. To-day there were three works in existence with an input capacity of 5,500 tons of coal per week, there being nine batteries in constant operation at Barugh and Askern, and five batteries would now come into production at Greenwich. To-day Coalite was one of the most talked-of fuels in the country and realized the highest price.

TECHNICAL PERFECTION ACHIEVED

Three years ago there were few people outside the company who believed in the future of the process, but the position to-day was very different. The Government, local authorities, the medical profession, the mining industry, the oil and coal trade and fuel consumers all over the country recognized that the Coalite carbonization process possessed a great number of valuable features which benefited almost every section of the community. They had brought the process to a stage of technical perfection that even three years ago would have been deemed almost impossible and at the same time opened up new vistas of commercial possibilities of a very valuable nature.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by COLONEL W. A. BRISTOW, M.I.E.E., F.R.Ae.S. (managing director), and, after questions had been answered, carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

A full report of this meeting may be had on application to the Secretary, Coalite House, 28, Grosvenor-place, London, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH STOCKHOLDERS INVESTMENT TRUST

FAR-REACHING EFFECTS OF WORLD-WIDE DEPRESSION

THE HON. J. M. BALFOUR ON THE OUTLOOK

The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Scottish Stockholders Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, 8, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

The Hon. JAMES MONCREIFF BALFOUR, O.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. John E. Lloyd, A.C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—With your approval I propose, in accordance with our usual practice, to hold the report and accounts as read.

Before dealing with the accounts I desire to express on behalf of the board their very great regret at the death of Mr. Charles Lloyd, who had filled the office of secretary of the company since its formation and on whose services they placed an extremely high value.

The directors have appointed his son, Mr. John Edward Lloyd, who has for some time acted as assistant secretary, to be secretary, and, in addition, Mr. R. S. Caverhill has been appointed investment manager.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will observe that the amount of Debenture stock outstanding has during the year been increased by £18,440 to £326,605. The discount and expenses have been written off out of revenue. The bank loan and deposits stand at £194,689, as against £146,462, while investments at cost, less contingency reserve account, now amount to £1,175,416, as against £1,095,392 a year ago.

The directors have decided to transfer the sum of £35,872, which was last year applied in reduction of gross cost of investments, to contingency reserve account, out of which the sum of £6,398, representing the balance of losses on realization of investments during the year, has been written off. After providing for management and other expenses and Debenture and other interest, the net revenue amounts to £31,774. Adding thereto the balance brought forward from last year's accounts of £2,805, we are left with a total disposable balance of £34,580.

The Preference dividend requires £15,551, leaving an available balance of £19,029. Out of this an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., less income-tax, was paid on the Ordinary stock on July 1. The proportion of discount and expenses of issuing Debenture stock during the year, amounting to £67, has been written off, as has also the whole balance of such discount and expenses, amounting to £2,483. Your directors propose, subject to your approval, that a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., less income-tax, should be paid on the Ordinary stock, making with the interim dividend 5½ per cent. for the past year, which is the same rate as paid for the two previous years. As the total amount earned on the Ordinary stock was 8.7 per cent., it would have been possible to pay a somewhat larger dividend, but I feel assured that you will agree with the directors' view that in times like the present it is very necessary to conserve our resources. A balance of £6,083 will remain, which it is proposed to carry forward, as against £2,805 brought into the accounts.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

When we met a year ago I had to inform you that the total depreciation on our investments amounted to 10¾ per cent., or, after allowing for profits on realizations and reserve fund, 5.09 per cent. In view of the conditions which have prevailed throughout the period covered by the accounts and the world-wide depression, you will hardly be surprised that further depreciation has taken place and that after again allowing for the reserve fund the total depreciation at the closing of the accounts was 19.68 per cent., or a fall of 14.59 per cent. during the year. It is of interest to compare this figure with the average index of all classes of investments shown by the *Investors' Chronicle*, wherein the average fall in investments amounted to 16.9 per cent., which average was materially benefited through the appreciation of 7.5 per cent. in British Government securities.

In this connexion I should like to emphasize what I said last year—namely, that, disappointing as such a fall is, we must remember that the nominal value of our securities on any given date is not of the same importance to companies like ours as to trading and finance companies, seeing that we look solely for our revenue to the dividends and interest which we receive, and that it is only when the question of a sale arises or dividends are reduced that our position is affected. How long present conditions will continue it is impossible to say, the outlook at the present time being unusually obscure, but of one thing I hope we may be certain, and that is that sooner or later a recovery is bound to occur. Just as 18 months ago prices were unduly inflated and New York was suffering from optimistic hysteria, so now the opposite extreme has, I think, been reached and Wall-street is passing through a period of undue pessimism.

CONDITIONS AT HOME

With regard to conditions in this country, I do not think I can usefully add to what I said last year, but I would emphasize that it is difficult to anticipate any improvement so long as we have a Government actively hostile to capital. I do not propose to enter upon a discussion of the respective merits of protection and free trade, but I would remind you that free trade in this country only extends to commodities and that wage scales and labour conditions are most rigorously protected. If such conditions and wages are to be maintained, it is surely obvious that markets for goods produced under such sheltered conditions must be protected against manufactures produced by those existing under a lower standard of living, or alternatively, if our markets are to continue to be a dumping ground for the world, sooner or later a drastic readjustment of wages and living conditions must be inevitable. So far as I can see, there is no other alternative except disaster.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and accounts for the year ended November 30, 1930, now submitted be approved of and adopted, and that, as recommended, a final dividend of 3 per cent., less income-tax at 4s. 3d. in the £, be paid on the Ordinary Stock, making, with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent., a dividend of 5½ per cent. for the year."

Mr. J. R. GOVETT seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Colonel A. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mr. J. R. Govett) and the auditors (Messrs. Layton-Bennett, Chiene and Tait) were re-elected.

At a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the company a resolution was passed altering the company's Articles of Association in order to give effect to various changes necessitated by the passing of the Companies Act, 1929.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 30.—WHEAT closed firm and 22c. to 16c. dearer. MAIZE closed firm at 15c. to 17c. advance. OATS closed steady and unchanged. LINSEED closed steady and 17c. to 15c. up.

Argentine markets will close at noon to-morrow until Friday morning for the New Year's Day holiday.

CLOSING PRICES		To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—			
Wheat,	Feb. delivery	5.62	5.41
"	March delivery ..	5.73	5.51
"	May delivery	5.88	5.72
Maize,	Jan. delivery	3.84	3.69
"	Feb. delivery	3.97	3.81
"	March delivery	4.09	3.92
Oats,	Feb. delivery	3.40	3.40
Linseed,	Jan. delivery	—	—
"	Feb. delivery	10.19	10.02
"	March delivery	10.19	10.04
Rosario:—			
Wheat,	No. 2 Feb. delivery ..	5.40	5.20
Maize,	Jan. delivery	3.75	3.55
Linseed,	Feb. delivery	10.05	9.80

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso=about 1s. 3¼d.)

There is published in the *London Gazette* an Order of the Board of Trade, dated December 22, amending the rules relating to deposits by assurance companies under section 2 of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909. The rules relate to companies carrying on motor-vehicle insurance, and in their amended form will come into force to-morrow, January 1.

HONGKONG TIN, LTD.

FIRST YEAR'S DIVIDENDS TOTAL 25 PER CENT.

PROSPECTUS ESTIMATES SURPASSED

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Hongkong Tin, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices, 7, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

Mr. W. ARTHUR ADDINSELL, chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. C. H. SMALLWOOD, on behalf of the secretaries, Messrs. Bright and Galbraith, Limited, having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended August 31, 1930, as submitted to this meeting be and they are hereby approved and adopted, and that a final dividend of 5 per cent., making a total of 25 per cent. for the year, be declared and paid."

The accounts are so full and informative that there is little for me to comment on. You will of course realize that the return to shareholders on the money invested has been adequate, and, after making the allocation of the balance of profits available, the financial position of the company is quite sound.

It is gratifying to know that the property has been equipped with the most economical and up-to-date dredge and machinery, fully capable of carrying out the work for which it was designed.

The general managers' report, submitted with the accounts, gives full details of dredging operations carried out on the property during the year. It is, indeed, an illuminating document, and conveys a capital idea of the mine and dredge and its work.

It is interesting, however, to compare the results of the first year of the company's activities with the estimated figures in the prospectus. For this purpose I will give you a brief summary.

The output of 950 tons is 200 tons in excess of the prospectus estimate. The average recovery at 1.72lb. per cubic yard is only a decimal point below the prospectus figure, while the cost per cubic yard works out at 5½d. as against 7d. estimated.

Another interesting comparison is that the prospectus estimated the annual mine profit, with tin at £200 per ton, at £52,825, whereas the average three months' price of tin on the London market during the period was £168 per ton, and the mine profit was actually £60,782.

I wonder if I have said sufficient to indicate to you the exceptional value of our mine. Are you aware that you are shareholders in one of the richest, if not the richest, tin mines in the Malay Peninsula? For you are. In addition, there is no larger or better equipped dredge in Malaya (it digs to 125ft.), and what is most vital, as I have already indicated, the mine is one of the cheapest producers.

THE DREDGABLE AREA

During the year there were approximately 10½ acres of ground worked by the dredge, which leaves a balance of 98 acres for future working on the specially selected area of 109 acres on which the prospectus estimates were based. In addition to this there is a further area of approximately 196 acres, making a total of 305 acres covered by the mining lease.

While we are considering the area of our mining lease, I should like to take the opportunity of telling you that an option covering a period of five years has been obtained from Hongkong Rubber, Limited, for our company to prospect for tin on an area of approximately 250 acres to the north of the present area, and subsequently to obtain a sub-lease over the whole or part of that area.

Although there is no prospect at the present time of obtaining the approval of Government to convert from agricultural to mining land, the option will enable us to prospect and will justify our doing so, and, if successful, there should be a reasonable certainty of conversion at some future date. I need hardly tell you what a valuable addition this would be to our company, almost doubling our mining area and considerably increasing the life of the mine.

From the commencement of our mining prices have ruled low, and your directors have been reluctant to push the yardage in any way. We felt it was fully unnecessarily to increase the output at prices which, alas, to so many companies were proving unremunerative.

The objects of the Tin Producers' Association met with your directors' active support by curtailment, but in September last it was decided further to curtail output by restricting on a 20 per cent. time basis, to be retrospective as from January 1, 1930. Outputs for October, November, and December are, therefore, considerably affected by this further restriction of working hours.

Incidentally, I may also tell you that we are no mean contributors to the Government Exchequer. In respect of the past year, while we distribute to shareholders £37,500, we pay in royalty to the Government of Malaya £14,667, and in addition the British Government receive income-tax on our profits.

Well, gentlemen, that is the simple story of last year's working. I think on reflection you will agree that the resolution I moved is worthy of your unanimous support.

THE OUTLOOK

Now, what of the future? Of course, you are well aware that prices have been extremely low, and even with a low-cost producer like Hongkong we have had seriously to consider our policy. A fortnight ago prices touched the lowest level for a great number of years, and during the last 10 days they have materially increased; but what is the basis of that increase I do not know any more than you do. I have no private information. I have read only what you have read in the papers. If the quota scheme is decided upon by the respective Governments, then I suppose in due course we shall have the details appertaining to the various companies. If prices recede, you, of course, will not expect any dividends like those you have been receiving during the past year. I think I can not usefully add anything more. I do not want to make any prophecies or any promises. I can only assure you that the whole subject is daily under the consideration of your board.

Mr. FRANK E. MAIR seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated.

TUBE INVESTMENTS, LIMITED

NEW CAPITAL AUTHORIZED

OBJECTS OF THE ISSUE

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Tube Investments, Limited, was held yesterday at Birmingham for the purpose of passing a resolution authorizing an increase of capital from £2,723,268 to £2,973,268, by the creation of 250,000 new shares of £1 each.

Mr. JAMES ROLLASON (deputy chairman) presided, and, in moving the resolution, said:—Mr. Chamberlain explained at the annual meeting, and as is noted in the circular accompanying the notice of to-day's meeting the capital that you are now being asked to authorize is not in the nature of a public issue or an issue to the shareholders, but is required in part to provide for carrying out relatively minor operations that are to be effected by acquiring interests in other undertakings.

At the present moment only a small portion of this £250,000 new capital is needed, but your directors feel that the creation of fresh capital to this amount is not excessive, especially as by to-day creating a larger sum than is at the moment required they will avoid putting you to the inconvenience of being called together as any further operations of a similar nature arise.

From inquiries that have been received it is clear that some shareholders do not quite understand the objects of the new issue, and think that they are now being given the opportunity of subscribing for further capital. This is not the case, nor is any such course at present contemplated by your board, as the company's cash resources are, as far as they can see, ample not only for their current requirements but for any that are contemplated for a very considerable time.

Mr. J. H. ASTON seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

MONEY MARKET

DOLLAR EXCHANGE LOWER

RISE IN PARIS RATE

In Lombard-street yesterday loan and discount rates showed little change. Money for the night was in abundant supply, borrowers rarely paying more than 1½ per cent., and balances being freely offered at 1 per cent. For advances into the opening days of the New Year, however, 3½ per cent. was paid. A further large sum was borrowed from the Bank of England at 3½ per cent., the loans being for seven days and over. In the discount market rates were maintained. Business was small, there being little outlet for three months fine bank bills at existing rates. Forward quotations for business in the New Year were rather steadier. Business was reported in February maturities at 2¼ per cent. The placing of Australian Commonwealth Bills for £5,000,000 was understood to have been successfully completed. The New York exchange again moved against sterling, dollars being apparently wanted for end-of-the-year balance-sheet purposes in New York, and the final quotation, $4.85 9-16, showed a decline of 3-16c. Most of the Continental rates, however, were inclined to move in favour of London, end-of-the-year demands for such currencies having been satisfied. After further weakness the Buenos Aires exchange rallied in the later dealings.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1—2	2—3⅛	2⅜	2⅜—2⅝	2⅝—2¾	2¾
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	2 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅜	2¼—2⅜	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3⅜—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

In the FOREIGN EXCHANGE market United States dollars were persistently bid for, and the rate steadily moved against sterling, closing at $4.85 9-16, a decline of 3-16c. The forward market was rather wild, the premium running off to about 2 to 6 points, while there was even a discount on early dates in January. As a rule the tendency at the end of the year is exactly the reverse. At $4.86⅛ the Montreal rate showed a decline of 1-16c. Apart from the Milan rate, which usually moves with the United States dollar and showed a decline of 2c., several of the leading Continental rates were inclined to move in favour of sterling. Thus Paris was rather offered for the New Year, and the French exchange closed at 123.63f., compared with 123.60f. on Monday, and the Brussels rate rose to 34.76½b., the Amsterdam to 12.06¼f., and the Swiss to 25.04¼f. German marks, however, were dearer, the Berlin rate closing at 20.38⅛m., compared with 20.39m. Spanish pesetas were more offered, and the Madrid rate finished at 46.15p., a movement of 40c. against the peseta. Eastern silver exchanges were lower, the Hong-kong at 1s. 1½d. and the Shanghai at 1s. 5½d. After falling to 34⅜d. shortly after the opening of the Buenos Aires market, the Argentine exchange rallied, and closed at 34 15-16d., against 35½d. on Monday. The Rio exchange further declined 1-16d. to 4 17-32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85⅛-85/16	4.85⅜-29/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86⅛-86⅛	4.86⅛-86⅛
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-123.65	123.58-123.63
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.74-34.77	34.73⅛-74⅛
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.72-92.78	92.72-92.77
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.03-25.06	25.01-25.02½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¼-375¼	374¼-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192⅞-193⅛	192⅞-193⅛
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.65-46.60	44.80-46.90
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108⅝	108⅛-108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05¼-06⅛	12.05¼-05⅞
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38¼-39⅛	20.38¼-20.40
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.581	34.49-34.53	34.47-34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.73-27.78	27.72-27.77
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163⅛-163⅜	163⅛-163¼
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43⅝-43⅞	43⅝-43⅞
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.28	25.20-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-818¼	817-819
Cons'nople	Pst. to £	110	1.02½	1.20½
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	273½-274⅛	274-274⅛
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.06	48⅛-48⅞	48⅛-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-16¼	18.15½-18.16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.11-12¼	18.10¾-11⅜
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 29/32-1/3 15/16	1/3 29/32-1/3 15/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 29/32-1/3 15/16	1/3 29/32-1/3 15/16
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 29/32-1/3 15/16	1/3 29/32-1/3 15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/1-1/1⅛	1/1⅛-1/1¼
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 7/32-2/0 9/32	2/0 7/32-2/0 9/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/4 7/8-1/5⅛	1/4 7/8-1/5⅛
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 11/16-3/16	2/3 11/16-3/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06¼-06¾	12.06-06⅛
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5/1 5/16	4/11 15/16
B. Aires	Pa. dol.	47.619d.	34⅜-35⅛	35⅛-36
Montevideo	$ to £	40	39.93	39.94
Mon'video	Per dol.	51d.	34⅛-35½	35-36
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	16.55	16.52½
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.75-10.95	10.75-10.95

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days sight	60 days sight	90 days sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 2	110 7 6	110 13 9	111 0 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £276,266 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of 2,000 SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £649,053, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Dec. 27	Nil	Dec. 27—	
		Bar gold ..	6,998
Dec. 29—		Dec. 29—	
Foreign gold coin	20	Bar gold ..	358,809
		Sovereigns ..	7,000
Dec. 30	Nil	Dec. 30—	
		Bar gold ..	276,266
		Sovereigns ..	2,000
Net efflux ..	649,053		
Total ..	£649,073	Total ..	£649,073

Net efflux for 1930 to date, £393,351: net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market about £40,000 of bar gold was available. The bulk of this had been shipped from India. The offering of Indian gold in the London market is a very unusual event. It was apparently an experimental shipment, prompted by the high level to which the price of gold recently rose in the London market and a low rupee exchange. The shipment was not in fine gold, and therefore had to be converted into fine gold for sale to French buyers. It was sold at 85s. 1½d. per oz., a decline of ¼d.

Silver further declined ¼d. to 14¼d. per oz. for cash and 14 7-16d. for forward delivery. The market was dull, and in the afternoon America was reported a seller at below the "fixed" price on rumours of an increase in the Indian import duty.

BULLION AND SPECIE

No gold imports into Great Britain and Northern Ireland were registered from midday on December 24 to midday on December 29, while gold exports were £843,294, including £703,200 to France and £125,000 to Belgium. Imports of silver were £53,504, including £36,602 from the United States. Exports of silver were £107,572, including £100,405 to British India.

Foreign Bank Returns appear on page 21

A depreciation of £132,816,000, or 2 per cent., is shown by the usual monthly valuation of 365 representative Stock Exchange securities made by the *Bankers' Magazine*, the aggregate value on December 17 being £6,356,751,000, compared with £6,489,567,000 a month ago. The fall is divided as to £12,412,000, or 0.3 per cent., in the 87 fixed-interest stocks included in the valuation, and as to £120,404,000, or 5.3 per cent., in 278 variable dividend securities.

HUDSON'S BAY INQUIRY

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

FORMATION OF CANADIAN COMPANY PROPOSED

The report of the special committee, consisting of Messrs. Alfred Shepherd, W. Sanford Poole, H. M. Trouncer, and George Watson, which has been investigating the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company, has now been issued, and a meeting to consider its adoption is called for January 16. The committee was appointed in July as a result of personal charges made by Mr. C. L. Nordon. While putting on record their view that there was no want of good faith on the part of the directors they make recommendations as to the future management of the company, the form of its accounts, and the segregation of the stores in Canada by the formation of a Canadian company. Mr. Charles V. Sale, the governor of the company, does not agree with the committee's recommendation to form a Canadian company to take over the stores and feels that he cannot associate himself with such a fundamental change of policy. He has, therefore, tendered his resignation as governor, to take effect so soon as his successor is appointed. The other members of the board are prepared to accept the report of the committee and welcome their assistance in a consultative capacity in carrying out the recommendations.

MERCHANT TRADING COMPANY

The committee open their report with an examination of the commercial relations between Mr. Sale, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Merchant Trading Company. Mr. Sale, the present governor, was appointed a director of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1915, during the War. The committee are informed that one of the principal reasons for electing him to the board was to enable the company to undertake, and to obtain his supervision for the company of, certain business in connexion with the purchase, chartering, and operating of steamers and the purchase of supplies on behalf of certain Allied Governments. In this connexion, certain contracts were entered into by the company with Mr. Sale or his firm, under which they received the usual commissions or brokerages. These contracts were not submitted to the proprietors for approval. They were such contracts, state the committee, as would doubtless have been made with other shipping interests if not made with Mr. Sale or his firm. The transactions resulted in very large profits being made by the company, and the arrangements as a whole appear to the committee to have been justified by results.

The Merchant Trading Company was incorporated in December, 1918, with a share capital of 200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 100,000 Founders' shares of 1s. each. The committee explain that during and after the War the Hudson's Bay Company had been doing a substantial and profitable business in connexion with the purchase of supplies and the transport thereof on behalf of foreign Governments; this business continued until 1921. Arising out of the business which the Hudson's Bay Company had done for foreign Governments, the Hudson's Bay Company were offered certain Belgian merchant business of a somewhat similar character, but the board decided not to undertake that business, as it was thought better to confine the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company to the furs, lands, and stores in Canada, and to avoid the risks incident to the operation of steamships, and trading on a large scale in commodities, under conditions which might be totally different from those of war-time. That this decision was a fortunate one for Hudson's Bay Company would seem, according to the committee, to admit of little doubt.

The business so offered (continues the committee) was passed over to the Merchant Trading Company without consideration. The fact that the then Governor and Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company were largely interested as shareholders in the Merchant Trading Company seems to have led Mr. Nordon to think that this decision may have been influenced by the personal interests of the Governor and Deputy Governor; but the special committee see no reason to suppose that this was the case.

In September, 1920, it was decided at a meeting of the board of the Hudson's Bay Company that, inasmuch as they were passing over to the Merchant Trading Company some offers of business which the Hudson's Bay Company were not prepared to undertake, it was advisable that the Hudson's Bay Company should acquire an interest in the Merchant Trading Company; and thereupon the Hudson's Bay Company arranged to purchase from Mr. Sale, who was then Deputy Governor of the Company, 30,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each and 15,000 Founders' shares of 1s. each in the Merchant Trading Company at the price of £60,000.

This decision was taken at a meeting of the board of the Hudson's Bay Company, at which there were present five directors, including the then Governor, Sir Robert Kindersley, but at which Mr. Sale himself was not present. The board of the Hudson's Bay Company doubtless had before them at the time full information as to the position of the Merchant Trading Company, and it is on record in the minute by which the purchase was approved that the Hudson's Bay Company desired to acquire further shares in the Merchant Trading Company, but the special committee are informed that Mr. Sale was not prepared to sell further shares.

The Merchant Trading Company had paid for the year ended December 31, 1919, a dividend of 10 per cent. on its Ordinary shares and 2s. per share (namely, 200 per cent.) on the Founders' shares, and dividends at the same rates were paid in respect of the year ended December 31, 1920, and were received by the Hudson's Bay Company on its holding. For the years subsequent to December 31, 1920, no dividend has been paid on these shares.

The special committee consider that it is unfortunate that this transaction should have been entered into. It will be seen that on the sale of his shares in the Merchant Trading Company, Limited, Mr. Sale made a considerable profit, but the purchase was made by a board of business men with full knowledge of the facts, and the committee see no reason to think that Mr. Sale or any of the directors concerned acted otherwise than in good faith.

It is easy to be wise after the event, and it is obvious now that, from the point of view of the Hudson's Bay Company, it would have been better had the board arranged with the Merchant Trading Company to pay the Hudson's Bay Company a commission on any business introduced by them, or to provide for them an interest in some other form in the profits of any business that might be handed over to the Merchant Trading Company.

In his recent circular Mr. Nordon has referred to information furnished to him by an anonymous correspondent, in which it is suggested that Mr. Sale induced the Hudson's Bay Company to take over Mr. Danon's shares in the Merchant Trading Company, owing to protests made by Mr. Danon against certain transactions entered into by the Merchant Trading Company. The special committee have made investigation to see whether there is any foundation for this suggestion, and they have satisfied themselves that there is no foundation for such suggestion.

As far as the special committee have ascertained, there is no conflict of interests or competition between the Merchant Trading Company and the Hudson's Bay Company.

The special committee have submitted the whole of the facts in connexion with the purchase of the shares in the Merchant Trading Company to Counsel (Mr. Wilfrid Greene, K.C., and Mr. W. Gordon Brown), who have advised that, although in their opinion the company might at one time have claimed on technical grounds to rescind the contract for the purchase of the shares, such a claim would not have any merits, and that the remedy is no longer open to the company owing to the time which has elapsed.

UNDERWRITING OF ISSUES IN 1926 AND 1927

In connexion with the underwriting of the issues of Ordinary shares made in 1926 and 1927, the committee state that "it must be kept in view that the company had incurred large commitments, that it was important that there should be no question as to these issues being fully subscribed, and that the funds necessary for meeting the company's commitments should be forthcoming.

"The question whether or not an issue of shares shall be underwritten is primarily one for the determination of the board of directors. In the present case, the board, having determined that it was desirable to underwrite the issue, submitted their decision for confirmation at an extraordinary meeting of the proprietors of the Hudson's Bay Company, held on January 16, 1926. The advisability of underwriting the issue was fully discussed at that meeting, at which disapproval was expressed by or on behalf of certain proprietors, but the resolution in favour of the underwriting was eventually carried *nemine contradicente*. It was also disclosed to the proprietors in the circulars offering the shares for subscription that the underwriting would be done by Messrs. Lazard Brothers and Co., Limited, and Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell and Co., and the terms on which they were to do so; in these circumstances the special committee feel that no objection should or could be taken to the underwriting.

"The Special Committee have also submitted to Counsel the facts in connexion with these underwriting transactions. Counsel have advised that, inasmuch as the circular issued to the proprietors did not disclose the fact that Mr. Vivian Smith, one of the directors, was a partner and shareholder in Morgan Grenfell and Co., even though that fact may have been known to many, if not most, of the proprietors of the company, the company has a technical claim against Mr. Vivian Smith to refund to the company that part of the profit made by Morgan Grenfell and Co. out of the underwriting, which came to Mr. Vivian Smith personally as a partner or shareholder in Morgan Grenfell and Co.

"The Special Committee feel that the proprietors would not wish to put forward any claim to recover from Mr. Vivian Smith his share of the profits, seeing that such cla

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER EASY—COPPER LOWER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 30.—The Exchange will be closed on Thursday, Jan. 1.

WHEAT.—In view of disappointing American closing advices and the further decline in the Argentine Exchange the cargo market was dull and quotations were mostly 6d. to 9d. per qr. lower. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), Jan., 23s. 9d. and 23s. 9d. was asked, respectively, and 27s. for Pacific white, obtainable at 24s. 9d., while Rosafe, 63½lb., and Barusso, 63½lb., Jan., were offered at 23s. 3d. Parcels met a poor inquiry at 6d. to 1s. under recent prices on freer offers, but the closing tone was steadier on the partial recovery in the Argentine pesa. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Carlton, arrived, sold at 21s. 9d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., per Tredilan loading, at 19s. 7½d., and per Swiftrock, 63lb., at 19s. 6d. Late yesterday South Australian, per City of Adelaide, afloat, made 24s. 6d. To Liverpool, No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), due, sold at 22s. 6d., and to Hull and Manchester, 20s. was paid for Rosafe, 64lb., shipsing-shipped. West Australian, shipped, sold to Italy at 23s.

The wheat futures market closed quieter at 1½d. to 3d. under yesterday, the greater movement being for London grade. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Jan., at 20s. 8½d.; March, 20s. 10½d. to 21s. 0½d.; and May, at 21s. 3d.

	Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MANITOBA GRADE						
Jan.		20 10	20 10	20 9	20 9	20 11
March		21 1	21 1	21 0	21 0	21 1½
May		21 4	21 4	21 3	21 3	21 5
LONDON GRADE						
Dec.		19 3	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 5
[illegible]		19 6	19 3	19 3	19 3	19 8

MAIZE opened quiet and partially 3d. lower, but closed easier on steadier tone. La Plata initial advices. For a cargo of 6,500 tons, per Pentyrne, expected to load January 3, 19s. was paid. For this quality on passage, loading for Feb. Parcels met a moderate inquiry, and closed 3d. per quarter better on the day. La Plata, per Gryfersie, afloat, sold at 15s.; Jan.-Feb., at 15s. 3d.; and Feb., at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d. To Liverpool, La Plata, afloat, per La Plata and Strabo, and Jan.-Feb., made 15s., and to Bristol Channel, 15s. 4½d. was paid for Feb.-March.

BARLEY was quiet and lower. Azoff-Black Sea, per Kate arrived, changed hands at 12s. 3d.

OATS were 3d. per quarter easier. Small business was done in La Plata, Feb., at 8s. 10½d.; and in March, at 9s. 1½d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were generally 6d. per qr. easier. There was a fair inquiry for La Plata early in the day, but little actual business. Sellers offered No. 1 N. Manitoba, afloat, at 23s. 6d.; No. 2, 23s. 3d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 19s. 9d.; No. 2, 20s.; Barusso, 63½lb., Jan., 20s. 10½d.; and West Australian, Jan.-Feb., 24s. 6d. Business covered No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, arrived, at 22s. 6d.; and Rosafe, 64lb., loading, at 19s. 9d. Spot parcels were 1d. to 2d. per cental lower with a fair business sold in La Plata descriptions. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to 1d. lower in sympathy with easy closing North and South American markets, but afterwards improved on liberal support from outside interests, with millers showing more interest in forward parcels. Later, prices declined owing to the withdrawal of buyers and opening overseas advices, but again rallied on American buying orders and the market closed steady, unchanged to 1d. per cental lower. Dec. sold at 3s. 11¼d. per cental, which is a new low record. Sales, 350 loads. Tenders against current month two loads, making a total of 638,188 quarters. Overseas arrivals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period, 4,804 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 1001b.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	—	3 11¼	3 11¼	4 0	Nom.	Nom.
March	4 1	4 2	4 1	4 2	4 2	4 2
July	4 4	4 4	4 3	4 4	4 4	4 4
Sept.	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata met an improved demand, with Jan.-Feb. sold at 15s. 4½d. to 15s. 6d.; March, 15s. 4½d.; due Jan., 15s. 1½d. and 15s.; due Jan. 22, 15s., about and 15s. 3d., and to sail Jan. 3 at 15s. Sellers offered La Plata, afloat, 15s. 1½d.; Dec./Jan. and Jan.-Feb., 15s. 1½d.; Feb.-March, 15s. 6d.; and March-April, 15s. 3½d. Maize on the spot was in quiet demand at easier prices.

BARLEY was dull. OATS were in quiet demand at late rates. Shipment parcels were dull. La Plata, Jan.-Feb., 9s. 3d., sold.

FLOUR met a fair trade at 6d. reduction for English grades. BRANS were slow. PEAS quiet and unchanged. OATMEAL remained dull with an easier tendency. WHEAT-FEED had a moderate demand at unchanged prices.

KING'S LYNN, Dec. 30.—Very little wheat was offered, and prices were nominal at 2s. to 2s. per 4½ercwt. Barley was in moderate supply and prices were unchanged; best quality at 28s. to 28s. 6d.; medium at 30s. to 30s. 6d.; and common at 28s. per 4cwt. Oats, 16s. to 18s. per 3cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Trade was only moderate, but a fairly firm tone prevailed. £5 10s. to £5 15s.; British Queens, Majestic, Eclipse, and Sharpe's Express, £6 to £7; second grade, Majestic and King Edward, £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton; Germans, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per 56lb. (50 kilos), ex market.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (Covent Garden).—There was a steady demand for a fairly good supply of fruit and vegetables. Quotations:—Fruit: English Bramley seedling apples, 6s. to 10s. per bushel; Cox's orange pippins, 8s. to 12s.; Oregon Newtown apples, 12s. to 16s.; Australian apples, 11s. 6d. to 13s. per box; Nova Scotian apples, 11s. 6d. to 13s.; Californian Comice pears, 12s. 6d. to 14s. per half-case; Winter Nelis pears, 15s. to 17s.; Beurre Anjou pears, 14s. to 16s. per case; Kent cobnuts, 16s. to 18s. per bushel; Grenoble walnuts, 8s. to 10s. per pocket; Tunis dates, 4s. to 6s. 6d. per dozen cartons; Spanish pineapples, 2s. 6d. each; Canary bananas, 15s. per case; Almeria grapes, 15s. to 16s.; English Cabinet grapes, 1s. to 2s. per barrel; Spanish chestnuts, 12s. 6d. to 14s. per bag; Messina lemons, 12s. to 15s. per box; Spanish oranges, 10s. to 20s. per case; Jaffa oranges, 14s. to 16s. per box; grape fruit, 15s. to 24s. per box; Tenerife tomatoes, 12s. to 18s. per package; savoys, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; cabbage, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; cauliflowers, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per dozen; Brussels sprouts, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per half-bag; carrots, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; turnips, 4s. to 5s. per half-bag; HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—Fair supplies met a quiet trade at recent prices. Best meadow hay was quoted £5 5s. to £5 15s.; inferior ditto, £3 10s. to £4; best clover, £5 15s. to £6 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—The market will be closed from 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) until 11 a.m. on Friday.

Rather more activity was witnessed on the spot market to-day, both consumers and merchants buying with a little more freedom. American advanced 5 points, Middling, 5.31d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 5 points higher. Pernam fair, 5.46d.; G.F. Sanguis, 6.01d.; G.F. Smooth, 5.70d.; G.F. Saked., 5.70d.; F.G.F. Upper, 6.09d. Egyptian rose 5 to 10 points. F.G.F. Saked., 7.20d.; F.G.F. Upper, 6.09d. Africa were 4 points dearer. Middling West, 5.36d.; M.G. Broach, 4.66d. Rose No. 1 Oomra, 3.70d. Five American futures opened 1 to 5 points higher on steadier overnight cables, together with trade calling and some Continental buying. Values subsequently eased off on hedge selling and Bombay liquidation, and at midday were only 1 point to 2 points higher. After further recessions in the early afternoon the markets were steadied by higher New York advices and further trade selling, the close being quiet, unchanged to 2 points lower. Tenders, 500 bales on new dockets. Jan., 5.14; March, 5.34; May, 5.37; July, 5.48. New York noon prices:—Jan., 9.82; March, 10.06; May, 10.34; July, 10.58.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 1 point lower and after gaining several points reacted on a renewal of local and foreign liquidation and closed at a fall of 1 point to 9 points. Dec., 7.05; Jan., to Aug., 7.58; Sept., 7.77; Oct., 7.92; Nov. and Dec., 7.93. Upper contracts closed steady at a rise of 1 to 8 points. Dec., 5.91; Jan., 5.92; Feb., 6.00; March, 6.01; April, 6.07; May, 6.14; June, 6.20; July, 6.26; Aug., 6.27; Sept., 6.39; Oct., 6.47; Nov. and Dec., 6.50.

Empire futures finished quiet 1 point lower to 1 point higher on the day. Dec., 5.00; Jan., 5.01; Feb., 5.00; March, 5.13; April, 5.09; May, 5.25; June, 5.36; July, 5.37; Aug., 5.26; Sept., 5.27; Oct., 5.30; Nov., 5.32; Dec., 5.33.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,490	3,640	50	150	300	16,481
Brazilian, &c.	100	100	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	750	1,250	—	—	550	1,192
African, &c.	450	800	50	50	66	7,934
E. Indies, &c.	210	210	—	—	535	535
Total bales: This week		6,000	100	200	1,520	26,142
Last week	4,000	7,000	100	200	38,844	56,912
Amer. Futures		To-day			Prev. day	

Delivery	H'gst.	L'west.	Closing	H'gst.	L'west.	Closing
December	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.12	5.11	5.15
January	5.20	5.11	5.14	5.14	5.10	5.15
February	5.24	5.24	5.18	—	—	5.19
March	5.29	5.22	5.24	5.25	5.20	5.25
April	—	—	5.30	—	—	5.30
May	5.43	5.35	5.37	5.38	5.32	5.38
June	—	—	5.42	—	—	5.43
July	5.54	5.47	5.48	5.48	5.44	5.49
August	—	—	5.52	5.49	5.49	5.53
September	—	—	5.56	—	—	5.57
October	—	—	5.61	5.59	5.55	5.62
November	—	—	5.65	—	—	5.66
December	5.71	5.67	5.69	—	—	5.71

The Alexandria General Produce Association quotes fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmuni, February	10.50	10.46	10.31
April	10.75	10.75	10.60
Sakellaridis, January	13.50	13.45	13.21
March	14.00	14.05	13.82
Receipts to-day, 4,383 bales, against full same time last year.		14.70	14.43

MANCHESTER, Dec. 30.—Buying does not improve to any extent. Operations for India to-day were again carried on quietly. Calcutta took a few lines of printed goods and Karachi also picked up occasionally lots of bleaching shirtings. Light whites, however, were in good demand. The new Chinese tariff came in for a quieter request. The new Chinese tariff came in for a good deal of discussion, but most shippers preferred to wait until official confirmation had been received before making any statement. Business for Shanghai and Hong-kong was almost negligible. Java and Singapore took a few small lines and the Levant and the home trade purchased one or two minor lots. West Africa appeared hopeless. The Argentine took some bleaching and dyeing cloths, but, speaking generally, South America was quiet. Sales of American and Egyptian yarns were on a poor scale, and margins still left a good deal to be desired.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 30.—SUGAR.—Home refined was reduced 6d. per cwt. all round. Revised quotations:—Tate's A T cubes, 22s. 3d.; No. 1, 22s.; H T S, 22s. 9d.; crushed, No. 1, 21s. 9d.; R., 21s. 3d.; nibs, 23s. 6d.; coffee crystals, 23s. 9d.; minerva, 23s. 6d.; minerva water crystals, 19s. 9d.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 19s. 9d.; Lyle's No. 1, 19s. 6d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. 3d.; T L granulated, 19s.; icing (cwt. casks), 20s. 3d.; castor A., 22s. 9d.; B., 21s. 9d.; pulverised, 21s.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 18s. 3d.; B., 21s. 9d.; pulverised, 20s. 3d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 3 crystals, month forward, 19s. 3d.; T L granulated, 19s. For export:—Tate's No. 1 cubes (in cartons), 20s. 10½d.; No. 3, 20s. 4½d. Home-grown granulated, prompt, London; Kelham, 18s. 6d.; Tate's and Chantley (3d. less ex cash), 18s. 6d.; Bardney and Brigg, 19s. 3d.; Anglo-Scottish, 19s. to 19s. 1½d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, Jan.-March, quoted 7s. 9d.; B R B, 7s. 6d., c. and f., India. Mauritius March, 9s. 10½d., sellers, c.i.f. Czech granulated, prompt, for U.K., sold at 6s. 4½d.; Jan.-March, quoted 9s. 9d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 6s. 9d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet; preferentials, 96 per cent., Jan., quoted 9s. 1½d.; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., afloat parcel, sold at 5s. 3d.; Jan. quoted 5s. 4½d., value, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures opened steadier on more inquiry, but declined again under renewed selling. Sales included 5s. 5d. to 5s. 3½d.; May from 5s. 2½d.; March from 5s. 1½d. to 5s. 3½d.; May from 5s. 7½d. to 5s. 5½d.; Aug., 5s. 5d. to 5s. 3½d.; Dec., 1931, at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 1¾d. Calls (96 per cent. cane, c.i.f.):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan.	5 6	5 11½	5 6	5 0	5 4½	5 0
March	5 5	5 4¾	5 6	5 0	5 3¾	5 0
May	5 7	5 6¼	5 6¼	5 0	5 3½	5 0
Aug.	5 10	5 9¼	5 9¼	5 6	5 5¾	5 5
Sept.	5 11½	5 10¼	5 10¼	5 6	5 8¾	5 8½
Dec. (1931)	6 2½	6 1½	6 1½	6 0	6 4	6 0¼

White futures were dull and easier. Dec. delivery sold at 7s. 6d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	7 4½	7 0	9 0	7 9	8 0	7 0
March	7 6	7 0	9 0	7 9	8 0	7 0
May	7 9	7 7½	7 3	6 9	7 3	6 9
Aug.	7 7	7 1½	7 6	7 0	7 6	7 0
Sept.	7 6	7 1½	7 6	7 0	7 6	7 0

TEA.—The market is closed until Monday next.

RICE quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. per cwt.; new crop, Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 8s.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 8s. 1½d. RANGOON BEANS quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 10s. per cwt.; March-April, 7s. 9d., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR steady. Dec.-Jan. quoted 8s. 9d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was quiet. Fine flake, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt.; Dec., 24s., sellers. Pearl flake, Singapore, Dec.-Jan., quoted 13s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Dec.-Jan., quoted 12s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 29s. 9d.; Dec., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The pepper market was quiet and barely steady. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 6½d. per lb.; Lampong, 6¼d.; white Muntok, 10d. to 10½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Jan.-March, quoted 5¾d., value; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., quoted 5⅞d., value; March, 6½d., sellers; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec., sold at 9¾d.; Jan.-March at 9¾d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 1½d.; Dec.-Jan., value, c.i.f.; Madagascar, spot, quoted 1s. 1¼d.; 5¾d., f.o.b., sellers, c.i.f. Pimento quiet. Spot quoted 3½d.; Dec.-Jan., 4¾d., per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were dull and again easier. Smoked sheet, spot, and Jan., sold from 4½d. to 4¼d. per lb., and buyers; Feb., from 4¼d. to 4⅛d., from 4¾d. to 4½d. and buyers; April-June, from 4½d. to 4⅜d. and buyers; July-Sept., from 4⅝d. to 4½d., and buyers; Oct.-Dec., from 4⅝d. to 4½d., and buyers; Jan.-Dec., from 4½d. to 4⅜d., and sellers. Crêpe, spot, at 4½d., and buyers. Para grades quiet. Hard fine, spot, quoted 5⅞d., sellers.

GAMBIER quiet. Good marks, Dec.-Jan., quoted 30s. 6d. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N. Orange, basis fair, quoted 75s. per cwt.; A C, 90s., sellers. Futures were quietly steady; T N, March delivery, quoted 67s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Dec. 30 gives:—

Spot.	Jan. and Feb.	Rs. 29 8s., sellers.
HEMP.—Manila grades were easier in tendency under		

freer offers and limited support. Grade F, Jan.-March, quoted £22 15s. per ton, value; K., Nov.-Jan., sold at £22 10s.; Jan.-March, at £22, and value; L, Jan.-March, quoted £21 10s., value; No. 2, £21 5s., value; M, No. 1, £21 5s., value; No. 2, £20 15s., value, c.i.f. Tuticorin, Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, Jan.-March, quoted £19; f.a.q., £18 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

JUTE was again easier under continued selling and further weakness at Calcutta. A fair business was done at a decline of 2s. 6d. per ton. First marks, Dec.-Jan., and value; Jan.-Feb. at £15 10s., and value; Feb.-March at £15 10s. to £15 12s. 6d., and value; March-April at £15 12s. 6d., and buyers; April-May quoted £15 17s. 6d., value; lightnings, Dec.-Jan., quoted £14 2s. 6d., sellers; Jan.-Feb. sold at £14 2s. 6d., and sellers; March-April at £14 2s. 6d., and value; hearts, Dec.-Jan., quoted £13 2s. 6d., sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, quoted £15 5s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable, dated Dec. 30 gives:—

Firsts, spot, quoted at Rs.28, and sellers;		
lightnings quoted Rs.24 8a., sellers.		

HESSIANS and TWILLS quiet; 10oz., spot, quoted 18s. 9d., London; 18s., Dundee; Jan.-March, 17s. 8d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 15s.; Jan.-March, 14s. 3d., sellers, for 100 yards; Liverpool twills, Jan.-March, quoted 5¼s. 9d.; B, 4¾s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

CORK easy. Singapore, f.m.s., Jan. and Feb., quoted £15 1er ton, sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Jan., quoted £16, value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., Jan., quoted £15, sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padang), Dec.-Jan., sold from £14 5s. to £14 2s. 6d., and value; South Sea, kiln dried, at £14, and value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—The SUGAR EXCHANGE will be closed on Thursday, January 1. The market to-day opened very steady at 1½d. to 3d. advance, but closed easy at ½d. advance to ½d. decline.

Month	Opening Sellers	Buyers	3.10 p.m. call Sellers	Buyers	Closing Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec.	5 11½	5 7½	5 11½	5 7½	5 10	5 6
Jan.	5 10½	5 7½	5 10	5 7½	5 9	5 6
March	*5 10½	—	5 11½	5 10½	5 9	5 8
May	6 2½	6 1	6 1½	6 0½	*5 10½	—
Aug.	6 4½	6 3½	6 4½	6 3½	6 2½	6 1½
Oct.	6 7	6 6	6 7	6 6	6 4½	6 3
Dec.	6 9	6 7½	6 8	6 7½	6 6	6 5
Jan.						
1932	6 9½	6 8½	6 9½	6 8½	6 7	6 6½

* Paid.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 30.—LINSEED was barely steady at 5s. to 2s. 6d. per ton decline. Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., to London, £12 2s. 6d.; April-May (new), £9 10s., sellers; Bombay, Jan., £12 5s.; March-April (new), £10, sellers; La Plata, afloat, to Hull, 55s. paid; shipping/shipped, £8 2s. 6d. paid; Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-Mar., 55s. paid. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, £10 10s.; Jan.-Feb. (new), £10 7s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was inactive. Egyptian black, Dec.-Feb., £5 10s.; Sakellaridis, Dec.-Feb., £5 5s., sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., £4 12s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was dull. Bombay, Jan., to Hull, £10 15s.; Feb.-Mar. (new), £9 15s., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were easier. Coromandel, machined, Dec., to Hamburg, £9 17s. 6d.; Jan. to Mar., £9 12s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were easy. To Liverpool/Hamburg, Jan.-Feb., £10 7s. 6d.; Feb.-Mar., £10 5s. 9d.; Mar.-April, £10 10s., sellers. LINSEED OIL was steady and occasionally 3s. to 6s. 6d. per ton lower. Spot, ex mill, £22 10s.; Jan.-Feb., £17 10s.; Jan.-April, £17; May-Aug., £16 15s.; Sept.-Dec., £17 2s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was dull. Crude, extracted, £29; technical refined, £30 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, spot, £22 10s.; refined common edible, £26 10s.; deodorised, £28 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was quiet and unchanged. American, spot, 34s.; Jan.-April, 34s. 9d.; Russian, spot, 31s. 6d.; per cwt.

HULL, Dec. 30.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closed for spot and Dec. at £18 15s.; Jan.-April, £17; Sept.-Dec., £17 5s.; East Indian, spot, £21 5s.; Baltic, spot, £25 10s. COTTON OIL, naked, Egyptian crude, spot, £19; edible refined and technical, spot, £22; deodorised, spot, £24. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £23 10s. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £26; deodorised, spot, £30. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £23 10s.; deodorised, spot, £27. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £28 10s.; refined, spot, £30 10s. per ton. COD OIL, spot, 18s. 6d. per cwt. barrels. TURPENTINE and CASTOR unchanged. Net cash terms, ex mill.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Dec. 30.—COPPER.—Although the New York market was firmer with electrolytic advanced 25 points to 10.50c. per lb., the standard market here was quieter, and with a lack of buying values became easier. The close was quiet, with cash and three months 16s. 10½d. lower. Sales were 500 tons. February sold at £46 17s. 6d.; March, £46 15s.; and three months at £46 15s. to £47 to £46 10s. Settlement price, £46 15s. In the afternoon, three months sold at £46 5s. Options.—B.O.D. sold at £48 10s. The market for refined was irregular, with electrolytic 20s. to 10s. lower, wire bars 10s. cheaper, and best selected 10s. dearer.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 350 tons sold at £123 10s., c.i.f., an advance of 5s. The market here opened at about 15s. below last night's higher level, with a good business in three months at £120. Trading was largely in this position, with a fair inquiry for near dates. After moderate fluctuations the market closed steady, with cash 15s. and three months 16s. 3d. higher. Sales were 900 tons. Cash sold at £118 10s. to £119 to £118; Jan., £119 5s.; March, £119 10s. to £118 15s.; Feb., and three months at £120 to £119 to £120 10s. to £119 10s. Settlement price, £118. In the late trade, cash sold at £117 10s.; Feb., £118 10s. to £118 15s.; March, £118 10s. to £119; and three months at £119 to £119 5s. to £118 12s. 6d. English common tin closed steady at £119 5s., ex Liverpool. Shipments from the Straits from Dec. 1 to 29 amounted to 6,738 tons.

LEAD was in quiet demand, with the close irregular. On balance near dates were 1s. 3d. higher and forward 1s. 3d. lower. Sales were 250 tons. Jan. sold at £14 17s. 6d.; Feb., £14 18s. 9d. to £14 17s. 6d.; and March at £14 18s. 9d. Settlement price, £15 2s. 6d. In the afternoon, March again sold at £14 18s.; 9d. English remained at £16 10s.

SPELTER was in better request, with sellers of near metal rather reserved. Near dates were 2s. 6d. higher and forward 2s. 6d. lower. Sales, 750 tons. Jan. sold to £13 18s. 9d.; and April, £14 3s. 9d. Settlement price, £13 15s. The afternoon market was idle.

TINPLATES were steady at 15s. 6d. basis f.c., f.o.b., South Wales. ZINC SHEETS were quiet at £22 to £24 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars remained at £85 per ton. ANTIMONY quiet; English regulus, £36 to £46, and foreign, spot, £25 to £25 10s. per ton, ex warehouse. WOLFRAM.—Chinese nominal at 14s. 6d. to 15s. per unit, c.i.f. PLATINUM.—Refined, £6 10s. to £6 15s. per ounce. NICKEL unaltered at £175 to £178 terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.	£ s. d.
COPPER—				
Std. cash	46 15 0 to	46 17 6	47 12 6 to	47 13 9
Three mths.	46 10 0 —	46 12 6	47 7 6 —	47 8 9
Electrolytic	49 10 0 —	50 10 0	50 10 0 —	51 0 0
Best selected	48 5 0 —	49 10 0	47 15 0 —	49 0 0
Strong sheets	77 0 0	—	77 0 0	—
TIN—				
Std. cash	118 0 0 —	118 2 6	117 5 0 —	117 7 6
Three mths.	119 10 0 —	119 12 6	118 12 6 —	118 17 6
LEAD—				
Gd. soft pig, net	15 2 6 —	14 18 9	15 1 3 —	15 0 0
SPELTER	13 15 0 —	13 18 9	13 12 6 —	14 1 3

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER.—Cash, £46 10s. three months, £46 5s. TIN.—Cash, £117 2s. 6d.; three months, £118 12s. 6d. LEAD.—Near, £15 2s. 6d.; forward, £14 18s. 9d. SPELTER.—Near, £13 15s.; forward £13 18s. 9d.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Dec. 30.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official report).—Supplies amounted to 1,168 tons, made up of 273 tons of British and Irish produce and 895 tons of imported. Imports formed 76.6 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

BEEF (per 8lb.).—English, long sides, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; hindqrs., forerib, and flank (Kosher), 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; Irish (Birkenhead killed) sides, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; Argentine, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; forqrs., chilled, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.; Uruguayan, hindqrs., chilled, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; forqrs., chilled, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; Australian, hindqrs., frozen, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; English, 6s. to 7s. 8d.; tegs, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; ewes, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; New Zealand, wethers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; ewes, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d.; Argentine, 3s. 8d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—Scotch Hill, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. to 5s. 10d.; Australian, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; Argentine, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English, under 10st., 7s. 4d. to 8s.; 10st. to 11st., 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; 11st. to 12st., 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; over 12st., 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Irish, 5s. 4d. to 7s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; Australian, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; sows, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 7s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; specials, 9s. 8d. to 10s. 8d.; bobbies, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens (per couple), 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; country, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; small, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lean, 11d. to 1s.; Belgian, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d.; Dutch, yellow, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; white, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; Hungarian, country, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; geese, English, 1s. to 1s. 9d.; Hungarian, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; partridges, young, large, 2s. 6d. to 3s. each; old, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; hares, English, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; leverets, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; pheasants, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 7d.; 4s. 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.

BILLINGSGATE FISH.—Consignments totalled 505 tons. Business was steady for most classes and prices remained as late figures. Quotations:—Soles, 1s. 5d. to 2s.; skate, 1s. to 6s.; roker, 4s. 6d. to 8s.; fresh herrings, 3s. 8s. per stone. Live eels, 1s. to 22s. per stone. Dutch shrimps, 2s. 6d. per gallon.

GRIMSBY.—Trade was quiet. Fine supplies were landed from 38 North Sea three Iceland, and four Faroe Islands trawlers and three liners. Demand was good. Prices:—Soles, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; skate, 10s. to 14s.; cod, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; haddock, 3s. 6d.; gibbed haddocks, 3s. 6d.; kit to 12s.; codlings, 4s. to 6s. per stone. Soles, 1s. 6d.; haddocks, 2s. 6d.; gibbed haddocks, 3s. 6d.; kit, turbot, 9d. to 1s.; brill, 10d. per lb.

EGGS

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The following prices for eggs are from the Smithfield Market official report:—English, ordinary packing, grade 1, 18s. 6d. to 19s.; grade 2, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; Belgian, 15½lb., 15s. to 15s. 6d.; 18lb., 17s. to 17s. 6d.; Danish, 15½lb., 15s. to 15s. 6d.; all brown, 18s. to 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.; 16/16½lb., 16s. 6d.; duck, 12s. 6d. to 13s. per 120.

The Ministry of Agriculture announces the following central official agents' prices (London Egg Exchange) for large quantities:—National Mark eggs (specials), 23s. to 23s. 6d.; standard weight, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; medium weight, 17s. 3d. to 17s. 9d.; and pullet weight, no quotation.

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN MINERALS

VALUE OF 1930 OUTPUT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BULAWAYO, Dec. 30

The shortfall in the value of the mining production of Southern Rhodesia is expected to be £300,000 for the year. To the end of November the shortfall was £252,719, principally in base minerals.

Chrome is less by £111,356, asbestos by £83,675, mica by £27,324, coal by £22,100, and gold by £56,237. There has been a downward curve in gold production since the peak year 1916, but it has been much less marked since 1924.

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURE RENEWAL

The directors of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company are prepared to renew the company's Five per Cent. debentures, amounting to £155,000, which fall due for redemption on January 3 next, at 100½ per cent. for a further period of two years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Holders wishing to accept this offer should send their bonds to the office of the company before noon, January 2. A commission of 5s. per £100 will be allowed to brokers and other recognized agents.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 27

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 19

Quebec, 4½% Debs., 95½ ½
St. John, 4% Debs., 81½ ½
Saskatoon, 4½% Cons. Stk., 91 1 1
Singapore, 4% Deb., 1913, 80½ ¼
Southland Elec. Co. Debs., 106½ ½
Sydney, 6% Debs., 99 9 ½
Toronto, 4½% Debs., 97½ ½ 7
Vancouver (City of), 4% Consol., 90¾
Wellington (C. of), 5% Debs., 1940, 99¾ ¾
Winnipeg, 4½%, 97¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Auckland (City of), 5% Debs., 1951, 99¾ ¼ ½
Do. (ins. at 99, fully pd.), ½ ½ dis
Auckland Elec. Power, 5% Debs., 1951, 98¼
Auckland Harbour Board, 5% Debs., 1950, 98½ ½
Cape Town, 5%, 1961, 100¾ ¼ ¼ ½ ½
Do. (ins. at 99, fully pd.), ½ ½ dis

CORPORATION STOCKS—FOREIGN

Aarhus, 4% Bds., 1909, 86††
Bahia (City of), 5% Debs., 1912, 10
Belo-Horizonte, 6% Bds., 81 80‡ ¼‡
B.A. (City of), 5%, 92††
Cologne, 6%, 1928, 75¾ 4½
Copenhagen, 4% 1910, 90
Danzig, 7% 1925, 91½ 2½
Denmark, 5% 1922, 101½ ½
Munich, 6% Bds. (Reg.), 70 70
Rio de Janeiro (City of), 4½% Ln., 58 7¾
Santos, 7%, 1927, 65 5
Seine, 7%, 1105 ¼ ¼ ¼ ½
Vilna, 5% Bds., 21½

FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

COUPONS PAYABLE IN LONDON

Argentine, B.A. Water Supply, 1892, 5%, 98‡ ½‡ 9¾
Do., 4% Ry. Gtees. Rescins., 86¼ ½ 7
Do., 4% (1897), 77¼ ½
Do., 4% (1888), 77½
Do., 4% (1899), 77½
Do., 4% (1900), Lws. 3378 and 3885, 77½ ½
Do., Port. of B.A. 5%, 97¼
Do., Do. Int., 1909, 91½
Do., Port of the Capital (B. A.) 5%, 91¾ 90½
Austrian, 6%, 102 ½
Belgium (Kingdom of), 7%, 1926, 109½ 9
Brazilian, 4½%, 1883, 49 9
Do., 4½%, 1888, 47¼ ¼
Do., 4% 1889, 39¼ 8½ ¼ 9¼
Do., 5% 1895, 50½ ¼
Do., 5% Funding, 79 9
Do., 4% 1910, 29 8½ 8 ½ 9
Do., 5% 1913, 47½ 8½
Do., 5% Funding, 1914, 66‡ 6 5½ 6 5¼ 6‡ 5½ 5 ½
Do., 6½% 1927, 65‡††† 4½ 3¼ 4 5¼ 5 4¼ 3¼ 4 4
Do., Def., 22 ½ 2 2¼ ¼ ¼ ½ ⅛
Do., Funding, 2¼ 2¼ -6 -6 -3 -3½ -3¼ -6 -6 -3 -3¼
Do., 5% Deb., 101¾†† ½ ½ ¾ ¼
B.A. (Province of), 3½%, 1906-9, 52 2 2
Bulgarian, 7%, 1926, 74½ 3½
Chilean, 4½%, 90
Do., 5% 1911 (1st Iss.), 79¼ 9
Do., 5% 1911, 2nd Series, 80
Do., 7½%, 1922, 103
Do., 6%, 1926, 85½ ½
Do., 1929, 82 ¼
Chinese, 5%, 1896 (Eng. Iss.), 99¼†† ½
Do., 5%, 1896 (German Iss.), 99†† 9 9
Do., 5%, 1898, 93
Do., 5%, 1912, 51¼ ¼
Do., 4% Inland (Lond. Issue), 68 9 8¼ ½
Do., issued in France), 67¼
Costa Rica Refunding, 1911, 74 2½‡
Czechoslovakia, 8%, 1922, 110½ 11¼ ¼ 10½
Dutch E. Indies, 6%, 1933-63, 105
Do., 5%, 1933-67, 102 2
Estonia, 7%, 1927, 73
German, 7%, 100†† ¼ ½ ½
Greek, 5%, 1881, 7¼
Do., 1906, 6¾
Do., 6% Bds., 1928, 91¼ 1
Do., 6% Ln., 1928, 85
Hamburg (State), 6%, 31½ 1½
Hungarian Gold Rts., 1881-88-92, 21
Do., 7½%, 102‡
Italian, 5%, 1902, Maremmana Rly., Stmpd., 69½
Japan, 4%, 1899, 74½
Do., 5%, 1907, 90 90‡ ½ ½ 90 ½ ½ ½ 90
Do., 4%, 1910, 69¾ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼
Do., 5%, 1913, 101¼ ¼
Do., S. Manchurian Rly., 5%, 1923, 91½ ½ 91¾
Do., 4½%, 95‡
Do., Tokyo, 5½%, 94¼ ¾
Mexican, 5% Ext., 1899, Assntd., 13
Do., 4% 1904, Assntd., 9
Minas Geraes, 6½%, 69‡ ¼ 4½ ½ 60¼ 5½ 60 60
Nicaragua, 6%, Claims Assnt., 80‡ ¼
Norwegian, 5%, 1888, 75½
Do., 6%, 103¼
Peru, 6% (2nd Ser.), 45‡
Poland, 8%, 79½ 9
Portuguese, 3% (1st Ser.), Stmpd., 43½††
Do. (3rd Ser.), Stmpd., 46
Rio de Janeiro (State), 8%, 73 69
Roumania, 4½%, 1913 (Lon. Iss.), 47⅞
Do., 4% Ext., 1922, 67½ ½
Do., 4% Cons., 1922 (Brit. Iss.), 41⅞ ¼ ½ 2½ ¼ ½ ¼ ½
Do., 4%, 50
Salvador, 6%, 73¾‡
Sao Paulo (State), 7½%, 67½ 7 7 6½ 5½
Do., 6%, 60 59
Sao Paulo (State), 5%, 95
Siamese, 4½%, 1907, 95½
Do., 7%, 103¼ ¼
Do., 6%, 103¼
Turkish, 4% Unfd., 74
Uruguay, 3½%, 57½‡ ¾ ½ ¼ ¼
Utd. of the Havana and Regla, 6½ ½ ½ ¼ ¼ ½ ¾ ¼ ½
Do., 5% Pref., 8

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bilbao River and Cantabrian, 6% Deb., 86‡
Cent. Arg., New 5% Deb., 86¼ ¼ ¼ 5½ ½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Anglo-French, 15/9
Anglo-International, 10/10½ 11/- 10/10½ 11/-
Anglo-S.Am., Amer. Cts., 5/16 5/16 5/16 5/16
Do., "B," 23/10½‡††
Banco del Peru y Londres, 45/-
Bank of Australasia, 81½
Barclays (D. C. and O.), A," 25/6 -/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 32/6 -/3½
Barclays, "B," 57/6 -/11 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/11 -/3
Brit. Overseas, "A," 5½
District, "B," 42/- 2/-
Engl., Scott., and Austrln., 84/6
Hongkong and Shanghai, 107‡ 6
Lloyds, "A," 63/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/11½
Do., "B," 21/6‡ -/6
Martins, fully pd., 65/- 5/- 4/7½
Midland, £12 (£2½ pd.) 9½
Do., £2½ (fully pd.), 9½ 11/16 23½ ¼ 23½ 11/16 11/16
Do., £1 (fully pd.), 79/3 -/6‡ -/3 -/6 80- 79/- -/6‡ -/6 -/6 80
National Prov., £3½ pd., 12¾ ¼ 1/16 1/16
Do., £1 pd., 14½ 1/16 14 13 15/16 14 14 1/16 13½ 14
Do., fully pd., 18½ ½††† ½ ¼ 3/16
Royal of Scot., 354¼
Union of Australia, 7½
Union Disc. of Lond., 10¾ ¼ ½ ¾ ¼ 7/16 7/16
Westminster, partly pd., 79/10½ -/10½ 80- 79/10½ 80-
Do., fully pd., 22 7½ -/3 -/3 -/9
Wiener, Bearer, 9/3 -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Eng., Scott., and Aust., Prefd. Ins. Dpst., 9/3†† -/3½††
-/4½
Nat. Mort. of Greece, 7%, "B" (fthr. iss.), 96½
Union of Scotland, "B," 75 2½▲

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Allsopp, 4½% Deb., 87½
Atkinson's, 5% Pref., 74/6▲
Barclay, Perkins, 3½% Deb., 70
Bass, 6% Deb., 107
Benskin's, 3½% 4/9 5/- 4/6 -/9 -/6
Brewers and Dist. of Vancouver, 5½% -/9½
Canada, 6% Deb., 99¼
Distillers, 5% 6 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 23/4½ -/4½
Guinness, 10% 6 -/6‡ -/3 -/6 -/9 -/3 7/-
Hancocks, 5% 4/6 -/6
Do., 4% Deb., 76 ½ 6 ½
Ind. Coope, 6½ 1 -/6 6/9
Do., 6% Pref., 21/3
Do., 5% Deb., 98 8
Lacon, 4% Mort. Deb., 85‡, Red., 69
Manston, Thompson, 4½% Deb., 77¼ ¼
Mew's, 5% Deb., 4/9 5/-
Do., Pref. (5%), 18/3
Phipps, 42/3 -/3 -/6
Shorrock's, 4% Pref., 54 4
Simonds, 31/6 -/2½ -/6 -/2¼ -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 21/9 -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 103½ ½
S. African, 55/9
Tamplin, 7½% "B" Pref., 23/6 -/9
Taylor, Walker, 33½ 2/7½ -/7½ -/9 3/-
Threlfall's, 24/9 -/6
Do., 4% Deb., 76½
Truman, Hanbury, 4% Pref., 6¼ ¼
Usher's Wiltshire, 30/3 -/3
Do., 6% Deb., 102 2 3
Walker (John), 7% Pref., 23/6
Walker's, Combe, Delf., 55/-‡ -/6 -/6 -/3 -/3
Whitbread, 4½% Predd., 74½‡††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allied Cement, -/7½ -/8 -/9
Anal. Fruiterers, 8% Pfg. Prefd., 1/6
Anglo-Cont. Guano, 7½% Pref., 12/6
Angostura Bitters, Pfg. 8%, 25/11½
Antwerp Oil Wharves, 5% -/7½ -/11½
Austin Motor, 29 - 8/3 9/-
Do., 20% Prefd., 13/2 -/4½
Barrat (W. J.), Pref., 20/3
Beau Brummel, 7½% Pfg. Pref., -/6
Brit. Aluminium, 5% Deb., 99½ ½ ½ ½
Do., ins. at 98½, £25 pd.), 22½
Brit. Automatic, 5% Debs. (Reg.), 91¼†† 90
Brit. Celanese, 7 6 -/9 -8¼ -4½
Brit. Dardelet Threadlock, "B," 5/9 5/-
Brit. Goodrich Rubber, 7½% Pref., 21 4½†† -/6
Brit. Homophone, 11/-
Brit. Internat. Pictures, 6 8¼
Brit. Thread Mills, "A," 3/9
Canning Town Glass, 2/6
Celanese Corp. of America, 45/- 6/3 -/10½ 7/6 6/3
Cent. Portland Cement, 2/6
Chemical and Metllgt., 3/-3¼
Clapton Stadium, 12 8¼
Clark's Bread, 22 ½†
Clayton Dewandre, 3 10½ 4 11½ 4/- -/1½
Cow and Gate, 4/-
Do., 7½% Pref., 22 7½
Daily Mirror, 16-††† 15/10½ -/7½ -/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/9 -/9
-/7 -/6 -/6 -/6 -/6 15/16 -/6
De Havilland Aircraft, 20/- 19/9
Decca Record, 3 3½††† -/4½ -/4½ -/4½
Dorman Smith Agricl Water, 8% Pfgtd. Pref., 25/11½ 5/-
Dodgson (Henry), -/6
Drug Incorp., 8 3 ½
Edison Bell, 6 6†††
Edison Swan Cables, New 5½% Debs., 100
Ford Motors, 59 4½ 8 11½ 9 4½ 60- 57/9 60/- 60/-
59/- 8/6
Fortnum and Mason, 73 11½
Gamage, 10 4½
Gamages (W. End), 7½% Pref., 15 3½†† -/7½ -/10½▲
Garrard Eng. and Manuf., 3 7½††
Gent. Amusements, 1/-
Gen. Elec., 5% Deb. (Conv. Stk.), 101½
Do. (ins. at 98, fully pd.), 100¼ ½ ½ ½
Glave, Defd., 2 2††
Goodlass Wall and Lead, 8/- 8/-
Do., 7% Pref., 18 4½
Guy Motors, 8/6
Hoffmann Mfg., 6% Deb., 97¼
Ice Rinks, 2
India Tyre and Rubber, 7½% Pfg. Pref., 23 4½
Initial Services, 5 5 ½††
Internat. Nickel of Canada, 81 4½†† 4½ 3/9 4/6 -/9¼ 3/9
Do., 5% Pref., 99
Irish Cold Storage, 2/-
Ud. Alkali, 5% Deb., 93½ ½ ½
Ud. Dairies, 31 3½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Ud. Molasses, 16/- 16/- 16/- 15/11¼
Ud. Newspapers, 7½% Pref., 7 2½ -/3
Ud. Premier Oil, 7% Pref., 4 11¼
Ud. Tobacco (South), 81 10½
Upson, 2/6
Van den Berghs, 15% Predd., 10 11¼ 11/-
Do., 7% "C" Pref., 21 3 1/-
Van den Bergh's Fabrieken "A" Sub (15% Predd.), 9/9
Vine Products, 8% Pref., 17/3
Wall Paper Manuf., Deb., 29/6 -/9 -/6
Do., 5% and Gen., 74 -/9 -/3
Wardle and Davenport, 31 10½
Whiteley, 46/3 -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 12/3
Whites (1928), 7½% Predd., 20 11½
Wolsey, "A," 13/9‡ -/9‡
Do., 7½% Pref., 19/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allied Cement, -/7½ -/8 -/9
Anal. Fruiterers, 8% Pfg. Prefd., 1/6
Anglo-Cont. Guano, 7½% Pref., 12/6
Angostura Bitters, Pfg. 8%, 25 11½
Antwerp Oil Wharves, 5% -/7½ -/11½
Austin Motor, 29 - 8/3 9/-
Do., 20% Prefd., 13/2 -/4½
Barrat (W. J.), Pref., 20/3
Beau Brummel, 7½% Pfg. Pref., -/6
Brit. Aluminium, 5% Deb., 99½ ½ ½ ½
Do., ins. at 98½, £25 pd.), 22½
Brit. Automatic, 5% Debs. (Reg.), 91¼†† 90
Brit. Celanese, 7 6 -/9 -8¼ -4½
Brit. Dardelet Threadlock, "B," 5/9 5/-
Brit. Goodrich Rubber, 7½% Pref., 21 4½†† -/6
Brit. Homophone, 11/-
Brit. Internat. Pictures, 6 8¼
Brit. Thread Mills, "A," 3/9
Canning Town Glass, 2/6
Celanese Corp. of America, 45/- 6/3 -/10½ 7/6 6/3
Cent. Portland Cement, 2/6
Chemical and Metllgt., 3/-3¼
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Do., 5% Pref., 99
Irish Cold Storage, 2/-
Ud. Alkali, 5% Deb., 93½ ½ ½
Ud. Dairies, 31 3½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Ud. Molasses, 16/- 16/- 16/- 15/11¼
Ud. Newspapers, 7½% Pref., 7 2½ -/3
Ud. Premier Oil, 7% Pref., 4 11¼
Ud. Tobacco (South), 81 10½
Upson, 2/6
Van den Bergh's

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*, United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Buenaventura and Santa Marta), Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

6 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said), and Sudan.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

8 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., Mozambique, and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French India, Indo China, North Borneo, &c.

8 P.M.—To Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Vincent and St. Lucia), Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London		
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Air Mails	Jan. 3	11 a.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Dulio)	Jan. 3	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Lutetia)	Jan. 5	6 p.m.	
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Jan. 8	7.30 a.m.	
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Jan. 8	7.30 a.m.	
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Malwa and Moldavia)	Jan. 1	8 p.m.	
Orient (Orontes)	Jan. 1	6 p.m.	
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (France)	Jan. 8	6 p.m.	
BRAZIL (all parts) : Air Mails	Dec. 31	Noon	
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star (Avelona Star)	Jan. 3	11 a.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : B. Star (Avelona Star)	Jan. 2	7.30 a.m.	
(Bahia) : L. & H. (Herschel)	Jan. 2	6 p.m.	
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth (Denis)	Jan. 2	6 p.m.	
(exc. Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Siluria)	Jan. 3	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Dulio)	Jan. 3	Noon	
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Lutetia)	Jan. 5	6 p.m.	
CANADA : New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Montclare)	Jan. 2	6 p.m.	
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Caronia)	Jan. 2	2 a.m.	
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Europa)	Jan. 3	4.30 p.m.	
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 3	4.30p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Montclare)	Jan. 7	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Caronia)	Jan. 2	5.30 p.m.	
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : B. Punnel (Nestor)	Jan. 2	5.30 p.m.	
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan. 3	2 a.m.	
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan. 3	7.30 a.m.	
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Avelona Star)	Jan. 7	7.30 a.m.	
B. Star (Avelona Star)	Jan. 2	7.30 a.m.	
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, E. Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (France)	Jan. 2	6 p.m.	
CEYLON : P. & O. (Malwa and Mongolia)	Dec. 31	Noon	
Orient (Orontes)	Jan. 1	6 p.m.	
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Jan. 1	Noon	
(all parts)* : Via Suez (Malwa)	Jan. 1	6 p.m.	
(all parts)* : Via Vancouver (Montclare and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 2	6 p.m.	
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via U.S.A. (Europa)	Jan. 3	4.30 p.m.	
(Shanghai, N. China) : Via U.S.A. (Aquitania)	Jan. 7	2 a.m.	
COLOMBIA (exc. Buenaventura and S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (France)	Dec. 31	Noon	
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Oak Branch)	Jan. 2	8 p.m.	
(S. Marta) : Direct (Camito)	Jan. 8	7.30 a.m.	
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Makura)	Jan. 7	2 a.m.	
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Europa)	Jan. 3	4.30 p.m.	
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 7	2 a.m.	
DUTCH EAST INDIES, Du.pkt. (Sibajak) : P. & O. (Malwa)	Dec. 31	6 p.m.	
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Malwa)	Jan. 1	6 p.m.	
ECUADOR : Gulf (Oak Branch)	Jan. 2	8 p.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN; Ital. pkt. (Heloan)	Dec. 31	6 p.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Heloan)	Jan. 1	9 a.m.	
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. ; P. & O. (Malwa)	Jan. 1	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA ; Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan. 6	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan. 6	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. ; Air Mails	Jan. 7	9 a.m.	
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Dulio)	Jan. 3	6 a.m.	
FIJI AND SAMOA : Via 'Frisco (Europa and Ventura)	Jan. 3	6 p.m.	
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Jan. 2	4.30 p.m.	
ICELAND : Direct (Botnia)	Jan. 6	6 p.m.	
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES ; P. & O. (Malwa)	Jan. 1	6 p.m.	
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF ; Air Mails	Jan. 2	6 a.m.	
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) ; P. & O. (Malwa)	Jan. 1	6 p.m.	
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Europa)	Jan. 1	6 p.m.	
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 3	4.30 p.m.	
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Jan. 7	2 a.m.	
Via Vancouver (Montclare and Emp. of Canada)	Daily	Noon	
Via U.S.A. (Europa)	Jan. 2	6 p.m.	
Via U.S.A. (Aquitania)	Jan. 2	4.30 p.m.	
MADEIRA ; U.-Castle (Saxon)	Jan. 7	2 a.m.	
R. Star (Avelona Star)	Jan. 2	11.30a.m	
MADAGASCAR ; Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle)	Jan. 2	6 p.m.	
MAURITIUS ; Via Capetown (Saxon)	Jan. 7	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Leconte de Lisle)	Jan. 2	11.30a.m	
NEWFOUNDLAND ; Direct (Newfoundland)	Jan. 7	6 p.m.	
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 3	4.30p.m.	
(Mag. Post) ; Direct (Newfoundland)	Jan. 7	2 a.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Makura)	Jan. 5	5.30 p.m.	
Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Makura)	Jan. 3	2 a.m.	
PERU (Iquitos) ; Booth (Denis)	Jan. 7	2 a.m.	
R.M.S.P. (Siluria)	Jan. 3	6 p.m.	
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Port Amelia) ; U.-Castle (Saxon)	Jan. 3	Noon	
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) ; U.-Castle (Saxon)	Jan. 2	11.30a.m	
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) ; Air Mails	Jan. 2	11.30a.m	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. ; P. & O. (Malwa)	Jan. 2	Noon	
UNITED STATES* : Fr. pkt.* (France)	Jan. 1	6 p.m.	
Ger. pkt. (Europa)	Dec. 31	Noon	
Cunard (Aquitania)	Jan. 3	4.30 p.m	
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Jan. 7	9 a.m.	
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Europa)	Jan. 3	4.30 p.m.	
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo ; Bel. pkt. (Thysville)	Jan. 7	6 p.m.	
Bel. pkt.† (Thysville)	Jan. 10	6 p.m.	
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan ; Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	Jan. 8	6 p.m.	
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Liberia, Nigeria, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons ; E.D. (Apapa)	Jan. 14	2 a.m.	
Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey, French Cameroons, and French Guinea ; Fr. pkt. (Amerique)	Jan. 8	6 p.m.	
Gambia ; E.D. (Egba)	Jan. 10	2 a.m.	
Fernando Po and Sp. Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.	
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (France)	Dec. 31	Noon	
(Barbados, &c.) ; Harrison (Inanda)	Jan. 1	8 p.m.	

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows :—

To Argentina, &c. ... ... 4s. 2d. per half oz.
" Australia, ... 5d. "
" Brazil ... ... 3d. 6d. "
" Egypt and Palestine ... ... 3d. "
" Persia and India (Karachi) ... 3½d. "
" India (Delhi, Bombay, and S. India) ... ... 5d. "
" South Africa, &c. ... ... 4d. per oz.

An Air Mail label should be attached.

* Letters and post-cards only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be despatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY, 1.15 P.M.**—To Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentine), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, Malta. **3 P.M.**—To Guiana (British) and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). **6 P.M.**—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Monte Video), Uruguay. **TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.**—To Dutch East Indies (N. Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (exc. N. Sumatra), Straits Settlements, Siam, &c. **11 A.M.**—To New Zealand), Japan (via Canada), Fiji (via Canada), Fiji (via Panama), Canary Islands, Ceylon, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Canada (via Australia), Portugal, Rhodesia (via Capetown), Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, South Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.), Sweden, Turkey (by sea direct). **3 P.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—**TO-DAY.**—Egypt and Sudan, by the Packet. China and Japan (via Siberia), U.S.A., Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by the Atlantic Packets. U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Bermuda, Fiji, Jamaica, Leeward and Windward Islands, by the Panama Packet. **TO-MORROW.**—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by s. Appam. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by s. Avila Star. Canada, Newfoundland and Japan, by s. Montcalm.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ALBERT BALLIN (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, 11 a.m.

AVILA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; Plymouth 1 p.m. Due London, Thursday, 3 p.m.

BARRABOOL (P. & O.), from Brisbane ; Plymouth, 4 p.m. Due Tilbury landing stage, Thursday, 2 p.m.

CITY OF CAIRO (Ellerman), from South Africa ; Hull, 2 p.m. Due Liverpool, Thursday, 8 a.m.

MONTCALM (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Greenock, Due London, Thursday, 8 a.m.

ORONSAY (Orient), from Australia ; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due London, Thursday, 8 a.m.

TO-MORROW

APPAM (E.D.), from West Africa ; Plymouth, noon.

CRANGUCOLA (C. & F.), from Jamaica ; Avonmouth, 4 a.m.

CITY OF SWANSEA (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; Dundee.

VICEROY OF INDIA (P. & O.), from Bombay ; Plymouth, 8 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 7.30 a.m.

NAVASOTA ... For Seattle, cld. Cristobal 28th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK ... Fm. Curacao, arr. Havre 29th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

STIRLINGSHIRE ... Fm. A'mouth, arr. Cardiff 30th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERBELLE ... Fm. Los Angeles, arr. 'Frisco 27th.
SILVERCYPRESS ... Fm. Panama, arr. 'Frisco 28th.
SILVERPINE ... For N. Orleans, left Galveston 28th.

UNION-CASTLE

GUILDFORD CASTLE ... For L. Marques, left Algoa B. 29th.
SANDGATE CASTLE ... For Ldn., left Dunkirk 30th.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT ... For Hamburg, cld. Plymouth 29th.
GEO. WASHINGTON ... For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 30th.

YEOWARD LINE

ARDEOLA ... For Las Palmas, left Mersey 30th.

MARINE INSURANCE

LOWER RATE ON THE QUEENMOOR

The rate on the British steamer QUEENMOOR, beached at Aden, was rather easier yesterday, 20 per cent. being quoted as against 30 per cent. on Monday. Messages stated that the fire in the cargo had been extinguished, and that all holds had been flooded. It is not yet possible to estimate the extent of the damage to the cargo, in which there are considerable underwriting interests.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guinea per cent.
DON CARLOS	Sunk in River Uruguay in 40ft. of water	60
JAMESON ...	Providence, Dec. 18, and Norfolk, Dec. 20, for Galveston. Ashore seven miles south of Jupiter, Florida	10
QUEENMOOR	Bombay, Dec. 11, and Mormugao, Dec. 18, for Hamburg. Rotterdam, and Antwerp. Beached at Aden. Fire in cargo extinguished	20

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABESSINIA ... Fm. Santos, cld. St. Vincent 30th.
ALCA ... For Las Palmas, left Madeira 29th.
AMBOISE ... For M'selles, left Halpburg 28th.
ANDRE LEBON ... For Yokohama, left Singapore 27th.
ANDROMEDE ... For Dunkirk, left Papeete 24th.
ANTONIA ... For L'pool, left N.Y. 27th.
ARCHITECT ... For Vera Cruz, left Glasgow 30th.
ARGUAL ... Fm. Dunedin, arr. L'pool 30th.
BALTIC ... Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 29th.
BEL. DE ST. PIERRE ... For M'selles, left Zanzibar 28th.
CAMBRONNE ... For N.Y., left Glasgow 30th.
CHANTILLY ... For Haiphong, left Colombo 27th.
CITY OF CANBERRA ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Sydney 29th.
CITY OF CANTON ... Fm. Calcutta, cld. Aden 30th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY ... Fm. Baltimore, arr. Singapore 30th.
CITY OF MANDALAY ... Left Hamburg 29th.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE ... For Beira, left Hamburg 29th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI ... Fm. Dairen, arr. Singapore 29th.
CITY OF TOKIO ... Fm. Brisbane, left Adelaide 30th.
D'ARTAGNAN ... For M'selles, left Aden 30th.
DEVON ... Fm. Gladstone, arr. Melbourne 30th.
EX. GRANDCAMP ... For Pt. Louis, left Tamatave 27th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE ... Fm. Antwerp, arr. L. Marques 30th.
GEN. METZINGER ... Fm. M'selles, arr. Shanghai 29th.
GEN. VOYRON ... For M'selles, left Reunion 27th.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... For Hamburg, left Glb. 30th.
HANAU ... For Australia, left Algoa. B. 30th.
KEIKO ... Fm. R'dam, arr. Genoa 29th.
KOTA GEDE ... Fm. R'dam, arr. Singapore 29th.
MATTAWIN ... Fm. R'dam, arr. Sabang 30th.
MONTCLARE ... Fm. Montreal, arr. Table B. 30th.
OTAKI ... For L'pool, left Glasgow 30th.
PACIFIC PRESIDENT ... For Las Palmas, left Madeira 29th.
PALEMBANG ... For L'pool, left Fremantle 30th.
PARIS ... For Pacific Ost., left Mchestr. 30th.
PERA ... Fm. R'dam, arr. Singapore 30th.
PORT CAROLINE ... Fm. N.Y., cld. Plymouth 30th.
PORT MELBOURNE ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Malta 30th.
SANGATE CASTLE ... For Lancaston, left Pt. Said 26th.
TOLEDO ... For L'pool, left Dunkirk 29th.
USAMBARA ... Fm. Beira, arr. Ldn. 30th.
USKURUMA ... Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Walvis B. 30th.
VILLE D'AMIENS ... For L. Marques, left Pt. Natal 29th.
WAKASA MARU ... For Dunkirk, left Sydney 24th.
WINCHESTER CASTLE ... For B. Aires, left Table B. 30th.
YANG-TSE ... For Pt. Natal, left Mauritius 30th. For Dunkirk, left Pt. Said 25th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

BRANCH RAILWAY.—St. John's, NF., Dec. 29.—British schooner Branch Railway, general cargo, reported ashore and under water Cook's Cove, St. Mary's Bay.

IVY.—Ilfracombe, Dec. 30.—Open fishing boat Ivy in distress off here to-day. Lifeboat rescued crew of two and nets; boat sunk. Southerly gale.

QUEENMOOR.—Aden, Dec. 30.—British s. Queenmoor. Fire extinguished. Vessel very seriously damaged, deck buckled badly, hull buckled badly. Holds flooded. Reconsidered water remain 48 hours.

SEIHO MARU.—Yokohama, Dec. 30.—Japanese s. Seiho Maru ashore yesterday at Noti and remains. Salvage steamer gone to assist.

TORRFJELL.—Lloyd's Agent at Stavanger telegraphs, Dec. 30.—It is reported that two life preservers marked Torrefjell drifted ashore Egerce.

Stavanger, Dec. 30.—Judging from wreckage drifted ashore it is feared that Norwegian s. Torrefjell, from Gdynia, has been lost on the late gale.

TOTNES.—Gravesend, Dec. 30.—Steamer Totnes, from Goole, cargo coals, moored to Mariner's Wharf, Gravesend, reports that hold and forecastle filled with water this morning, cause unknown. Engine room is dry.

QUARANTINE NOTICES

London, Dec. 30.—The Board of Trade announce: H.M. Consul-general Secretary, Rome, reports that the Italian Authorities have removed the quarantine restrictions on ships arriving from Marseilles and from Genoa.

London, Dec. 30.—The Board of Trade announce: H.M. Consul-general, Constantinople, reports that the Turkish Authorities have removed the quarantine restrictions on ships arriving from Marseilles.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC EXCHANGE yesterday the leading homeward charter markets were again very quiet, with rates more or less nominal. The River Plate, however, was moderately active at full recent figures, business being large tonnage from Bahia Blanca to the Continent at 24s., 5,000 tons at 18s. 6d. paid from up-river ports, and 21s. repeated of steamers for January shipment on the Continental basis of 10s. 9d., but the Mediterranean and Black Sea trade was very slow. Eastern trades were virtually neglected, and nothing transpired on the North Pacific, Chilean, and Gulf sailboards. American coal from Baltimore, however, was arranged for Bordeaux at 21.6d. spot.

Fixtures included :—Bahia Blanca.—Halizones, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent, 17s. 3d., early Jan. Rosario.—Roseden, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Continent, 18s. 6d., late Jan. San Lorenzo.—Steamer, 6,300 tons, 10 per cent., Bordeaux-Hamburg range 18s., Antwerp/Rotterdam/or Amsterdam 17s. 6d., Jan.-Feb. Baltimore.—Conceleel, 4,950 tons, Bordeaux, $1.60, coal, Dec. Jan. Black Sea.—Ariadne, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., Continent, 10s. 6d., with options, Jan.; Nirilos, 5,800 tons, 10 per cent., Continent, 10s. 9d., with options, Jan.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

G—EBMY ... Fm. N. Delhi, arr. Karachi 30th.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BELFAST

The tonnage of vessels entering Belfast Harbour during the current year shows an increase to date of more than 280,000 tons compared with the same period of last year. It is thought that many of the vessels must have been "light" or carrying only partial cargoes, as the tonnage of imports and exports is lower for the same period by 130,722 tons.

The imports of coal show a decrease of 74,000 tons and linen yarns have declined by 2,700 tons, reflecting the depression in the linen trade. The exports of potatoes have fallen by over 54,000 tons. On the other hand, the exports of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs all show substantial increases. The exports of tobacco represent a substantial increase, and of whisky a decline of 900 tons.

FOREIGN BANK RETURNS

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

	Dec. 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS.	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	190,651,905	– 3,058,676
Gold and bullion, foreign exchange, &c.	223,322,600	+ 14,836,095
Inland bills, warrants and securities	1,800	+ 9,300
Advances on movable security	65,095,281	+ 720,000
Advances to the Treasury	6,138,520	Unchanged
Premises and equipment	82,765,855	– 6,835,903
Other assets		
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	34,756,005	Unchanged
Reserve Fund	8,719,288	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	392,515,012	– 1,649,715
Current accounts, deposits and other liabilities payable on demand	47,680,057	+ 9,569,064
Other liabilities	95,023,450	– 3,707,222

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

	Dec. 23	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS.	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	692,313,111	+ 20,323,828
Gold exchange	344,807,607	+ 10,035,242
Domestic bills	40,268,889	+ 9,365,033
Advances against securities	44,068,080	+ 5,448,570
Security holding	105,350,648	+ 1,882,384
Due from banks	19,894,906	+ 21,826,645
Other assets	24,320,004	+ 616,081
LIABILITIES.		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	Unchanged
Bank notes in circulation	1,062,944,705	+ 64,061,410
Other sight liabilities	198,281,787	+ 30,733,927
Other liabilities	35,497,093	+ 266,849

Reuter.

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

	Dec. 29	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	450,392,000	– 899,000
Bills and advances	594,872,000	– 8,826,000
Notes in circulation	843,515,000	– 21,051,000
Deposits	39,158,000	– 9,166,000

—Reuter.

THE TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1930

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, DEC. 30

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

F. W. CASTLE and L. E. F. CASTLE, mantle manufacturers, 39, Knightrider-street, London, under the style of F. W. CASTLE and SONS.

J. J. O'CONNELL and H. LUND, under the style of O'CONNELL and LUND, 2, Bow-lane, Preston, ladies' hairdressers.

W. F. BARNETT and A. KIRKLAND, agricultural merchants, Northallerton, in the county of York, under the style of The FARMERS SUPPLY COMPANY.

A. M. INGLEDEW, H. M. INGLEDEW, and H. W. CRAWFORD, solicitors, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Windsor-street, Swansea, under the style of "INGLEDEW SONS and CRAWFORD."

W. F. HANNAM, A. T. HOLMES, and C. D. HANNAM, solicitors, City Chambers, Leeds, under the style of NORTH and SONS.

A. W. HAMILTON and H. P. MARTIN, under the style of E. R. PETERS and CO., 5, Richard-street, Bradford, wool merchants.

J. J. BURCHALL and W. J. COLLINS, motor and general haulage contractors and garage proprietors, Hertford-road, Freezywater, Waltham Cross, in the county of Hertford, under the style or firm of BURCHALL and CO.

J. STOREY, C. BUCKLEY, E. KENYON, A. KENYON, and E. TASKER, skip manufacturers and cane merchants, Canal-street, Oldham-road, Rochdale, under the style of the ROCHDALE SKIP COMPANY.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926

RECEIVING ORDERS

London

Baker, J. F., of and lately residing at 80, Somerset-road, Wimbledon, Surrey, and carrying on business at 258-260, Walworth-road, London, S.E., solicitor of the Supreme Court.

Bulloch, L., 31, Walpole-street, London, S.W.3, stockbroker.

Goldner, M., trading as Assembly Garage, Brunswick-place, Mile End, London, E., garage proprietor, and lately carrying on business at rear of 45-7, Mile End-road, London, E.

Greenwood, W., 22, Park View-road, London, N.W.10, lately carrying on business at 114, Great Portland-street, London, tailor.

Retter, W., residing at 56, Woodville-road, Golders Green, N.W., tobacconist and newsagent, lately at 1, Burlington-parade, Edgware-road, and Ivy Cottage, Edgware-road, both Cricklewood, N.W.2.

Steward, G. F. (carrying on business as White McGregor and Co.), Fearon House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., and residing at 3, Angel-road, Hammersmith, Middlesex, stock and share broker.

IN THE COUNTRY

Collins, B. J., 15, Manningham-lane, Bradford, confectioner and tobacconist, Court—Bradford.

Gibbins, E. A. (spinster), residing at 80, Wyvernroad, and carrying on business at 39, Castle-arcade, both in Cardiff, confectioner. Court—Cardiff.

Douglas, E., 44, Springfield-terrace, Bailiffe Bridge, near Brighouse, in the County of York, and Douglas, G., 91, Smith House Estate, Brighouse, carrying on business in partnership, at 44, Springfield-terrace, Bailiffe Bridge, as haulage contractors, under the style of "Douglas Brothers." Court—Halifax.

Saunders, E. A., Eppleworth Wood Farm, Cottingham, in the East Riding of the County of York, farmer. Court—Kingston-upon-Hull.

Williamson, E. L., residing at Burton Hill, Melton Mowbray, and carrying on business at Burton-street, Melton Mowbray, butcher. Court—Leicester.

Holden, A., 34, Less-street, Ancoats, Manchester, mantle manufacturer. Court—Manchester.

Wardle, L. B., residing at 22, Norburn-road, Longsight, Manchester, and carrying on business at 71, Lloyd-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, boot repairer. Court—Manchester.

Wilson, G. H., 23, Kinderton-street, Middlewich, in the county of Chester, carting contractor. Court—Nantwich

McNab, A. C. (male), 81, Mayband-avenue, Sudbury, Middlesex, late of 14, Buckingham-road, Edgware, Middlesex, haulage contractor. Court—St. Albans.

Smith, S. G. B., Cranwood, Forty-lane, Wembley, Middlesex, and carrying on business at College Hill-road, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, under the style of "P. and B. Smith," builders and contractors. Court—St. Albans.

Frost, J., 45, Porters-street, Walsall, in the county of Stafford, grocer and corn dealer. Court—Walsall.

Hooper, A. B. (wife of W. C. Hooper), residing at 51, Church-street, Bloxwich, in the county of Stafford, and carrying on business at 11, High-street, Bloxwich, general dealer. Court—Walsall.

The following amended notice is substituted for that published in the *London Gazette* of December 23, 1930 :—Bowden, A., 10 and 11, Grand-parade, Station-road, Epsom, and 109, High-street, Epsom, Surrey, tailor. Court—Croydon.

BOLIVIAN FINANCES

MISSION TO U.S.

(FROM OUR LA PAZ CORRESPONDENT)

No official details are available as to the budget this year. It was officially said that a deficit of about 15,000,000 bolivianos would be carried over to the next financial year, but the figure has since been changed and probably a greater sum will be taken forward.

Next year's revenue is calculated at about 25,000,000b., as against 47,000,000b., the figure at which the estimated revenue for 1930 stood. The mining industry should have contributed in duties on ores and profits about 10,566,638b., also a large portion of the Customs revenue, estimated at 13,000,000b., came out of the miners' pockets. To-day, owing to the heavy fall in the prices of all metals, the revenue from the mining industry is very small.

A payment of about 5,800,000b. is to be made in New York by January 15, 1931, to meet the charges on Bolivia's loans floated in the U.S.A. About 7,000,000b. has been raised by an internal loan paying 10 per cent. interest.

A commission of three will shortly leave for New York to consult with bankers there as to the best method of meeting Bolivian national obligations, which amount to about 16,000,000b. per annum, payable in the U.S.A. It is manifest that Bolivia will not be able to meet her external obligations next year without some help. The commission have gone to explain the matter and get from the obliging American bankers more dollars and sympathy. The three patriotic gentlemen are paying their own expenses. It is generally understood that a prorogation will be requested, and also a reduction of the rates of interest on the bonds. Perhaps a new loan is dreamt of, but all guarantees, except a handing over of all sources of national income to the U.S.A., are already mortgaged.

The following official announcement on the subject has just been made : "The Government have resolved to send a commission to the United States composed as follows :—Sr. Alberto Palacios, manager of the Central Bank of Bolivia; Carlos Victor Aramayo, Minister to Great Britain; and Don J. Arturo Arguedas, a distinguished Bolivian living in New York. The commission will initiate conversations with the American bankers who participated in the placing of the Bolivian loans in that country with the object of arriving together at a way by which the service of the public debt may be lightened and Bolivia may be able to continue meeting her obligations as strictly as heretofore."

A financial commission composed of five eminent public men, including J. Montes, Bautista Saavedra, and Daniel Salamanca, has just published a report. Among other recommendations I find the following :—" The conclusion of an arrangement with the North American bankers by which the heavy service of the external debt ceases to weigh, for some time at least, upon the gold reserves of the country."

Exchange is unchanged. That there has been a flight from the boliviano is proved by the reduction of current accounts. On June 30, 1929, the Banco Central de Bolivia reported 13,900,280b. held in current account. On October 31, 1930, 2,832,469b. was the official figure. This shows that mining and commercial interests only retain here a sum sufficient to cover current necessities.

The demand for foreign drafts has, however, been well met, and the balance of gold in reserve (in New York) as against paper in circulation has been well maintained. Paper in circulation during the above-mentioned period has dropped from 44,971,347b. to 33,441,904b. Gold reserves, including obligations on the part of foreign bankers, have dropped from 59,579,806b. to 43,099,429b. And only in Bolivia could 1,328,238b. of coined nickel coins form part of the gold reserve.

There is no doubt that the country will do all possible to sustain foreign credit with a view to obtaining new loans when trade and mining revive. Such debts as about 4,000,000b. to the Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railway Company for construction of the Potosi-Sucre Railway ; about 3,000,000b. borrowed from the Banco Central de Bolivia for the same purpose ; an unknown sum to an English firm for arms ; unpaid accounts for cables ; and a number of other claims recognized but unpaid help to make the state of the national finance still more unstable. The Central Bank is determined to keep the boliviano at par (18d.), and this resolve is very laudable. In the end it will help trade immensely.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from July 1*
Anglo-Arc. Trms. (Dec. 23)	£80,237	– 10,010	– 256,938
Assam Bengal (Nov. 29)	Rs.4,67,000	– 3,360	(Jan. 1) – 6,91,053
Bombay, Bar., and C. India (Dec. 20)	Rs.20,96,000	– 4,08,000	(April 1) – 57,25,000
Calcutta Trams. ...	Rs.1,09,755	– 17,681	(April 1) – 8,96,767
Canadian Pacific (Nov.)	$14,781,000	– 1,340,000	(Jan. 1) – 29,637,000
Do. (net) ...	$4,922,000	+ 372,000	(Jan. 1) – 5,903,000
Cent. Uruguay of Monte Video			
Do., Eastn. Extn.	£28,830	– 4,176	+ 39,201
Do., Nthn. Extn.	£7,950	– 824	+ 3,479
Do., Westn. Extn.	£3,820	– 100	+ 6,226
Cordoba Central	£2,893	+ 913	+ 6,515
Mexican (Dec. 21)	£46,000	No change	– 88,000
San Paulo (Braz.)	$197,100†	+ 117,600	– 43,400
	£30,675	– 251	– 615,372 (Jan. 1)

* Unless otherwise shown.

† Traffic affected by strike in 1929.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL COURT of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4, on Friday, the 16th January, 1931, at 12.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes, namely :—

(1) To receive and consider the Report mentioned in the form of Resolution set out below in paragraph (b).

(b) To consider and if thought fit, pass with such modifications or additions as the General Court may think fit a Resolution to the effect following :—

"That the Report of the Special Committee appointed at an informal meeting of certain Proprietors held on the 22nd July, 1930, in accordance with a statement by the Governor of the Company at the General Court held on the 27th June,

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanict, Piccy, London." Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

HAMPTON & SONS,

20, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.1.

NEAR TAUNTON

IN A CAPITAL HUNTING DISTRICT.

For SALE, a thoroughly modernized old-fashioned RESIDENCE standing well back from the road, with lodge at entrance, and enjoying lovely and distant views.

It contains eight bed rooms and maids' rooms, two bath rooms, three good reception rooms, servants' hall and good offices.

Electric lighting and pumping. New drainage.

PRETTY OLD WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS with tennis and other lawns, fine timber, garden, and a pasture field of about FIVE ACRES.

CAPITAL GARAGE, STABLING, and SECOND COTTAGE.

Recommended from inspection by the Owner's Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (W.41073.)

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GLORIOUS DEVON.

"BRONTE HOUSE," LYMPSTONE.

Delightful old-fashioned medium-sized Residence on outskirts of picturesque village in sheltered position facing due South and enjoying pretty views.

GARAGE. STABLE.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, kitchen garden, and rich pasture land bounded by running stream, in all nearly

8¾ ACRES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION at the St. James's Estate Rooms, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1, in the early spring.

Solicitors: Messrs. Reed and Reed, 1, Guild-hall-chambers, 31, Basinghall-street, E.C.2.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

GLORIOUS POSITION 500 FEET UP, WITH FASCINATING VIEWS.

CHILTERN HILLS.

Close to Station. Excellent service to Town.

A REALLY CHARMING LITTLE PROPERTY in a beautiful setting; long drive approach; lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, offices.

Company's electric light, gas, and water.

LARGE GARAGE.

REMARKABLY PRETTY GROUNDS extending to over ¾ Acre.

All in admirable order.

LOW PRICE ACCEPTED FOR QUICK SALE.

Apply to the Agents. (B.31079a.) HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

By order of Executors.

WARWICKSHIRE.

In a favourite part.

FOR SALE,

A FAMOUS HOUSE OF GREAT HISTORIC INTEREST.

for 600 years in one family and

Architecturally of extraordinary beauty.

Partly dating from the Tudor Period and retaining the exquisite panellings and other features.

Entrance hall, four reception rooms, 16 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, offices.

Company's water. Central heating. Telephone.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND PARKLANDS.

Ample stabling. Garages. Four cottages.

ABOUT 155 ACRES.

If required, a first-rate agricultural holding of 250 Acres, pair of cottages, woodlands, &c., could be purchased.

Full particulars from Land Agent, J. W. Earle, Esq., 32, Old Queen-street, Westminster, or Estate Agents.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

BECKENHAM, KENT.

Close to various golf courses.

For SALE, attractive FREEHOLD HOUSE; hall, four reception, billiard room, six bed and dressing rooms, bath, and offices; company's services, part central heating; main drainage. Well-laid-out garden with site for garage; also a plot of building land.—Apply SOLE AGENTS.

(K.39245a.)

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH.

IN THE HEART OF THE TOWN CLOSE TO THE ARCADE.

SEVEN VALUABLE FREEHOLD SHOP SITES

(THE ONLY VACANT LAND FOR SHOPS IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN)

SITUATE IN THE WESTOVER-ROAD, HAVING FRONTAGES OF 20FT. EACH AND IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF HIGH CLASS SHOPS.

IT IS ESTIMATED THAT DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS A SUM OF WELL OVER HALF A MILLION POUNDS HAS BEEN, OR IS BEING, SPENT IN THE ROAD IN NEW BUILDINGS.

Particulars, Plan and Conditions of Sale of MESSRS. MOORING ALDRIDGE & HAYDON, SOLICITORS, WESTOVER CHAMBERS, BOURNEMOUTH, AND OF THE AUCTIONEERS, MESSRS.

FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

(Continued from Page 21)

CORNISH RIVIERA (near Fower).—To be LET UNFURNISHED, attractive HOUSE; three reception, five bed rooms, bath; electric light; hot and cold in bed rooms; garage; ½ mile sea, golf course.—Apply Carlyon Estate, St. Austell.

BARGAIN PRICE £1,150.

ESSEX, rural, secluded, 21 miles London.—Well-built brick COUNTRY HOUSE; three large reception, five bed, bath (hot and cold), &c.; garage, stabling; gardens, large orchard, paddock, 2½ ACRES. POSSESSION. Easy terms arranged.—COBBE and WINCER, Chelmsford.

ATTRACTIVE Detached RESIDENCE (pre-War built), 12 minutes' walk Sevenoaks Station; five bed rooms, all one floor; modern services. Bargain. Freehold, £1,800. —Photo, &c., write Box R.57, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

GREATEST BARGAIN on OFFER.

1,500 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,950.

BOUNDED TROUT FISHING RIVER, HUNTING, SHOOTING.

DEVON, close station, near large town.—Beautiful ESTATE, fine stone-built RESIDENCE; four reception, billiards, 12 to 14 bed, &c.; electric light, central heating, all conveniences; lodge, five cottages, stabling; charming garden; trout fishing, shooting, hunting.

BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6333.

FARM HOUSES.

A. B. JOHNSTON, New Park, Cranleigh, Surrey.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS,

Messrs. TEMPLE BARTON, LTD., 69, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone: 63 and 1017.

Phone: Grosvenor 1267 and 1582. Telegrams: Audcentaln, Audley, London.

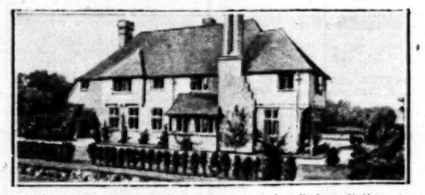
CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

SUNNINGDALE.



Close to the famous Links and few minutes' walk from Station.

CHARMING RESIDENCE, built under the supervision of well-known Architect.

Two very fine reception rooms, seven or eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms.

Central heating. Electric light and all modern conveniences. Garage. Useful outbuildings.

Delightful garden with tennis lawn, herbaceous border, wild garden, and vegetable garden, in all

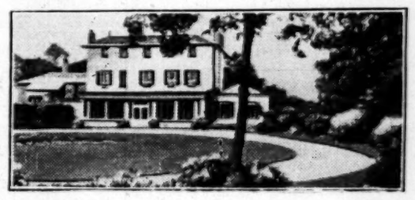
4 ACRES.

For SALE.

Apply Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

PHENOMENAL BARGAIN.

ONLY £2,500 WITH 23 ACRES.



ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS.

Within easy motoring distance of Colchester, amidst rural surroundings, the residence in capital order, approached by drive, contains four reception, two bath, 12 bed and dressing rooms, &c.

Electric light, central heating. Excellent water supply.

Lodge. Stabling. Garage. Farm Buildings. More land if wanted.

Confidently recommended by Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

MOTOR COACH STATIONS

PROPOSED EXCLUSION FROM CENTRAL LONDON

NOTTING HILL, W.11

CLOSE TO CENTRAL LONDON AND METROPOLITAN RAILWAYS AND OMNIBUS ROUTES TO ALL PARTS

FREEHOLD PREMISES

SUITABLE FOR MOTOR COACH TERMINUS

SITE AREA NEARLY ONE ACRE

FLOOR SPACE ABOUT 30,000 FEET SUPER

WHICH CAN BE LARGELY INCREASED

FRONTAGES TO THREE ROADS

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE SOLE AGENTS:—

WEATHERALL & GREEN

AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS

22, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 0584 (3 Lines).

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

NEAR CHOBHAM.—Delightful little COUNTRY RESIDENCE in secluded position; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room; electric light; central heating. ONE ACRE, with tennis court. Recommended by the Owner's Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

£1,750 ONLY.

XVIIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE

On a Woodland Common.

OLD PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE in a protected setting; five bed rooms, bath room, two large reception, electricity, garage. To be LET or SOLD.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

ST. ALBANS, RADLETT, HARPENDEN and DISTRICT. HOMEFINDER FREE. MANDLEY & SPARROW, St. Albans. Tele. 1094 (5 lines). Radlett. Tele. 141.

SUSSEX, within five miles of the coast, near village P.O., &c., delightful position.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three good reception rooms, billiard room, &c.; electric light, main water, central heating; two garages, gardener's cottage, stabling; tennis and croquet lawns, swimming pool, flower and rose gardens, orchard and kitchen gardens, paddock, in all about 10 ACRES. FREEHOLD and in excellent order throughout. £3,750.

C. F. TAYLOR and Co., Crawley. 'Phone 14.

SUSSEX.—Interesting town of Lewes, on Downs, adjoining golf course.—Charming BIJOU RESIDENCE. Two reception, cloak room (hot and cold), three bed, bath; all main services; garage; HALF-ACRE. £2,100. FREEHOLD.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES,

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

WHEN YOU ARE TIRED

of viewing unsuitable houses and want a well-designed, attractive home in the district of your choice write for Illustrated Brochure (A) with particulars of our complete and inclusive building service.

Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Bricksmansworth.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

TO DRESSMAKERS, FURRIERS, AND OTHERS.

BROOK-STREET, W. (close to Claridge's Hotel).—Magnificent FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, each with 2,400ft., finely lighted. Suitable for show rooms, offices, and work rooms. Lift, central heating, and trade entrance. To be LET, together or separately.—Agents, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

WANTED

BEDFORD-SQUARE, W.C.1.

A PART of ONE of these exceptionally fine HOUSES to be LET as offices; suit SOCIETY or important PROFESSIONAL firm (no board displayed).—Write Box R.60, The Times, E.C.4.

DOUGLAS YOUNG and Co. have client requiring WAREHOUSE and SHOWROOM PREMISES; accessible position, South of Thames. Southwark district preferred; area 35,000 ft. super.; situate on three or four floors, with yard and garage for nine lorries. No commission required.—Apply 69, Coleman-street, E.C.1. Met. 5672.

URGENTLY REQUIRED, SMALL FREEHOLD, WEST CENTRAL DISTRICT, for business purposes; space in rear for workshop preferred.—Call or write ALAWAY and PARTNERS, 20, Bloomsbury-sq., W.C.1.

WANTED for 18 months, OFFICE and LABORATORY ACCOMMODATION; West Central or adjacent districts; offices 1,500sq. ft.; laboratories and storerooms 3,000, well divided.—Write Box R.63, The Times, E.C.4.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

FOX AND STAG HUNTING—FOUR PACKS.

SOMERSET, near Chard.—For SALE, ONE of the best STOCK and DAIRY FARMS in this favourite district; 370 acres; nice, well-placed house (three sitting, seven beds, bath); splendid buildings, four cottages; POSSESSION ANY TIME. Recommended.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

APPRECIATING SECURITY and a saving of income-tax. Extensive FREEHOLD PREMISES in the best position of the leading market thoroughfare in South London. Now let on pre-War Leases expiring in 1936. Reversion estimated to show 8 per cent. on present price of £10,000.—Apply, HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

SOUND INVESTMENT.

VALUABLE BLOCK of CHAMBERS in one of the best West End positions comprising 27 Service Suites of one and two bed rooms, &c., with stores and offices; producing a net annual rental of approximately £6,000. PRICE, £50,000.

ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

WANTED

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS REQUIRED on HOUSES or SHOPS. Reversions in 50-55 years. Considerable fund available. No commission required.—Details to H. E. FOSTER and CRANFIELD, Surveyors, 6, Poultry, E.C.2.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

HIGH HOLBORN.—Important CORNER FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, with main frontage of 56ft. and area of 9,500ft. At present let on short tenancies, but early possession could be arranged by purchaser. Suitable for warehouse, show room, and office building. PRICE £22,500.—Plan and particulars from GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.1, or Messrs. Hickson and Son, Surveyors, 95, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

ONE ACRE of FREEHOLD GROUND, KINGSBURY, adjoining Welsh Harp; ideal situation; £450.—Owner, 61, Wrentham-avenue, Willesden.

GUILDFORD CORPORATION.

MOUNT FARM, GUILDFORD.

THE Corporation of Guildford offer for SALE a highly attractive FREEHOLD BUILDING ESTATE, which formerly formed part of Mount Farm, Guildford, for the erection of 75 detached or semi-detached residences, and two plots for the erection of a range of garages. Conditions of sale may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Guildford.

C. H. WOOD, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Guildford.

TO BUSINESS EXECUTIVES!

You require the Foundations, the environment and conditions, the Outlets and prospects that will give continued growth and prosperity to your business; we can offer all these, and your exceptional advantage in WOLVERHAMPTON where every facility, incentive, aid to success can be yours. Write for our official Guide, and learn what Wolverhampton has done for others and can do for you. Address for

The TOWN CLERK, (Department 5), Wolverhampton.

WANTED

LANDED ESTATE WANTED.

MESSRS. FOX AND SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth, have an applicant wishing to PURCHASE a MIXED RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE with an area of 1,000 ACRES or more. The Southern half of England preferred.—Owners or solicitors are invited to communicate with Messrs. FOX and SONS, who will arrange to make an immediate inspection.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE in the GUILDFORD District, a centrally situated SITE (corner preferred) of approximately 540 sq. yards, with a frontage of 90ft., or premises having this floor area. VACANT POSSESSION would be required.—Write, stating price and full particulars, to "V. L." care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

WEYBRIDGE.

On the high ground, within easy reach of St. George's Hill and Burhill Golf Links, and 40 minutes from Waterloo.

PICTURESQUE GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE, with accommodation on two floors and in a retired position. Three double and three single bed rooms, bath room, three reception, offices; garage, &c.; central heating, electric light, constant hot water, and all main services.

Perfectly secluded and well-timbered garden, with tennis lawn, and kitchen garden, about One Acre.

FREEHOLD, £3,750.

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., Surrey Estate Office, West Byfleet.

AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM.

BUCKS.

About 300 feet up, with unequalled views over a Private Park.

UNIQUE RESIDENCE.

Stone and Witchert built, with oak shingles roof; well back from the road; convenient to Chalfont Park, Beaconsfield, and Denham golf.

Three reception, four or seven bed, bath, offices; modern drainage; electric light, water, telephone; garage.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, partly left in their natural condition, with woodland walks and dells, lawn, rose garden, kitchen garden, meadow, in all

JUST OVER THREE ACRES.

Sole Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORFOLK & CAMBS. BORDERS.

Amidst delightful rural scenery, convenient to village, about 9 miles Wisbech, 14 miles King's Lynn, and about 21 miles Sandringham.

CHARMING, OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room.

Electric light, modern conveniences, garage, good cottage, and useful outbuildings.

WELL-ESTABLISHED PLEASURE GARDENS with tennis lawn, good kitchen garden, fruit trees, paddock, in all ABOUT EIGHT ACRES.

Golf and coarse fishing in district.

FREEHOLD, only £2,800 for quick sale.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BETWEEN

DORCHESTER AND LYME REGIS.

Unrivalled situation. Glorious views. Price £3,500.

DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, enjoying truly glorious views; close to sea and golf, three miles station. Lounge hall, eight bed, three reception, bath rooms.

Electric light. Co.'s water. Telephone. Main drainage.

Garage, studio, and useful outhouses.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, in first-rate order, full of flowers, shrubs and fruit, and including an excellent meadow.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

N.B.—Might be sold with a smaller area.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

MERROW & PEWLEY DOWNS.

First-class position; adjacent to the favourite Golf Course and some of the most delightful country in Surrey.

Artistically-designed FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Entrance hall, three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.

Electric light and every modern convenience; running water in bed rooms; heated garage; conservatory.

Lovely Pleasure Grounds, tennis and other lawns, flower beds, vegetable gardens, &c., in all

ONE AND A QUARTER ACRES.

Very Moderate Price.

Recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

STAMP AUCTIONS

SPECIAL SALES, JANUARY 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, at 2 p.m. Valuable collections, entire and broken up. Catalogues free. Lots bought for country bidders.—HARMER ROOKE'S, 189, Strand. Temple Bar 7941.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

MESSRS.

W. BURNELL TUBBS & SON,

will SELL by AUCTION in their City Estate Sale Rooms, 68, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, January 20th next, at 2.30 p.m. prompt, the following properties:—

CITY OF LONDON,

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PREMISES situate and known as

152, ALDERSGATE-STREET, E.C.

Total floor area approximately 8,216ft. super. The building is at present let on lease at the moderate rental of £500 p.a., with

VALUABLE REVERSION

occurring in March, 1933, when the premises should command a rent of £1,000 p.a.

Solicitors: Messrs. Windybank, Samuell and Lawrence, 28, St. Swithins-lane, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY.

61-67, HILLSIDE, HARROW-ROAD.

STONEBRIDGE PARK, N.W.

Five valuable Freehold shops, let on repairing leases and producing the rental of

PER £740 ANNUM.

Net Income.

Solicitors: Messrs. Windybank, Samuell and Lawrence, 28, St. Swithins-lane, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY.

6a, 7, 8 and 8a, SEATON-STREET.

HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, N.W.

Four Freehold shops, let and producing

PER £335 p.a. ANNUM.

Solicitors: Messrs. Geo. Brown, Son and Vardy, 56, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

125, KING'S CROSS-ROAD, N.

Commanding corner shop and house, let on repairing lease and producing

PER £80 ANNUM.

Tenant paying rates.

Solicitors: Messrs. Geo. Brown, Son and Vardy, as above.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the respective Solicitors, as above, or from the Auctioneers' Offices, 68, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C.1. Telephone, National 3012.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

MESSRS.

W. BURNELL TUBBS & SON,

will SELL by AUCTION in their City Estate Sale Rooms, 68, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C., on Thursday, January 29th next, at 2.30 p.m. prompt, the following properties:—

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, "ABBOTSBROOK HOUSE," BOURNE END, BUCKS.

A delightful residence situate on the slopes of the Chiltern Hills, and comprising three handsome reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath (hot and cold), well-arranged domestic offices.

CONSERVATORY AND GARAGE.

Standing in pleasant gardens of about

2¼ ACRES.

Vacant possession will be given on completion.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Suitable for hunting box, &c.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, "YOLSUN HOUSE," HADDENHAM, BUCKS.

The well-arranged accommodation includes lofty entrance, well-lighted hall, handsome dining room, drawing room and morning room, five bed and dressing rooms, bath (hot and cold), excellent domestic offices.

STABLING and GARAGE.

The property stands in about

4 FIVE ACRES

of well-laid-out garden and grounds, including conservatory with vinery, and prolific orchard, &c.

Vacant possession will be given.

Solicitors: Messrs. Hranston, Skelton and Downe, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, W.C.2.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, or from the Auctioneers' Offices, 68, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C.1. Telephone, National 3012.

A SALE FRIDAY NEXT.

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS, 187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.

MESSRS. TOOTH & TOOTH

will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock, well-made modern FURNITURE, comprising oak dining-room chairs, mahogany, walnut, and oak sideboards and dining tables, a cottage pianoforte by Broadwood, a 6ft. mahogany bookcase, six roll-top desks, English and Oriental carpets, Chesterfield settees and easy chairs, handsome mahogany, oak, walnut and white enamelled bed-room suites, brass and iron bedsteads and bedding, superior bedding, pictures, ornamental china, a Tann's safe, and numerous effects.

THE YEAR 1930 HAS PROVED REAL ESTATE TO BE THE MOST STABLE AND SECURE OF ALL INVESTMENTS.

CITY INVESTMENTS.

CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2.

A WELL-BUILT BLOCK OF OFFICE BUILDINGS WITH SHOPS ON GROUND FLOOR and commodious warehouse. Over 40 years' lease. GROSS INCOME OVER £4,500 PER ANNUM. WILL BE SOLD ON AN 8% BASIS. 878.

GOSWELL RD., E.C.1.

MAGNIFICENT MODERN WAREHOUSE BUILDING, let on long, full repairing and insuring lease, to well-known and substantial firm at £5,200 PER ANNUM.

ASKING PRICE £75,000. 1039.

BASINGHALL ST., E.C.2.

A SUBSTANTIALLY CONSTRUCTED OFFICE BUILDING with ornamental elevation in brick and stone work, and occupying a good situation close to the Wool Exchange. Gross annual income over £1,790 per annum. Special reason for sale. PRICE £9,000. 993.

CARTER LANE, E.C.4.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN OFFICE BUILDING with basement, ground, and four upper floors, situated in the heart of the textile trade and close to Mansion House Station. 75 years' lease. Low Ground-rent. Annual rental value £450 per annum.

PRICE £2,000. A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR. 826.

UPPER THAMES ST., E.C.4.

AN IMPORTANT AND IMPOSING MODERN BLOCK OF OFFICES, admirably situated just off Queen-street, and in the centre of the Fur Trade, fully let up to substantial tenants at over £7,650 per annum. Price £80,000, OR £10,000 FOR EQUITY TO SHOW 14 PER CENT. 757.

FORE ST., E.C.2.

EXCELLENT FREEHOLD OFFICE BUILDING OF BASEMENT, Ground and four upper floors. Good situation. Rental value practically £1,000 p.a. PRICE FREEHOLD £12,000. 932.

SUBURBAN INVESTMENTS.

HIGH ROAD, STREATHAM, S.W.16

A MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF SHOPS and MANSION FLATS with gross income of approximately £4,250 PRICE £44,000 FREEHOLD. LARGE MORTGAGE AVAILABLE. 900.

CHISWICK, W.4.

A FAVOURITE BLOCK OF MANSION FLATS in select residential neighbourhood. Producing over £3,250 with large potential increase. 70 years' lease at low ground-rent.

PRICE £22,500. 848.

NEASDEN, N.W.10

A LARGE SHOP AND UPPER PART OF TWO FLOORS in good trading position. Let to substantial lessee at £250 per annum.

PRICE £2,500. IDEAL FOR SMALL INVESTOR. 904.

WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.2.

SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES occupying one of the best trading positions. Two shops with upper parts, producing over £840 per annum.

PRICE £6,150. A LUCRATIVE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT. 735.

WEST LONDON SUBURB.

WELL-SITUATED BLOCK OF SIX LONG-LEASEHOLD SHOPS; main road. All let on leases. INCOME £920 P.A.

PRICE FOR QUICK SALE, £8,700. INSPECTED AND RECOMMENDED. 655.

EALING, W.5.

A MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF MANSION FLATS WITH GARAGES ATTACHED, ADJOINING GOLF COURSE. Every modern requirement. Rent roll over £4,600 p.a. Extra land available. Can be disposed of to show nearly 9 per cent. FREEHOLD. 1015.

TURNHAM GREEN, W.4.

FIVE FREEHOLD SHOPS, WELL LET On LONG FULL REPAIRING LEASES, and producing at present £345 P.A. NETT (rising to over £600 p.a.). PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD. 834.

ELTHAM PARK, S.E.

EXCELLENT BLOCK OF SHOPS AND POPULAR RENTED FLATS, occupying a splendid position on main road within 5 minutes of station. PRESENT INCOME £1,120 P.A., RISING TO £1,620 P.A.

WILL BE SOLD TO SHOW AN INVESTOR 8½ per Cent. FREEHOLD. 1028.

THE PERPLEXING THOUGHT

OF THE REFLECTIVE INVESTOR TO-DAY IS AS TO THE BEST MEANS BY WHICH HIS CAPITAL CAN BE EMPLOYED WITHOUT DEPRECIATION AND WITH THE CERTAINTY OF A STEADY INCOME.

THE PRUDENT MAN WILL REALIZE THAT THIS WAY LIES IN PROPERTY INVESTMENT, WHICH YIELDS HIM A GOOD AND STABLE RETURN FOR HIS MONEY, IN WHICH HIS CAPITAL IS TANGIBLE AND CANNOT FLUCTUATE TO THE SAME EXTENT AS DO OTHER FORMS OF INVESTMENT.

INVARIABLY, WHILE TRAVELLING TO TOWN IN THE MORNING, THE MAJORITY OF MEN TURN TO THE CITY PAGE OF THE DAILY PAPER, WHEREAS THE MAN WHO REFLECTS MAKES A DAILY HABIT OF SCANNING THE PROPERTY INVESTMENT COLUMNS OF THE LEADING MORNING PAPERS, AND, BEFORE DECIDING UPON ANY PARTICULAR INVESTMENT, TELEPHONES HIS ADVISORY SURVEYOR WITH A VIEW TO OBTAINING ADVICE AS TO THE MOST SUITABLE PROPERTY FOR THE FUNDS HE HAS AVAILABLE FOR INVESTMENT.

HERRING, SON AND DAW SPECIALIZE IN ADVISING PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF PROPERTY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, IN THE COLLECTION OF RENTS, AND IN GENERALLY LOOKING AFTER THE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS HELD BY THEIR CLIENTS, WHO, INSTEAD OF CONSTANTLY SUFFERING THE ANXIETY OCCASIONED BY THOSE WHOSE CAPITAL IS INVESTED IN STOCKS AND SHARES, ARE RELIEVED OF ALL WORRY.

BUILDING ESTATES.

Near WARLINGHAM, SURREY.

COMPACT AND WELL-SITUATED. Total area about 185 acres. Over 9,000ft. of main road frontage. All services available. Ripe for immediate development of good-class houses.

PRICE FREEHOLD £83,700. 1016.

MARLOW-ON-THAMES.

PRETTILY SITUATED SMALL ESTATE with riverside frontage. Close to main line station. Up to 35 acres available.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £6,000. 1060.

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.

VERY ELIGIBLE BUILDING LAND, splendidly situated. Over 600ft. of frontage to made road available; also over eight acres of beck land. All services at hand. Absolutely ready for development.

PRICE ACCORDING TO REQUIREMENTS. 1071.

ORPINGTON.

14 ACRES OF EXCELLENT BUILDING LAND with over 1,000ft. of frontage to Bye-Pass Road. Price, £4,500; also 3,000ft. main road frontage with long depth.

AVAILABLE AT £7 PER FOOT FRONTAGE. 1073.

CITY & WEST END SITES.

OXFORD ST., W.1.

A MAGNIFICENT POSITION A FEW DOORS FROM BOND-STREET. Present building comprises basement, ground, first, second and third floor. Practically Freehold. Ideal for multiple store pending development of area.

PRICE £25,000. 1055.

WESTMINSTER.

VALUABLE CORNER SITE. Combining an area of approximately 3,870 square feet. Suit multiple trading firm.

PRICE £15,500 FREEHOLD. B.G.184.

GOWER ST., W.C.1.

OVER 12,300 SQUARE FEET AND 115 FEET FRONTAGE TO GOWER-STREET. Will be let on building lease at moderate ground rent.

PRICE £10,000. B.S.

MINCING LANE, E.C.3.

THE OPPORTUNITY ARISES to acquire an excellent site with 35 feet of frontage, at present covered by office property producing £2,650 per annum net from short tenancies.

PRICE £40,000. B.S.

SOHO, W.1.

SPLENDID SITE WITH OVER 40 FEET OF FRONTAGE TO SOHO-STREET, and close to Oxford-street.

PRICE FREEHOLD £12,500. B.S.

WESTMINSTER.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD SITE with valuable frontage to rapidly improving thoroughfare. Area about 20,000 square feet. Vacant possession on completion of purchase.

PRICE AND PLAN UPON APPLICATION. B.G. 184.

WEST END INVESTMENTS.

PORTLAND PLACE, W.1.

A VERY CHOICE MODERN BUILDING OF 14 FLATS let at reasonable rents and producing over £8,340 per annum. A particularly good-class investment. Over 90 years' lease at moderate GROUND RENT. PRICE £70,000. 756.

CLOSE TO KINGSWAY

SPLENDID BLOCK OF MANSIONS at present producing about £5,600 per annum, but capable of large increment. Good-letting district.

PRICE, FOR LONG LEASEHOLD INTEREST, £45,000. 936.

GT. PORTLAND ST., W.1.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN BUSINESS PREMISES ON SEVEN FLOORS LET TO AN IMPORTANT MOTOR CO. at inadequate rent of over £1,700 p.a. Valuable reversions. Long lease at exceptionally low GROUND RENT.

PRICE £24,000. IPG.103.

CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON.

COMPACT LONG LEASEHOLD PROPERTY excellently situated, comprising three good shops with upper parts.

RENTAL VALUE APPROXIMATELY £2,250. PRICE £22,000. 985.

BAYSWATER ROAD, W.2.

A FREEHOLD BLOCK OF FOUR FLATS let on long leases at a total of £1,675 per annum. Excellent position facing Kensington Gardens.

PRICE £17,000. 934.

WEYMOUTH ST., W.1.

IMPOSING BLOCK OF FLATS AND CONSULTING ROOMS. Valuable position; producing from substantial occupiers over £1,700 p.a. PRACTICALLY FREEHOLD. PRICE £11,000. 1040.

FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.

TULSE HILL, S.W.2.

£200 P.A. ARISING FROM 20 EXCELLENT VILLA RESIDENCES, all occupied by lessees.

PRICE 20 YEARS' PURCHASE. 955.

BRIXTON HILL, S.W.2.

£42 P.A. SECURED UPON SIX PRIVATE RESIDENCES. Nicely situated.

PRICE 20 YEARS' PURCHASE. Reversion in approximately 60 YEARS. 899.

SOUTH TOTTENHAM N.15.

£55 P.A. Well secured upon eight good houses close to West Green Station. 888.

PRICE ASKED 19½ YEARS' PURCHASE.

CATFORD, S.E.

£380 P.A. ARISING FROM AN UNUSUALLY FINE ESTATE OF 34 PRE-WAR VILLAS. The Estate could be divided. 1035.

PRICE ACCORDING TO SIZE OF PARCEL.

FULHAM, S.W.6.

£350 P.A. Well Secured upon Industrial-class property. Reversion between 30 and 40 years.

PRICE 18½ YEARS' PURCHASE. 808.

ILFORD.

£1,675 P.A. ARISING FROM AN EXCELLENT ESTATE OF 275 PRIVATE HOUSES, all pre-war. COULD BE SOLD ON A 5% BASIS. 1037.

HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.3.

CAPITAL PARCEL of short reversion Ground-rents amounting to £63 p.a. Leases expire in less than 20 years. Substantial property well situated, and in occupation of the lessees.

PRICE £3,000. 1043

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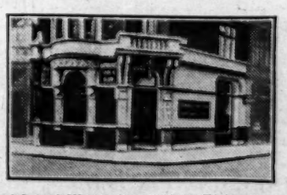

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